



**The Mechanism of Administrative and Legal Support for Ukraine's
Reconstruction: A Constitutional and Legal Model**

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Abstract: This study examines the mechanisms of administrative and legal support for the reconstruction of Ukraine during martial law and the post-war recovery period, with a particular focus on developing an effective public administration framework to ensure sustainable national reconstruction. The research aims to identify the institutional, regulatory, and governance mechanisms required to coordinate reconstruction policies, strengthen legal certainty, and enhance administrative effectiveness in crisis and post-conflict contexts. The study employs a comparative legal approach to analyze the experiences of several countries that successfully implemented large-scale post-war reconstruction, including Germany, Poland, Croatia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Through comparative analysis, the research evaluates the relevance and adaptability of foreign administrative and legal practices to the Ukrainian context. The findings demonstrate that effective post-war reconstruction depends on establishing an integrated administrative and legal system grounded in the principles of the rule of law, transparency, accountability, decentralization, and digital governance. The study identifies key challenges in institutional coordination, financial supervision, anti-corruption controls, strategic planning, and cooperation among state authorities, local governments, international partners, and civil society organizations. Furthermore, the research proposes a comprehensive institutional and legal reconstruction model consisting of regulatory, organizational, procedural, financial, digital, supervisory, and international coordination elements. The scientific contribution of this study lies in formulating a multidimensional administrative and legal framework that provides both theoretical and practical guidance for strengthening public governance mechanisms in post-conflict reconstruction and sustainable state recovery.

Keywords: Infrastructure; Mechanism and Urban Planning; Public Administration.

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Introduction

The full-scale armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine has caused large-scale destruction of critical infrastructure, housing stock, industrial complexes, transport system, and social facilities. In such conditions, the issue of reconstruction of Ukraine acquires not only economic or political, but primarily administrative and legal significance, since the effectiveness of the post-war restoration of the state directly depends on the ability of public authorities to ensure proper regulatory regulation, coordination of management processes, and control over the use of resources.¹

The scientific and theoretical basis for studying the mechanisms of administrative and legal support for Ukraine's reconstruction was the work of domestic and international scholars on public administration, administrative law, constitutionalism, decentralization, and post-conflict reconstruction.² In particular, in the foreign scientific literature, P. Collier and L. Chandra demonstrated in their work on post-conflict reconstruction that successful state reconstruction depends on institutional capacity, transparent resource management, and the involvement of local communities.³

At the same time, the analysis of the mentioned studies shows that they are mainly focused on general issues of administrative and legal regulation, state control, or international approaches to post-conflict reconstruction. The scientific literature has not sufficiently developed a holistic constitutional and legal model for the mechanism of administrative and legal support for Ukraine's reconstruction, systematically combining constitutional principles, administrative procedures, digital tools, anti-corruption guarantees, decentralized management, and international coordination in accordance with European Union law.

The research topic is relevant because it addresses the need to develop an effective mechanism for administrative and legal support for the reconstruction of Ukraine under martial law and the post-war reconstruction of the state. Modern challenges require the creation of a new institutional and legal model of public administration that would ensure coordinated activities among state

¹ Oleh Shkuta et al, 'Object and Subject of State Control in the Sphere of Legal Turnover of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Their Precursors in Ukraine: Administrative, Criminal and Civil-Legal Aspect', *Journal of Drug and Alcohol Research* 12 (2023), <https://doi.org/10.4303/JDAR/236255>.

² 'Ulayat Land Registration in Providing Legal Certainty through Certification Based on the Principle of Justice | Nusantara: Journal of Law Studies', accessed 12 May 2026, <https://juna.nusantarajournal.com/index.php/juna/article/view/121>.

³ Paul Collier, *Centre for the Study of African Economies, Department of Economics, Oxford University*, n.d.

authorities, local governments, international partners, civil society, and the private sector.⁴

Of particular importance are the problems of legal support for strategic planning for reconstruction, transparent distribution of international financial assistance, digitalization of management procedures, prevention of corruption risks, and ensuring proper public control.⁵ The imperfections of the current administrative legislation, the fragmentation of the regulatory and legal framework, and the duplication of powers among various public authorities complicate the implementation of state policy in territorial reconstruction.⁶ In addition, the reconstruction of Ukraine must be carried out in accordance with European standards of good governance, the principles of the rule of law, decentralization, subsidiarity, and public accountability, which require a scientific understanding of the mechanisms of administrative and legal support for reconstruction.⁷

