The National Council for the Recovery of Ukraine from the Consequences of the War

Draft Ukraine Recovery Plan

Materials of the “Construction, urban planning, modernization of cities and regions” working group

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1. General vision of recovery and development

Ukraine seeks to overcome crises, including those caused by the war. Systematic planning of reconstruction and further development of the country provides a unique opportunity to rethink, redesign and modernize buildings and livelihood systems, to ensure a comprehensive transformation of territorial communities and regions.

The key development goals for the next decade are to accelerate the economic growth of regions and territorial communities based on the effective use of domestic potential, job creation, improved employment, accessibility of public service and services, which creates conditions for repatriation of migrants.

Particular attention will be paid by the state to support potential growth centres that can spread their positive impact on the development of neighbouring territories and affect the development of the region as a whole, as well as support the development of areas with special development problems, which should help to reduce the level of inter- and intra-regional asymmetry in the development of territorial communities and improve the quality of human life regardless of place of residence.

All citizens who lost their homes due to the Russian military aggression must be provided with housing. One of the key tasks is to restore and create quality new housing and living infrastructure with protective, sustainable and inclusive solutions.

The reconstruction of Ukrainian towns and villages after the war is a complex process that must ensure modernization and further development for decades ahead. New challenges related to the war - ensuring a balanced resettlement of migrants, relocation of enterprises and businesses in all regions of the country, creating a socially oriented business environment as a prerequisite for economic development of communities - must be combined with the best, modern world approaches and practices. architecture and the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Human-centeredness, rational spatial planning, ensuring the balance of resettlement and jobs, sustainable urban mobility, inclusiveness, energy efficiency, environmental friendliness and many other current trends in human settlements should be the signs of our great recovery.

Transition to a circular model of the economy of community life support systems, comprehensive improvement of resource efficiency (including energy on both the consumption and supply side) together with an increase in the share of local renewable energy sources and construction of NZEB buildings level of energy consumption) are one of the key elements of the European Green Course and are a logical continuation of Ukraine's integration into the European Union.

Systematic implementation of this course will be the basis for achieving Ukraine's energy independence from imported fossil fuels, as well as for the green transformation of the infrastructure of settlements.

All these factors will allow displaced Ukrainians to return to their homes and communities and transform them into higher living standards. Such an approach should also ensure the long-term well-being of future generations of Ukrainians throughout Ukraine.

2. Key principles of recovery and development

- **Rebuild better than before** - the restoration and development of settlements will be based on best international practices using modern solutions and "green" technologies, which will make a significant transformational leap for communities and regions of Ukraine.

- **Openness and transparency** - the state will continue to provide free access for all citizens of Ukraine and international partners to the plans and actions of public authorities at all stages of Ukraine's reconstruction and development.

- **European integration** - fulfilling each task of the recovery plan will contribute to Ukraine's rapid rapprochement with fundamental European values and standards, and the eventual acquisition of membership in the European Union.

- **Sustainable development** – the reconstruction and development of Ukraine will be ensured taking into account the global goals of sustainable development of the United Nations.

- **Energy independence** - decarbonisation of buildings and livelihood systems by significantly increasing their energy efficiency and increasing the share of renewable energy sources in communities will allow Ukraine to completely abandon imports of fossil fuels (including natural gas of Russian origin).

- **Inclusiveness -** creating an enabling environment for equal access to opportunities for all citizens, strengthening involvement in the development of all sections of the population, and equitable distribution of material and social benefits.

- **Civil protection** - creation of a space aimed at ensuring maximum security for the population and sustainable functioning of economic entities in emergency situations, including military.

3. General analysis of the initial state

Recovery and sustainable region development

Ukraine is a large European country, and its regions significantly differ among themselves on characteristics as natural nor socio-economic characteristics. In particular, there are considerable differences in the indicator of human development among the regions (the difference in 2020 between the region with the highest indicator and the region with the lowest indicator was 1.4 times).

For the 2019 year, GRP per capita in 13 regions was more than 80% of the average in Ukraine, for the remaining 12 regions this figure was lower, while in several regions the figure was less than 50% of the Ukrainian average.

One of the main factors of regional inequality over the last decade is the intensive growth of Kyiv and agglomerations. Thus, the share of GRP of the city of Kyiv in the total is 24%, while the share of some regions is less than 2%.

The armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine and the temporary occupation a part of Ukraine territory deepened the gap in the levels of regional development, caused the destruction of infrastructure and mass outflow of working population and capital from the territories adjacent to the temporarily occupied, also increased the migration burden for the regions due to involuntary internal displacement; increased business and investment risks.

Housing, energy efficiency and civil protection

According to the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees of the United Nations (UNHCR), 11.4 million Ukrainians left their homes only in the first month and a half since the start of the hot phase of the current Russian-Ukrainian war. As of June 7, 2022, 4,816,923 refugees from Ukraine were registered in Europe alone, and a total of 5.5 million people left the country. Most of them went to Poland - more than 3 million people. According to the latest data, more than 817,000 people left for Romania, almost 520,000 for Hungary, more than 443,000 for Moldova, and almost 372,000 for Slovakia.