The research problem is the lack of a comprehensive institutional and legal model for the mechanism of administrative and legal support for Ukraine's reconstruction, which would ensure effective interaction among all public administration subjects and meet modern conditions for the state's military and post-war development.⁸ Among the main problems that require scientific analysis, it is necessary to highlight: insufficient systematicity of regulatory and legal regulation of reconstruction processes; unclear delimitation of competence between state authorities and local self-government bodies; low level of coordination between institutions involved in the implementation of reconstruction programs; lack of a unified mechanism for monitoring and controlling the use of budgetary and international funds; presence of corruption risks in the sphere of public administration of reconstruction processes; insufficient level of digitalization of administrative procedures; the need to adapt the Ukrainian public administration system to the standards of the European

⁴ Bernard Nainggolan, Agus Joko Pramono, and Stefan Koos, 'Legal Protection of Intellectual Property for Digital Works by Utilizing Emerging Technologies', *Jurnal Hukum* 41, no. 4 (December 2025): 897–924, <https://doi.org/10.26532/jh.v41i4.40811>.

⁵ Станіслав Маляр, 'Механізм адміністративно-правового забезпечення реалізації національних програм відновлення житлового фонду', *Bulletin of Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs* 112, no. 1 (April 2026): 145–159, <https://doi.org/10.32631/v.2026.1.10>.

⁶ Zulkifli Zulkifli, Almusawir Almusawir, and Andi Tira, 'Communal Intellectual Property Rights and Creative Industry Development Through Integration Patterns', *Jurnal Hukum* 41, no. 3 (October 2025): 767–793, <https://doi.org/10.26532/jh.v41i3.46980>.

⁷ 'Preventing Corruption in Government Bodies Under the Laws of Muslim and European Countries in the Contemporary Era | MILRev: Metro Islamic Law Review', accessed 15 April 2026, <https://e-journal.metrouniv.ac.id/milrev/article/view/13201>.

⁸ Iryna Volodymyrivna Basysta et al., *Post-War Reconstruction Of Ukraine: Legal, Political And Economic Challenges In Historical Perspective*, in *Publishing House "Baltija Publishing"* (2025), <http://www.baltijapublishing.lv/omp/index.php/bp/catalog/book/597>.

Union. Thus, the study of the mechanisms of administrative and legal support for the reconstruction of Ukraine has important theoretical and practical significance, as it aims to develop an effective institutional and legal model for the public management of post-war reconstruction of the state.

Method

This study employed a qualitative legal research design with a doctrinal and comparative approach to examine the mechanisms of administrative and legal support for the reconstruction of Ukraine during martial law and the post-war recovery period. The research combined general scientific and special legal methods to provide a comprehensive understanding of the institutional and legal framework governing reconstruction processes. Data were collected through document analysis of national legislation, government regulations, policy documents, international legal instruments, and scholarly literature related to public administration and post-war reconstruction. In addition, comparative legal analysis was conducted by examining reconstruction governance models implemented in several post-conflict countries, including Germany, Poland, Croatia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina, to identify best practices that could be adapted to the Ukrainian context. Statistical data concerning infrastructure destruction, financial assistance, and reconstruction funding were also utilized to support the analysis of governance effectiveness and policy implementation.

The collected data were analyzed using descriptive-analytical and comparative techniques to identify the structure, functions, and challenges of the reconstruction governance system. The analytical method was applied to examine the relationship between regulatory frameworks, institutional competencies, administrative procedures, and public oversight mechanisms in reconstruction management. Furthermore, practical case studies on infrastructure restoration, local government initiatives, and international cooperation were analyzed to evaluate the effectiveness of administrative coordination and legal implementation. To ensure the validity and reliability of the findings, the study employed data triangulation by comparing legal documents, statistical reports, policy analyses, and practical case studies from multiple authoritative sources. This validation process enabled the research to develop a comprehensive and credible institutional and legal model for strengthening administrative governance and sustainable post-war reconstruction in Ukraine.

Results and Discussion

Theoretical and legal foundations of administrative and legal support for the reconstruction of Ukraine

The theoretical and legal foundations of administrative and legal support for Ukraine's reconstruction constitute a system of scientific provisions, principles, legal norms, and organizational and managerial mechanisms aimed at ensuring the effective functioning of the state during post-war reconstruction. In

the conditions of a full-scale war, the reconstruction of Ukraine has become one of the key directions of state policy, requiring not only economic resources but also proper administrative and legal regulation. That is why administrative law is an important tool for organizing public authorities' activities, coordinating the restoration of territories, ensuring control over resource use, and protecting citizens' rights.

In modern legal science, administrative and legal support is considered a system of legal means, methods, and procedures by which the state regulates social relations in a given area. In the context of the reconstruction of Ukraine, administrative and legal support can be defined as a set of regulatory, organizational, and managerial measures aimed at implementing state policy in the field of post-war reconstruction of the country, ensuring the effective operation of state authorities and local self-government bodies, as well as creating appropriate conditions for the restoration of infrastructure, economy, and social sphere.⁹

The peculiarity of administrative and legal support for reconstruction lies in its comprehensive nature. It covers not only the legal regulation of public administration entities' activities, but also strategic planning, financial support, international coordination, the digitalization of management procedures, and control over the implementation of reconstruction programs. In this regard, the mechanism of administrative and legal support for Ukraine's reconstruction is a multi-level system through which the state's managerial influence on social relations in the reconstruction field is exercised.¹⁰

The essence of such a mechanism is to create appropriate legal and organizational conditions for the effective implementation of the state reconstruction policy. It includes regulatory, institutional, functional, informational, and control elements. The regulatory element comprises a system of legislative and regulatory acts that govern the processes of restoring territories and the functioning of public authorities. The institutional element consists of state authorities, local governments, military administrations, international organizations, and other entities involved in the implementation of reconstruction programs. The functional element concerns the planning, coordination, financing, and implementation of restoration measures. The informational element ensures the digitalization of management processes and the functioning of monitoring systems, and the control element provides for the

⁹ Yevhen Leheza et al., 'The Essence of the Principles of Ukrainian Law in Modern Jurisprudence', *Revista Jurídica Portuguesa* 32 (2022): 342–363, [https://doi.org/10.34625/issn.2183-2705\(32\)2022.ic-15](https://doi.org/10.34625/issn.2183-2705(32)2022.ic-15).

¹⁰ Laila Barqawi and Mohammad Abu Baker, 'The Correlation between Islamic Law and Modern Intellectual Property Law', *Corporate Law & Governance Review* 7, no. 3 (2025): 19, <https://virtusinterpress.org/The-correlation-between-Islamic-Law-and-modern-intellectual-property-law.html>.

implementation of state, public, and international control over the use of resources and compliance with the law.

The legal basis for the administrative and legal support of Ukraine's reconstruction is the Constitution of Ukraine, laws of Ukraine, regulatory and legal acts, international treaties, and acts of local governments. The Constitution of Ukraine enshrines the principles of the rule of law, legality, democracy, and guarantees of local self-government, which serve as the foundation for the implementation of state policy in the field of reconstruction. Of great importance are the laws governing executive bodies, local self-government, the budget system, urban planning, the legal regime of martial law, and anti-corruption policy.¹¹

A special role in shaping the mechanism of administrative and legal support is played by the principles of public administration, which determine the content and direction of government bodies' activities. One of the key principles is the rule of law, which prioritizes human rights and freedoms, ensures the legality of state bodies' activities, and prevents arbitrary interference in citizens' rights. The principles of transparency and accountability also become important, as the reconstruction process involves substantial budgetary and international financial resources. Openness of procedures, public access to information, and effective control are necessary conditions for preventing corruption.¹²

No less important are the principles of decentralization and subsidiarity, which provide for the transfer of a significant part of administrative powers to local government bodies and decision-making at the level closest to citizens. This allows for the consideration of the needs of specific territorial communities and ensures the efficient implementation of reconstruction measures. At the same time, a modern model of public administration in the field of reconstruction is impossible without the digitalization of management processes, the introduction of e-government, and automated systems for monitoring the use of financial resources.¹³

The system of subjects of administrative and legal support for the reconstruction of Ukraine is multi-level. It includes state authorities, local governments, military administrations, specialized agencies, international

¹¹ Olha Hryhorash et al., 'The Development of Small Business as a Source of Formation of Local Budget Revenues in Ukraine', *Investment Management and Financial Innovations* 15, no. 1 (2018): 133–140, [https://doi.org/10.21511/imfi.15\(1\).2018.12](https://doi.org/10.21511/imfi.15(1).2018.12).

¹² Iegor Dymko et al., 'Integrated Approach to the Development of the Effectiveness Function of Quality Control of Metal Products', *Eastern-European Journal of Enterprise Technologies* 6, no. 3 (90) (2017): 26–34, <https://doi.org/10.15587/1729-4061.2017.119500>.