According to the assessment of the UN International Organization for Migration (IOM), another 7.7 million citizens of Ukraine are considered internally displaced persons (IDPs), that is, they remained in the country, but had to leave their homes.

As of 14.06.22, 12,900 apartment buildings (~ 13,5 million m2) and 107,707 private buildings (~ 1.9 million m2) were destroyed / damaged.

In general, the building sector in Ukraine accounts for about 40% of total energy consumption and the corresponding share of greenhouse gas emissions. The national building stock is rather heterogeneous, outdated and very slow to renew. More than 85% of existing buildings were built before 2002, are currently physically worn out, do not meet modern construction requirements and have low energy efficiency. It should be noted that 80-90% of the buildings that exist today and have not suffered significant damage will be used in 2050. However, the rate of thermal modernization of buildings in Ukraine remains extremely low compared to European countries, where the corresponding figures are 0.4-1.2% per year, while in 2021 the European Commission has set a goal to increase the rate of 3%.

At the same time, for the needs of heating and cooling of premises, water supply accounts for about 70% of the energy supplied to consumers in residential and public buildings.

The vast majority of protective structures built in the 60-70s of the last century, today morally and physically obsolete, many structures are partially or completely destroyed. The fund of protective structures is gradually falling into decay. The number of protective structures built during the years of independence is measured by several dozens.

Infrastructure of life support systems

Most life support systems are characterised by significant technological backwardness, high energy consumption and low efficiency, with about half of the equipment and networks have exhausted their design life and need to be replaced. More than 80% of the energy for the livelihood of settlements is produced from fossil fuels.

Given the high dependence on energy imports, this situation has a negative impact on Ukraine's energy security, people's ability to pay their energy bills and live in healthy and comfortable conditions.

The current state of water supply systems does not provide consumers with stable and affordable services, and is characterised by incomplete compliance with the quality and safety of drinking water to the requirements of suitability for human consumption. Only about 65% of the population has access to drinking water supply systems, of which less than 30% of Ukrainian settlements are provided with centralised water supply. However, less than half of the population has access to sewerage systems. Only 50% of wastewater goes through a full cycle of biological treatment, and a third of wastewater is discharged into water bodies without any treatment at all.

Only a small proportion of household waste (both liquid and solid) is recyclable, although it has significant resource and energy potential. The scale of accumulation of sewage sludge generated at the treatment plants of settlements has become threatening. Also, about 80% of the population is covered by solid waste disposal services, of which more than 92% are disposed of in landfills and landfills, which does not meet the key principles of the hierarchy of waste management.

In addition, as a result of the ongoing armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, territorial communities have faced significant challenges. Fighting, temporary occupation and significant internal migration have made the infrastructure of human settlements problematic, and many buildings, facilities and livelihoods have been lost, damaged or destroyed.

Today, there is a double urgency to reduce Ukraine's energy dependence: the country's high import dependence on fossil fuels (including natural gas), which Russia uses as economic and political weapons, and countering the climate crisis, which was severely exacerbated by Russia's aggression against Ukraine. Modernization of the huge urban infrastructure, which combines consumption (building sector) and supply (heat and water sources, networks, water treatment plants, etc.) requires significant financial, human and time resources. In fact, the scale of Ukraine's recovery, taking into account modern approaches, should change the principles of state and local energy and

investment planning, as well as the targets for the next two decades, first of all change the planning horizons. There has been no experience of such changes in Ukraine yet.

Regulation in construction

Significant changes in the legislation adopted over the past two years contributed to the growth of construction activity, which in 2021 amounted to UAH 254 billion. (+5.1%) due to: housing construction (+16.8%); non-residential construction (+3.2%); infrastructure construction (+3.1%). At the same time, urgent issues in the field of urban planning that reduce the investment attractiveness of Ukraine and require a systematic solution include the following: the absence of an electronic urban planning cadastre at the state level, the difficulty of obtaining urban planning conditions and restrictions and technical conditions for joining engineering networks, the duration of permit and registration procedures, the ineffectiveness of the architectural and construction control system, the regulation of the majority of building regulations, the lack of life cycle management of public and residential buildings, the lack of sustainable management of construction waste.

The main obstacles to the creation of an electronic urban planning cadastre at the state level, as a single information system, are the low percentage of urban planning documentation in the digital format of geodatabases, insufficient updating of data, and the lack of quality raw data in digital form for the development of urban planning documentation, the lack of integration of all urban planning information systems and services in a single information system. As of 01.01.2022, all 21 regions are provided with territorial planning schemes, 21 of which have up-to-date planning schemes developed after 2011. At the same time, only 263 (56.3%) of the 464 available district planning schemes can be used as urban planning documentation at the regional level. The main type of urban planning documentation at the local level is the spatial development plan of the territory of the territorial community, which is developed for the entire territory of the territorial community. The decision to develop comprehensive plans was made in 93 out of 1469 territorial communities, which is 6.3%, but none of them were approved in 2021. Among the main reasons inhibiting the development of comprehensive plans is the lack