¹³ Yevhen Leheza, 'Administrative and Criminal Law Aspects of Preventing Offenses Committed by Minors in the Sphere of Illegal Circulation of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursors', *Journal of Drug and Alcohol Research* 12, no. 10 (November 2023), <https://doi.org/10.4303/JDAR/236269>.

organizations, public associations, and the private sector. The central place in the system of public administration is occupied by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, which ensures the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of reconstruction. A significant role also belongs to local governments, which directly implement territorial reconstruction projects, ensure the restoration of social infrastructure facilities, and interact with international partners.

At the same time, the modern system of administrative and legal support for Ukraine's reconstruction faces several problems.¹⁴ Among them are the fragmentation of the regulatory framework, duplication of powers among various public authorities, insufficient coordination among state institutions, corruption risks, and the absence of a single mechanism for digital monitoring of the implementation of reconstruction programs. The issues of officials' responsibility for the inefficient use of resources and of mechanisms for involving the public in monitoring the implementation of reconstruction projects also remain insufficiently regulated. Thus, the theoretical and legal principles of administrative and legal support for Ukraine's reconstruction form the basis for creating an effective system of public management for the state's post-war reconstruction. Their further development should aim to improve the regulatory and legal framework, increase the institutional capacity of government bodies, ensure transparency in resource use, digitalize management processes, and adapt the public administration system to European standards of good governance.

Institutional structure of the reconstruction mechanism of Ukraine

The institutional structure of the reconstruction mechanism in Ukraine comprises state authorities, local governments, specialized institutions, international organizations, and other entities whose activities aim to implement state policy in post-war reconstruction.¹⁵ In conditions of martial law and post-war reconstruction, it is an effective institutional organization that is a key prerequisite for the successful implementation of reconstruction programs, as it ensures the coordination of the activities of all participants in the reconstruction processes, the rational use of financial resources, and compliance with the principles of transparency and accountability.¹⁶

¹⁴ Veronika Bílková and Eliška Šteinerte, 'A New Era for the OSCE Moscow Mechanism Following the 2022 Invasion of Ukraine', *International and Comparative Law Quarterly* 74, no. 2 (2025): 485–501, <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0020589325100754>.

¹⁵ Polina Vlasenko and Vincenzo Pavone, 'Regulation and Altruism as Valuation Mechanisms: A Political Economy of Ova Markets in Ukraine and Spain', *Science Technology and Human Values* 51, no. 2 (2026): 400–434, <https://doi.org/10.1177/01622439251336630>.

¹⁶ Svitlana Moshchych et al., 'Economic Mechanisms for SME Development in Ukraine under EU Financial Support', *Revista Mexicana de Economía y Finanzas Nueva Época* 21, no. 1 (2026), <https://doi.org/10.21919/remef.v21i1.1295>.

The modern reconstruction mechanism in Ukraine is multi-level and involves central, regional, and local government.¹⁷ This model is due to the need to combine centralized strategic management with decentralized implementation of reconstruction measures at the level of territorial communities. The central place in the institutional system of reconstruction is occupied by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, which ensures the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of reconstruction of the state. It is the government that determines the main directions of reconstruction, approves state programs, coordinates the activities of central executive bodies, ensures interaction with international partners, and monitors the implementation of strategic decisions. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine also serves as the main coordinator of financial policy for reconstruction, determining the procedures for the use of state and international funds.¹⁸

An important role in the reconstruction mechanism is played by central executive bodies, whose competence concerns the implementation of sectoral directions of state policy.¹⁹ The Ministry of Development of Communities and Territories of Ukraine ensures the formation of regional development policy and the coordination of territorial reconstruction processes. The Ministry of Finance of Ukraine is responsible for budgetary support for reconstruction programs and for controlling the efficient use of funds. The Ministry of Economy of Ukraine participates in formulating an economic strategy for reconstruction and investment attraction. At the same time, the Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine ensures the implementation of electronic management systems, digital monitoring platforms, and e-governance mechanisms in the reconstruction sector.²⁰

Specialized state bodies and agencies created to implement individual directions of reconstruction play a special role in the institutional support system. Their activities are aimed at the operational management of infrastructure, housing, transport, energy, and social sphere restoration projects. The creation

¹⁷ Anton Kuchyn, 'Conditions for Forming a New Perspective on the Financial Planning Mechanism in Ukraine's Modern Political and Economic Environment', *Financial and Credit Activity: Problems of Theory and Practice* 1, no. 60 (2025): 171–87, <https://doi.org/10.55643/fcaptop.1.60.2025.4624>.

¹⁸ 'The Effectiveness of the Fiscal Mechanism of Ensuring Sustainable Development in Ukraine', *Bangladesh Journal of Multidisciplinary Scientific Research*, 12 December 2025, 129–37, <https://doi.org/10.46281/bjmsr.v11i1.2772>.

¹⁹ Zainab Al-Mousawi, 'The Transformation of the Legal Basis of Administrative Liability for Public Employees' Errors in Administrative Contracts: A Comparative Study in Light of the Evolution of Administrative Judiciary and Public Governance', *Al-Biruni Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, 9 February 2026, 1, <https://doi.org/10.64440/BIRUNI/BIR0013>.

²⁰ Danylo Kubrak et al., 'Legal Aspects of Child Protection in Times of War: International and National Mechanisms, and Observations from Ukraine', *Journal of Military Ethics* 25, no. 1 (January 2026): 49–64, <https://doi.org/10.1080/15027570.2026.2637298>.

of specialized agencies allows for the concentration of financial, human, and organizational resources for the implementation of large-scale reconstruction programs. Bodies of parliamentary and financial control occupy a separate place in the institutional structure. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine ensures legislative regulation of reconstruction processes, exercises parliamentary control over the activities of executive bodies, and approves state reconstruction financing programs. The Accounting Chamber of Ukraine and the State Audit Service exercise control over the targeted and effective use of budget funds. Anti-corruption bodies also play an important role, in particular the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine, the National Agency for Corruption Prevention, and the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office, whose activities aim to minimize corruption risks in the use of reconstruction funds.

Due to martial law, military administrations operating in frontline and deoccupied regions have become an important element of the institutional structure.²¹ Their activities include ensuring the security of territories, coordinating humanitarian aid, organizing the restoration of critical infrastructure, and maintaining the functioning of life-support systems for the population. Military administrations perform temporary management functions in the absence of sufficient local government capacity. Local governments play an important role in the reconstruction system, since it is territorial communities that directly implement a significant part of reconstruction projects. Local governments ensure the restoration of housing stock, social infrastructure, utility networks, the transport system, and the local economy. The decentralization reform has significantly strengthened the institutional capacity of territorial communities but has also raised the issue of a clear division of powers between local state administrations, military administrations, and local governments.²²

International organizations, financial institutions, and Ukraine's partner states have a significant impact on the functioning of the reconstruction mechanism. International actors provide financing for reconstruction programs, provide technical assistance, expert support, and monitor the efficiency of resource use.²³ The participation of international partners necessitates the adaptation of the Ukrainian public administration system to international

²¹ Velyaminov A.A Toloraya and Lisovolik W. Gref, 'Syria and Ukraine in Russian Grand Strategy: Assessing the Limits of Strategic Trade-Offs Across Two Theaters', *Al-Biruni Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, 1 April 2026, 1, <https://doi.org/10.64440/BIRUNI/BIR0022>.

²² Tetiana Zaporozhets et al., 'Historical Analysis of Public Administration Mechanisms for Ukraine's National Security in Response to Russian Armed Aggression (2014-2025)', *Clio. Revista de Historia, Ciencias Humanas y Pensamiento Critico*. 2026, no. 11 (2026): 2156–2205, <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17549139>.

²³ Natalia Matiaszczyk, 'City Diplomacy as a Mechanism of Multi-Level Solidarity and Support for Ukraine: A Study of the Changes Following the 2022 Russian Invasion', *Journal of Eurasian Studies* 16, no. 1 (2025): 108–122, <https://doi.org/10.1177/18793665241254835>.

standards of transparency, accountability, and good governance. At the same time, an important element of the institutional structure is civil society. Public organizations, volunteer associations, professional associations, and analytical centers actively participate in monitoring the implementation of reconstruction programs, conducting public monitoring, assessing the effectiveness of government activities, and formulating proposals to improve state policy.²⁴ Involving the public in decision-making processes increases public trust in public authorities and ensures the implementation of democratic governance principles.