of the necessary cartographic basis. Out of 1,469 newly formed territorial communities, only 33 (2.2%) of their total number have a conditionally up-to-date cartographic basis in digital form in the USK-2000 state geodetic coordinate system for the development of comprehensive plans. All 397 settlements with the status of cities are provided with valid general plans. At the same time, 168 general plans of cities are recognized as not meeting the requirements of the legislation and potentially cannot be used in the implementation of integrated spatial development activities in the territories of newly formed territorial communities in the future. Therefore, 229 (57.7%) of the existing city master plans are considered relevant. Out of 675 urban-type settlements, 602 or 89.2% have master plans. However, 291 of them, according to the results of the analysis, do not meet the current requirements of the legislation. Thus, 311 (51.7%) master plans of urban-type settlements can be used in the future for planning activities. Out of 26,765 rural settlements, 19,329 have existing master plans, of which 12,012 (62.2%) are recognized as not complying with the updated legislation. Accordingly, the number of actual village master plans is only 37.8%. The total number of available detailed area plans is about 30,000 copies, covering approximately 2.2% of the country's territory. At the same time, a large part of them (about 40%) will not meet the updated legal requirements during the development of comprehensive plans and will lose their validity after their approval. The creation of an electronic urban planning cadastre at the state level will simplify the obtaining of town-planning conditions and restrictions and technical conditions for joining engineering networks and will form the prerequisites for the automation of permit-registration procedures.

The system of state architectural and construction control, which is inefficient because it does not provide effective influence on urban planning entities that do not fulfill the legal requirements of state architectural and construction control bodies and/or interfere with inspections, requires continued reform.

To meet the needs of the construction market and remove obstacles to the introduction of innovative and progressive technologies and modern construction products, the transition to parametric standardisation has been initiated. At the same time, the current building code is mostly still of a

regulatory nature, which does not allow the transparent and quick introduction of new technologies and materials to the market. Among the positive changes, it should be noted the adoption in 2020 of the Law "On the provision of construction products on the market", which implemented into national legislation the provisions of Regulation (EU) No. 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March, 2011, laying down harmonised conditions for the marketing of construction products and repealing Council Directive 89/106/EEC. In 2021, the Government completed the implementation of the Regulation on the legislative level, which created the prerequisites for its practical implementation. As part of the implementation at the legislative level, the main requirements for the safety of buildings and structures were established: mechanical resistance and stability, fire safety, hygiene, health and environmental protection, safety and accessibility during operation, protection against noise and vibration, energy-saving and energy efficiency, steel use of natural resources (includes construction waste management). Fulfilment of these requirements is ensured, including, through the use of construction products with appropriate operational characteristics. Evaluation and verification of the stability of operational characteristics are carried out by manufacturers together with the designated bodies for assessing compliance with the requirements of Regulation (EU) No. 305/2011. However, there are currently no designated conformity assessment bodies. The situation is complicated by the absence of understaffing of existing laboratories with the equipment necessary for testing construction products.

Further development of the construction market is impossible without technological development and global penetration of innovations at all stages of construction processes and management of the object's life cycle. In the long term, Ukraine should join global trends: "green" construction and carbon-free production as elements of a circular (closed-loop) economy; development of the "smart cities" concept, etc.

4. Directions of recovery and development

I. Reconstruction and sustainable development of the regions

1. The main problems that need to be addressed in the framework of the Recovery Plan in the area of "Reconstruction and sustainable development of the regions"

1.1. The impact of war on a particular area of analysis:

Demography

The demographic situation in Ukraine has tendency to gradually deteriorating in recent years. The main demographic threats are depopulation and population aging. Since 2013, the number of deceased has begun to exceed the number of born. As of 1 January 2022, according to the State Statistics Service, 41 million 167 thousand people lived in Ukraine. This is 4.2 million less than in 2013. From 2000 to 2021, the average age of the population increased from 37.9 years to 42.1 (39.2 - for men, 44.5 - for women).

The obvious negative result of the involuntary mass migration of the young population of Ukraine to the abovementioned foreign countries will be a significant decrease in the population of our country as a whole and a significant increase in gender and age disparities in regions and communities. The greatest demographic risks of depopulation are for the regions and territorial communities bordering Russia and Belarus. At the same time, a significant increase in the population of the western and central regions will have a significant impact on the infrastructure and service networks, labor market congestion.

Regional economy

As a result of Russia's full-scale military invasion, the Ukrainian economy has faced an unprecedented challenge. The production of the main types of products decreased, the ports were blocked, and thus the main share of foreign trade. The

production, transport and logistics, energy, engineering, and social infrastructure of entire regions have been largely destroyed.

The total loss from the transport blockade, in particular sea trade ports, is approximately 3-5 billion dollars a month.

About 25% of the country's arable land, which is actually concentrated in several regions, is at risk or not available at all for the sowing campaign, which will have negative consequences in the coming periods.