The role of the private sector, an important participant in the implementation of reconstruction projects, is particularly important.²⁵ Private enterprises ensure the implementation of construction works, the restoration of production facilities, the development of infrastructure, and the attraction of investments.²⁶ Effective interaction between the state and business creates the prerequisites for the formation of mechanisms of public-private partnership in the field of reconstruction.²⁷ The institutional structure of the reconstruction mechanism of Ukraine functions through a system of administrative and legal forms and management methods.²⁸ The main forms include state programs, recovery plans, management decisions, administrative procedures, control measures, and public reporting mechanisms. Management methods include coordination, administrative control, financial incentives, program-targeted planning, and digital monitoring of project implementation.

At the same time, the modern institutional structure of the reconstruction mechanism presents certain problems. Among them are duplication of powers between different government bodies, insufficient interdepartmental coordination, a lack of a single center for strategic management of reconstruction, insufficient digitalization of management processes, and

²⁴ Volodymyr Valihura et al., 'Addressing Tax Fraud Through Transfer Pricing Mechanisms: Enhancing Ukraine's Public Finances', *OIDA International Journal of Sustainable Development* 18, no. 7 (2025): 11–20.

²⁵ 'Integrating Islamic Law and Customary Law: Codification and Religious Identity in the Malay Buyan Community of Kapuas Hulu', accessed 14 May 2026, <https://e-journal.iainptk.ac.id/index.php/jil/article/view/3410>.

²⁶ Andrii Kumeiko et al., 'State Security in Ukraine: Legal Framework and Enforcement Mechanisms', *Lithuanian Annual Strategic Review* 23, no. 1 (2025): 211–228, <https://doi.org/10.47459/lasr.2025.23.8>.

²⁷ Sadiani Sadiani et al., 'Progressive Islamic Law and Misek Tradition of Dayak Ngaju in Central Kalimantan', *El-Mashlahah* 13, no. 2 (December 2023): 225–244, <https://doi.org/10.23971/el-mashlahah.v13i2.7624>.

²⁸ Erik Yudistira, Marsaid Marsaid, and Siti Rochmiyatun, 'The Political of Law to the Government Policy About Remission', *Nurani: Jurnal Kajian Syari'ah Dan Masyarakat* 21, no. 1 (June 2021): 13–24, <https://doi.org/10.19109/nurani.v21i1.7742>.

corruption risks.²⁹ An important problem also remains the uneven level of institutional capacity of territorial communities, which affects the effectiveness of the implementation of reconstruction programs at the local level. In this regard, there is a need to improve the institutional structure of the mechanism for Ukraine's reconstruction by creating a unified system of strategic coordination, strengthening digital management, increasing the effectiveness of parliamentary and public oversight, and ensuring clear demarcation of competencies among public administration entities. An important direction is also the integration of European standards of good governance, transparency, and accountability into the system for managing state reconstruction.

Thus, the institutional structure of the mechanism for Ukraine's reconstruction is a complex, multi-level system of interaction among state, local, international, and public institutions, whose activities aim to ensure the effective restoration of the state. Its effectiveness depends on the level of coordination among public administration entities, the quality of regulatory and legal frameworks, transparency in resource use, and the state's ability to adapt the management system to the modern challenges of post-war development.

Table 1. Mechanism of administrative and legal support for the reconstruction of Ukraine

Mechanism element	Content and characteristics	Main actors	Regulatory and legal framework	Implementation problems	Areas for improvement
Regulatory and legal component	Formation of a system of legislation on post-war reconstruction, management of public investments, control of the use of funds, and coordination of international aid	Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, line ministries	Constitution of Ukraine, Law of Ukraine "On the legal regime of martial law", Budget Code of Ukraine, anti-corruption legislation, EU acts, and international agreements	Fragmentation of legal regulation, duplication of powers, and instability of the regulatory framework	Codification of legislation on reconstruction, harmonization with EU law, and introduction of a single legal strategy for reconstruction
Institutional	System of public	President of Ukraine,	Regulations on executive	Lack of clear coordination	Creation of a single

²⁹ Serhii Lobanov, 'Psychological Mechanisms of Addictive Behavior Development in the Modern Conditions of Ukraine', *Health Leadership and Quality of Life* 4 (2025), <https://doi.org/10.56294/hl2024.337>.