According to the Ministry of Social Policy, as of the beginning of June 2022, about 35% of workers who had a job before the large-scale invasion of Russia lost it, i.e. every third employee. This primarily applies to employees of large industrial enterprises located in the south-eastern and north-eastern regions of Ukraine.

Business activity decreased the most in Sumy, Mykolaiv and Kherson oblasts, significantly in Chernihiv, Zaporizhia, Kharkiv, and Odesa. At the same time, in the western and central regions of Ukraine during May-June there is a resumption and recovery of economic activity (including due to the relocation of enterprises and the influx of new labor).

Social infrastructure

The existing network of preschool and general secondary education institutions has almost 30,000 institutions. So far, more than 1,000 general secondary schools and more than 600 preschools have been damaged and destroyed.

The existing network of healthcare facilities includes 18,940 health care facilities (2,043 specialized health care facilities and 16,897 primary health care facilities). More than 700 health facilities have been damaged and destroyed so far.

The existing network of cultural institutions has 34,025 institutions. So far, 255 cultural facilities have been damaged and 295 destroyed.

The existing network of social protection institutions has 1,815 institutions. So far, 41 social protection institutions have been damaged and destroyed.

The existing network of sports infrastructure has 58,230 facilities. So far, 35 sports facilities have been damaged and 60 completely destroyed. Of the 1,055 existing ASC, 17 ASC were completely destroyed; 117 ASC are damaged, 13 of them are unsuitable for further use.

Local Government

During 2015-2020 in Ukraine had been underwent a system of reform of local self-government and territorial organisation (decentralisation), which culminated in the creation of 1,470 territorial communities and 136 districts, the forming of a new budget system and progressive budget equalisation between communities.

At the same time, the implementation of strategic planning at the local level is not yet complete, management decisions are often made in the absence of quality and up-to-date data, there is a low level of professional skills of local governments and local self-governments. There is a problem with the efficiency and capacity of institutions to support regional and local development. Local self-governments and local governments were not sufficiently prepared to work in a situation of martial law and military invasion.

Key challenges (generalized for a specific area)	• Changes in the demographic/gender and age composition and total population of Ukraine and different regions and territorial communities. • Destruction of critical and social infrastructure, enterprises, housing and public facilities. • Increasing the burden on infrastructure in regions with a significant influx of internal displaced persons. • Significant reduction in production. • Decline in exports and its block. • Suspension of investment activities in a significant number of regions. • Imbalances in the labour market, the need for retraining. • Unpreparedness of institutions to function in crisis situations.
Key features (generalized for a specific area)	• Increasing the population, in particular working age in certain areas. • New quality of social capital (to return people with experience of living in European countries to Ukraine). • Strengthening civil society institutions and horizontal links between people, through mutual assistance and volunteering. • Inflow of investments (grants) for Ukraine recovery. • Restoration of infrastructure with the use of modern design solutions, materials and technologies. • Structural and technological modernization and diversification of the economy of the regions (network of industrial parks, centres of creative economy, etc.). • Development of deconcentrated fuel production based on bioresources. • Access to credit and grant resources.

	• Simplification of access to foreign markets, the possibility of integration into them. • Creation of new jobs in the process of reconstruction of Ukraine. • The transition to a green economy (Green Deal) and the expansion of the use of renewable energy sources. • Creating new and strengthening the capacity of existing institutions aimed at Ukraine and regional development. • New quality of inter-municipal, inter-regional and cross-border cooperation and intersectoral partnership.
Key limitations (generalized for a specific area)	• Irreversible migration of the population, in particular young people. • Declining living standards and solvency of the population. • Housing and social infrastructure shortage for internally displaced persons. • Long duration and high cost of infrastructure restoration and modernization. • Budget cuts at all levels. • Risk of damage, including recurrence. • Loss of transit potential. • Loss of traditional export industries. • Increased risk of doing business activities, lack of insurance for business and investment risks, especially in areas with a high level of security risks. • Insufficient coordination of central, local government and local self-government bodies.

Goals, objectives, stages of the Recovery Plan in the direction of "Recovery and sustainable development of the regions"

2.1. The goals are aimed at solving a certain problem:

	Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022	**Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025**	**Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032**
Problem 1.1. Sudden and significant territorially differentiated change in the number and sex and age composition of the population. **Goal 1.1.** Bring people back to Ukraine and home. Create conditions to provide people with jobs, housing, public services and a safe living environment. Stimulate fertility and provide support for families with children. To form a territorially balanced settlement system			
The goal to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage	Return people to Ukraine and places of permanent residence Internally displaced persons are provided with temporary housing and work in temporary accommodation	Return people to Ukraine and places of permanent residence	Improve the demographic situation in different types of territories To form a territorially balanced settlement system
Deadline within the stage	December 2022	December 2025	December 2032

Risks of achieving the goal	Continuation of active hostilities and missile strikes (shelling) on the territory of Ukraine Encouraging host countries to keep Ukrainians abroad Absent of coordination of various policies in the field of employment, housing, public services	Annexation of Ukrainian territories by Russia Risks of shelling in border areas Lack of financial resources for reconstruction Incoordination of various policies in the field of employment, housing, public services Failure to return to Ukraine a significant proportion of women of childbearing age who went abroad during the war Lack of financial and other support for the birth rate and support for families with children	Lack of financial and other support for the birth rate and support for families with children Low efficiency of executive and local self-government bodies in responding to challenges of human capital loss Absent of coordination of various policies in the field of employment, housing, public services

Measuring indicator of goal achievement	60% of citizens returned to deoccupied territorial communities 50% of citizens who left after martial law returned to Ukraine 70% of IDPs were employed in the respective region (community) of forced residence	75-80% of those who left after martial law returned to Ukraine 75% of citizens returned to deoccupied territorial communities positive balance of external migration 75% of citizens have access to quality public services (education, medicine, social protection, security, etc.)	annual positive natural population growth all citizens have access to quality public services (education, medicine, social protection, security, etc.) positive balance of external migration the share of the population living in rural areas at the level of 25-30%
The total amount of need for financial resources to achieve the goal	will be determined after making the necessary calculations, approximately UAH 250 million	will be determined by the results of the first stage, approximately UAH 1 800 million	will be determined after making the necessary calculations, approximately UAH 700 million

Linking the goal to other areas	Audit of war losses Digitalization Infrastructure restoration Economic recovery and development Energy security Functioning of the financial system, its reform and development Audit of war losses	Audit of war losses Digitalization Infrastructure restoration Economic recovery and development Energy security Functioning of the financial system, its reform and development	Audit of war losses Digitalization Infrastructure restoration Economic recovery and development Energy security Functioning of the financial system, its reform and development

2.2. Definition of tasks to achieve the objectives of subparagraph 2.1

п/п	**Description of the task to achieve the goal**	**Deadline for the task**	**Dependence of the task on the tasks of other areas, spheres, problems**
Goal. Return people to Ukraine and places of permanent residence. Internally displaced persons are provided with temporary housing and work in temporary accommodation			

Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022			
1	Improve the unified national information database (register) of data on the existing needs and opportunities for accommodation, employment, and retraining (if necessary) of internally displaced persons	December 2022	Return of citizens Digitalization
2	Estimate the number, sex, age, professional composition of Ukrainians who have left their places of permanent residence (incl. using the capabilities of "Diia"): - outside Ukraine from each region; - outside the region, but did not leave Ukraine	December 2022	Return of citizens Digitalization
3	Conduct a survey among citizens of Ukraine (abroad) and IDPs to determine return intentions and conditions for return (incl. using the capabilities of "Diia"):	December 2022	Return of citizens Digitalization
4	Ensure the preservation of ties of citizens who went abroad with Ukraine, in particular through the preservation of opportunities for remote (remote) work	December 2022	Return of citizens Governance Digitalization

5	Develop a regional development program "Territorial Cohesion of Ukraine" in the following areas: - creating opportunities for cooperation between regions in the field of education, culture, historical and cultural studies; - formation of an attractive image of regions in Ukraine, integration of regional identities into the all-Ukrainian identity; - integration of IDPs and protection of the interests of IDPs in the temporarily occupied territories	December 2022	Return of citizens Education and science Youth and sports Culture and information policy Governance Economic recovery and development
6	Develop a regional development program "Human Capital Development" taking into account the characteristics of different types of territories in the following areas: - people (raising the professional level of certain target groups or segments of the population of the region in accordance with the needs of its development and the regional labour market); - institutions and networks (creation of new or strengthening the capacity of existing institutions and their networks, which contribute to improving the quality and professionalism of human resources in the region, create conditions for innovation and	December 2022	Return of citizens Education and science Youth and sports Culture and information policy Governance Economic recovery and development

	strengthen relationships between key actors in the regional labor market); - research (study of the existing environment in local and regional labor markets, the formation and implementation of proposals to improve the level and quality of employment)		
Goal: To return people to Ukraine and to their places of permanent residence.			
Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025			
7	Implement the regional development program "Territorial Cohesion of Ukraine"	December 2025	Return of citizens Education and science Youth and sports Culture and information policy Governance Economic recovery and development
8	Implement the regional development program "Human Capital Development" taking into account the characteristics of different types of territories	December 2025	Return of citizens Education and science Youth and sports Culture and information policy Governance Economic recovery and development

9	Developing regional and local fertility incentive programs	December 2025	The social protection
Goal. Improve the demographic situation in different types of territories. To form a territorially balanced settlement system			
Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032			
10	Implement the regional development program "Territorial Cohesion of Ukraine"	December 2032	Return of citizens Education and science Youth and sports Culture and information policy Governance Economic recovery and development
11	Implement the regional development program "Human Capital Development" taking into account the characteristics of different types of territories	December 2032	Return of citizens Education and science Youth and sports Culture and information policy Governance Economic recovery and development
12	Ensure the implementation of regional and local birth control programs	December 2032	The social protection

Goals, objectives, stages of the Recovery Plan in the direction of "Recovery and sustainable development of the regions"