component	authorities responsible for the implementation of the reconstruction policy and the coordination of international aid	Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, Ministry of Development of Communities and Territories, local authorities, and international organizations	bodies, international memoranda, and programs	between central and local authorities, excessive bureaucracy	coordination center for reconstruction, digitalization of management, and decentralization of procedures
Administrative and procedural component	Procedure for making management decisions on financing, construction, monitoring, and control of project implementation	Executive authorities, local governments, and the State Audit Service	Legislation on administrative procedure, public procurement, and state control	Complexity of procedures, risks of delaying decisions, and corruption risks	Simplification of administrative procedures, introduction of electronic document flow, and automation of control
Financial and economic component	Ensuring financing of reconstruction from the state budget, international aid, investments, and reparations	Ministry of Finance of Ukraine, international financial organizations, and donors	Budget Code of Ukraine, international financial agreements	Lack of resources, dependence on international aid, and non-transparent use of funds	Introduction of financial monitoring mechanisms, open cost registers, and involvement of the private sector
Control and supervisory component	System of state and public control over the implementation of reconstruction programs	Accounting Chamber, NABU, NACP, public organizations, international auditors	Anti-corruption legislation, legislation on state financial control	Insufficient level of transparency, corruption risks, and weak interaction with the public	Strengthening independent audit, openness of data, and public monitoring
International legal component	Integration of international standards and coordination	EU, World Bank, EBRD, UN, Government of Ukraine	EU-Ukraine Association Agreement, international agreements,	Different financing and control standards, dependence on	Adaptation of legislation to the EU acquis, creation of a single system

	of cooperation with the EU, international organizations, and donors		support programs	external solutions	for coordinating international assistance
Digital and information component	Use of digital platforms to manage reconstruction processes, monitoring, and public control	Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine, state registers, and electronic platforms	Legislation on e-government and digitalization	Cyber risks, incomplete integration of databases	Development of a single digital reconstruction system, integration of registers, and information protection
Mechanism elements	Content and characteristics	Main actors	Regulatory and legal framework	Implementation problems	Areas for improvement

Source: Author's interpretation

The mechanism of administrative and legal support for the reconstruction of Ukraine is a complex system of interaction among regulatory, institutional, financial, and procedural elements aimed at effectively restoring the state infrastructure, economy, and social sphere following the consequences of armed aggression. Its key feature is the combination of internal state management with international support and control mechanisms.³⁰ The central element of the institutional and legal model is the system of public authorities responsible for formulating and implementing state policy in the field of reconstruction.³¹ The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the relevant ministries coordinate planning, allocate financial resources, and oversee project implementation. At the same time, local governments play an important role, since it is at the regional level that most restoration measures are directly implemented.³²

The regulatory and legal component of the mechanism is at an active stage of formation and adaptation to European standards for public administration. The reconstruction of Ukraine is directly related to the processes

³⁰ Sergiy Barbashyn, 'Механізм адміністративно-правового забезпечення надання електронних довірчих послуг в Україні: поняття та складові елементи', *Problems of Modern Transformations. Series: Law, Public Management and Administration*, no. 19 (January 2026), <https://doi.org/10.54929/2786-5746-2026-19-01-05>.

³¹ Taufiq Shobri et al., 'Legal Framework for Addressing Cybercrime Threats in Strengthening Indonesia's National Defense and Security', *Trunojoyo Law Review* 8, no. 2 (April 2026): 178–203, <https://doi.org/10.21107/tlr.v8i2.33492>.

³² Yevhen Leheza et al., 'Interpretation of Regulatory and Legal Acts in Contemporary Contexts: Foreign Experience, Comparative Perspectives, and Pathways for Regulatory Reform', *Nusantara: Journal of Law Studies* 5, no. 1 (February 2026): 102–122, <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18727992>.

of European integration, which require harmonizing national legislation with the EU *acquis*, especially in public procurement, financial control, anti-corruption policy, and public administration. The administrative and procedural component is particularly important, as the speed and efficiency of administrative decision-making determine the pace of the state's recovery. At the same time, excessive bureaucratization of procedures, the complexity of approvals, and the duplication of powers between government bodies can significantly slow the implementation of reconstruction projects. That is why the digitalization of procedures, automation of control, and the implementation of electronic management systems are promising areas.