2.1. The goals are aimed at solving a certain problem:

	Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022	**Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025**	**Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032**
Problem 1.2. The accessibility of different types of territories to markets and people to public service infrastructure has deteriorated. **Goal 1.2.** Plan, restore and develop critical, social, economic, transport infrastructure; public facilities and a network of public services according to modern approaches and in accordance with the challenges, opportunities and constraints in different types of territories.			
The goal to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage	Assess the status, identify needs and plan for the rehabilitation and modernization of the infrastructure and public service network in each region. Restore critical infrastructure in the deoccupied territories	Build / rebuild / upgrade public service infrastructure and network in modern approaches and in accordance with challenges, opportunities and constraints in different types of territories	Develop the infrastructure and network of public services in modern approaches and in accordance with the challenges, opportunities and constraints in different types of territories, in accordance with the new needs and requirements of the EU

Deadline within the stage	December 2022	December 2025	December 2032
Risks of achieving the goal	Impossibility to assess losses due to occupation, active hostilities, security risks Insufficient number of specialists to conduct a professional inspection of damaged objects Uncertainty over the return of people who have left their homes Insufficient quality of local statistics Insufficient level of capacity of local authorities to identify and prepare the territory for construction / restoration / modernization of infrastructure facilities	Impossibility to update the assessment of the situation and needs due to security risks, in particular mines Uncertainty over the return of people who have left their homes Impossibility of carrying out restoration and construction works due to security threats Insufficient financial, labor, material (building materials, machinery and equipment for restoration) resources for construction / restoration / modernization Corruption risks	Inconsistency of Ukrainian legislation with EU requirements Insufficient financial, labor, material (building materials, machinery and equipment for restoration) resources for construction / restoration / modernization Corruption risks

	A large number of mined areas remain		
Measured indicator of goal achievement	An assessment of the state of infrastructure and public service delivery network in all territories (except for temporarily occupied territories and areas where hosts are taking place) An assessment of the need for infrastructure in all territories, in accordance with certain norms (except for the temporarily occupied and areas where hostilities are taking place) Plans for the restoration and modernization of infrastructure facilities (schools, clinics, security centers, bomb shelters, ASC, etc.) have been formed,	An assessment of the state of infrastructure and public service delivery networks in the liberated territories has been made. The need for infrastructure in all territories has been updated and appropriate plans for the restoration and modernization of infrastructure facilities have been formed. 75% of citizens have access to quality public services	The entire infrastructure and public service delivery network meet the needs of different functional types of territories and EU requirements. All citizens have access to quality public services (education, medicine, social protection, security, etc.)

	including areas for construction.		
The total amount of need for financial resources to achieve the goal	will be determined after making the necessary calculations, approximately UAH 23 934 million	will be determined by the results of the first stage, approximately UAH 111 581 million	will be determined after making the necessary calculations, approximately UAH 878 348 млн. million
Linking the goal to other areas	Audit of war losses Digitalization Economic recovery and development Creating conditions for the return of people to Ukraine and places of permanent residence Functioning of the financial system, its reform and development	Audit of war losses Digitalization Economic recovery and development Creating conditions for the return of people to Ukraine and places of permanent residence Functioning of the financial system, its reform and development	Economic recovery and development Digitalization Creating conditions for the return of people to Ukraine and places of permanent residence Functioning of the financial system, its reform and development

2.2. Definition of tasks to achieve the objectives of subparagraph 2.1

п/п	Description of the task to achieve the goal	Deadline for the task	Dependence of the task on the tasks of other areas, spheres, problems
Goal: Assess the status, identify needs and plan for the rehabilitation and modernization of the infrastructure and public service network in each region. Restore critical infrastructure in the deoccupied territories			
Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022			
1	Audit existing facilities for the provision of public services and facilities, security facilities for citizens and create a geographic information system for social infrastructure facilities in existing networks for the provision of public services and services, security facilities for citizens	October 2022	Digitalization Education and science Healthcare Youth and sports Culture and information policy Governance

2	Provide the possibility of obtaining basic services in the conditions of destroyed or insufficient infrastructure at the expense of mobile and remote solutions (mobile ASC, mobile outpatient clinics and diagnostic centers, distance learning, etc.)	December 2022	Education and science Youth and sports Culture and information policy Health care The social protection Digitalization
3	Develop and approve standards (norms) of accessibility and quality of service provision for networks of institutions providing services in the field of: - education; - Health Care; - social protection; - administrative services (ASC); - sports; - security of citizens (security centers, bomb shelters, radiation protection shelters, etc.)	November 2022	Digitalization Education and science Healthcare Youth and sports Culture and information policy The social protection Governance