The financial and economic component of the mechanism is characterized by significant dependence on international aid and investments.³³ In this regard, mechanisms for transparency, accountability, and independent audit of fund use are particularly important. The effectiveness of reconstruction largely depends on international partners' trust in Ukrainian institutions. The control and supervision element of the mechanism aims to minimize corruption risks and ensure the lawful use of resources.³⁴ In modern conditions, an important role is played not only by state financial control, but also by public monitoring, international auditors' participation, and the functioning of open electronic registers.³⁵ Thus, the institutional and legal model of administrative and legal support for Ukraine's reconstruction should be based on the principles of the rule of law, transparency, accountability, digitalization, and European integration. Its effectiveness will be determined by the state's ability to ensure coordinated interaction among authorities, international partners, civil society, and the private sector in post-war reconstruction.³⁶

Conclusion

The findings of this study demonstrate that the mechanism of administrative and legal support for Ukraine's reconstruction constitutes a complex, multi-level public

³³ Shuang Ge Yaochu, Shen Liu Zidong, and Galvao Pauli, 'Applying Kondratiev Wave Theory to the U.S. Economy: A Historical Analysis and Prospective Future Study of Innovation Cycles and Economic Transformation', *Al-Biruni Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, 23 April 2026, 94, <https://doi.org/10.64440/BIRUNI/BIR0024>.

³⁴ Rico J. R. Tambunan et al., 'Justice, Land, and Sharia: Conceptualizing Agrarian Courts in the Settlement of Land Ownership Disputes', *De Jure: Jurnal Hukum Dan Syaria* 17, no. 2 (December 2025): 530–552, <https://doi.org/10.18860/j-fsh.v17i2.32486>.

³⁵ Nita Triana and Farah Nuril Izza, 'The Perspective of Islamic Law on the Application of the Polluter Pays Principle in Indonesian Environmental Law', *Al-Adalah* 17, no. 2 (2020): 359–382, <https://doi.org/10.24042/adalah.v17i2.8223>.

³⁶ Yevhen Leheza, Larysa Yerofieienko, and Volodymyr Komashko, 'Peculiarities of Legal Regulation of Intellectual Property Protection in Ukraine under Martial Law: Administrative and Civil Aspects', *Revista Justiça Do Direito* 37, no. 3 (2023): 157–172, <https://doi.org/10.5335/rjd.v37i3.15233>.

administration system integrating regulatory, institutional, financial, procedural, and supervisory dimensions. The reconstruction process is not limited to the physical restoration of infrastructure; it also serves as a strategic instrument for transforming governance systems toward greater transparency, accountability, decentralization, and alignment with European legal standards. The study reveals that the effectiveness of reconstruction policies largely depends on the state's capacity to coordinate central and local authorities, international partners, and civil society within an integrated governance framework. However, several structural challenges remain significant, including fragmented legal regulations, overlapping institutional authority, weak coordination mechanisms, and complicated administrative procedures that may hinder the efficiency of post-war recovery initiatives. Furthermore, this research confirms that digitalization, legal harmonization with the European Union, and strengthened control and oversight mechanisms are essential elements for ensuring sustainable and transparent reconstruction governance. The development of unified digital platforms, transparent financial monitoring systems, independent auditing mechanisms, and anti-corruption supervision can substantially increase public trust and improve the effectiveness of international financial assistance management. Therefore, the study concludes that the future reconstruction model of Ukraine should be grounded in the principles of the rule of law, institutional resilience, transparency, digital governance, and European integration. Future research is recommended to explore the practical implementation of digital governance systems in post-conflict reconstruction, evaluate the long-term effectiveness of decentralized reconstruction policies, and conduct comparative empirical studies on the role of international institutions in strengthening administrative accountability and sustainable recovery governance in post-war states.

Author Contributions Statement

Maryna Susak conceived and developed the study's overall structure, formulated the main arguments, and guided the preparation and writing of the manuscript. Volodymyr Dikhtievskiy and Petro Dikhtievskiy made significant contributions to the theoretical analysis and interpretation of the results, offering critical conclusions that strengthened the study's legal and methodological foundations. Meanwhile, Oleh Bilous and Nataliia Kantor played a key role in conducting the literature review, collecting relevant data, and refining the discussion to ensure coherence between the regulatory framework and the current realities of legislative development. All authors actively participated in the review and final approval of the manuscript, ensuring its academic accuracy and integrity.

AI Usage Statement

The authors state that artificial intelligence (AI) applications were used on a small scale to assist with language correction, grammar correction, and rephrasing in academic writing. There was no use of AI when generating research data, conducting analysis, interpreting legal materials, or developing arguments and conclusions in the study. All the substantive work, including intellectual

contributions such as conceptualisation, legal analysis, comparative assessment, and findings interpretation, was done entirely by the authors. The authors assume complete responsibility for the contents, correctness, and originality of this work.

Conflict of Interest

The author declares that there is no potential conflict of interest, whether financial, professional, or personal, that could have influenced the research findings, data interpretation, or conclusions presented in this article. The research was conducted independently and objectively to ensure academic integrity and transparency.

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