4	Model a new viable network of public services and facilities, public safety facilities, including public and local government buildings, administrative services, taking into account the existing circumstances, in accordance with the challenges, opportunities and constraints in different types of territories	December 2022	Education and science Healthcare Youth and sports Culture and information policy The social protection Digitalization
5	Assess the possibility of repairing damaged facilities in new optimized networks for the provision of public services and facilities, public safety facilities in accordance with the needs of communities and regions	December 2022	Education and science Healthcare Youth and sports Culture and information policy The social protection Governance
6	Identify the need for reconstruction / overhaul or new construction of social infrastructure facilities in optimized networks of public services, public safety facilities, and generate information cards for each facility in need of restoration	December 2022	Education and science Healthcare Youth and sports Culture and information policy The social protection Governance

7	Develop reuse projects (or adapt existing ones) for public service facilities, public safety facilities, by projects: - education; - Health Care; - social protection; - buildings of state and local government bodies, provision of administrative services (ASC); - sports; - provision of services by executive bodies and local self-government bodies; - objects of public safety; - security centers. Prepare a manual that will include guidelines for project development, architectural design solutions, sketches (renderings) of projects, decisions on inclusion, energy efficiency, etc. and developed project documentation for re-use	September 2022	Education and science Healthcare Youth and sports Culture and information policy The social protection Governance Digitalization

8	Develop plans for reconstruction / overhaul or new construction of social infrastructure facilities in optimized networks for the provision of public services, public safety facilities in each region	December 2022	Education and science Healthcare Youth and sports Culture and information policy The social protection Governance
Goal: Build / rebuild / upgrade public service infrastructure and network in modern approaches and in accordance with challenges, opportunities and constraints in different types of territories.			
Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025			
1	Determine the priority (stages) of reconstruction / overhaul or new construction (until 2025) of social infrastructure facilities in the networks of public services and services, public safety facilities in each region	April 2023	Education and science Healthcare Youth and sports Culture and information policy The social protection Governance

2	Providing all social infrastructure facilities for the provision of public services and facilities, public safety facilities in accordance with optimized networks for the provision of public services and services, in accordance with the identified project documentation priorities (project development in accordance with the approved manual with proposed design solutions) or reuse projects terrain-based use	April 2023	Education and science Healthcare Youth and sports Culture and information policy The social protection Governance
3	Identify mechanisms for funding the reconstruction / overhaul or new construction of social infrastructure facilities in the networks of public services, public safety facilities in each region, including the expansion of mechanisms and forms of public-private partnership in the development of social infrastructure .	April 2023	Functioning of the financial system
4	Identify sources of funding for the reconstruction / overhaul or new construction of social infrastructure facilities in the networks of public services, public safety facilities in each region, in accordance with possible financing mechanisms, including the PPP mechanism.	June 2023	Functioning of the financial system

5	Initiate reconstruction / overhaul or new construction of social infrastructure facilities in public service networks, according to priority and financial capabilities	August 2023	Functioning of the financial system
6	Take measures to create new networks of special regional projects, such as cultural service centers, creative hubs, creative centers, science museums and others	December 2024	Education and science Culture and information policy
7	In accordance with the new administrative-territorial structure to adjust the networks of public services and facilities, security facilities of citizens in each region	December 2025	Education and science Healthcare Youth and sports Culture and information policy The social protection Governance Digitalization
Goal: Develop the infrastructure and network of public services in modern approaches and in accordance with the challenges, opportunities and constraints in different types of territories, in accordance with the new needs and requirements of the EU			
Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032			

1	In accordance with the needs of citizens to update and adjust plans for construction / restoration / modernization of social infrastructure in the networks of public services and facilities, security of citizens in each region	June 2026	Education and science Healthcare Youth and sports Culture and information policy The social protection Governance Digitalization
2	Complete the process of construction / modernization of social infrastructure facilities in the networks of public services and public safety facilities, taking into account modern approaches and in accordance with the challenges, opportunities and constraints in different types of territories	December 2032	Functioning of the financial system Education and science Healthcare Youth and sports Culture and information policy The social protection Governance Digitalization

Goals, objectives, stages of the Recovery Plan in the direction of "Recovery and sustainable development of the regions"

2.1. The goals are aimed at solving a certain problem:

	Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022	**Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025**	**Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032**
Problem 1. 3. Sharp and significant reduction of local, regional and macro-regional economies. **Objective 1. 3.** To stimulate the development of local, regional and macro-regional economies based on the potential of different types of territories and taking into account the principles of "green economy".			
The goal to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage	Restore economic activity in the regions and territorial communities (except for areas of hostilities and temporarily occupied territories)	Ensure the growth of local, regional and macro-regional economies based on the potential of different types of territories, taking into account the principles of "green" economy	Different types of territories fully realize the potential of local, regional and macro-regional economies, taking into account the principles of "green economy"
Deadline within the stage	December 2022	December 2025	December 2032

Risks of achieving the goal	Continuation of hostilities Lack of proper interaction between government and business, disregard for business interests Insufficient activity of the entrepreneurial environment in using the possibilities of budgetary support A significant share of the "shadow economy" Outflow of capital and investment Infringement of logistical chains regarding the supply of products Lack of incentives for accelerated economic recovery and economic development Lack of energy resources Critical infrastructure destroyed	Limiting export opportunities Underestimating and disregarding local capacities Lack of proper interaction between government and business, disregard for business interests Limited budget support for entrepreneurship in different types of territories A significant share of the "shadow economy" Excessive regulatory and fiscal pressure on business Lack of energy resources	Insufficient business guarantees in the field of investment protection (insurance) A significant share of the "shadow economy" Failure to achieve set goals in economic and investment policy Lack of energy resources

Measured indicator of goal achievement	30% of the business entity, which suffered as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation, resumed their activities after its termination (except for the territories of hostilities and occupied territories) In 15% of the regions, the index of industrial production increased compared to the corresponding period of the previous year In 10% of the regions, the index of agricultural products increased compared to the corresponding period of the previous year In 15% of regions, the number of SMEs per 10,000 of the existing population	In all regions, more than 80% of the business entity resumed their activities after their termination In 70% of the regions, the index of industrial production increased compared to the corresponding period of the previous year In 50% of the regions, the index of agricultural products increased compared to the corresponding period of the previous year In 50% of regions, the number of SMEs per 10,000 of the existing population increased compared to the corresponding period of the previous year In 30% of regions, the employment level of the	In all regions, the annual growth of the index of industrial production compared to the corresponding period of the previous year In all regions, indices of agricultural products increased compared to the previous year In 20 regions, the number of SME entities per 10,000 existing population, units, increased annually compared to the previous year In 18-20 regions, the employment rate of the population aged 15-70 (according to the ILO methodology) increased in % compared to the previous year

	increased compared to the corresponding period of the previous year In 10% of regions, the employment level of the population aged 15-70 (according to the ILO methodology) increased compared to the corresponding period of the previous year In 10% of regions, the unemployment rate of the population aged 15-70 (according to the ILO methodology) decreased compared to the corresponding period of the previous year At least 4 pilot industrial parks were granted state guarantees on a portfolio basis for bank loans for the	population aged 15-70 (according to the ILO methodology) increased compared to the corresponding period of the previous year In 30% of regions, the unemployment rate of the population aged 15-70 (according to the ILO methodology) decreased compared to the corresponding period of the previous year In 10 regions, the gross regional product per capita increases annually compared to the previous year In 20 regions, capital investment indices increased compared to the previous year	In 20 regions, the unemployment rate of the population aged 15-70 (according to the ILO methodology) decreased compared to the previous year In all regions, the gross regional product per capita increased compared to the previous year In all regions, capital investment indices increased compared to the previous year In 20 regions, real wage rates indices increased compared to the previous year In all regions, the revenues of local budgets (without transfers and own revenues; in comparative terms) per unit of

	construction of industrial real estate	In 20 regions, real wage rates indices by region increased compared to the previous year In 20 regions, the revenues of local budgets (without transfers and own revenues; in comparative terms) per unit of population, in thousand UAH, increased compared to the previous year At least 25 industrial parks are provided with engineering and transport infrastructure	population, in thousand UAH, increased compared to the previous year Regional volumes of goods exports in 20 regions increased compared to the previous year The share of capital investment in GRP in 20 regions is at least 25% At least 60 industrial parks are provided with engineering and transport infrastructure

The total amount of need for financial resources to achieve the goal	Approximately 1,600 million UAH	will be determined by the results of the first stage, approximately 145 100 million UAH	will be determined after making the necessary calculations, approximately 85 700 million UAH
Linking the goal to other areas	Economic recovery and development Digitalization Infrastructure restoration	Economic recovery and development Digitalization Infrastructure restoration	Economic recovery and development Digitalization Infrastructure restoration

2.2. Definition of tasks to achieve the objectives of subparagraph 2.1

п/п	**Description of the task to achieve the goal**	**Deadline for the task**	**Dependence of the task on the tasks of other areas, spheres, problems**
Goal: Restore economic activity in regions and territorial communities (except for areas of hostilities and temporarily occupied territories)			
Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022			

1	Move critical enterprises in the risk zone from Russia to safe areas	December 2022	Economic recovery and development
2	Create backup / duplicate production of the most critical products in the rear regions	December 2022	Economic recovery and development New agricultural policy
3	Restore economic activity in the field of food and critical services in the deoccupied territories	December 2022	Economic recovery and development New agricultural policy
4	Improve the current legislation on the peculiarities of business incentives (on business risk insurance, reduction of tax rates, etc.) in certain types of territories	December 2022	Economic recovery and development Functioning of the financial system
5	Encourage the renovation and efficient use of abandoned areas (areas and objects of all forms of ownership that are not used).	December 2022	Economic recovery and development

6	Develop a regional development program **"Stimulating the development of regional growth poles"** (RPZ - agglomerations; regional centers; cities of the second tier that meet certain criteria), providing in particular the following areas and priorities: Direction 1. Competitive economy of RPZ Priority 1.1. Development of infrastructure to support SMEs, promoting the expansion of business and export opportunities of local enterprises (with innovative potential). Priority 1.2. Support of innovative startups in priority sectors of the economy, stimulation of applied research and commercialization of their results on the basis of smart specialization. Priority 1.3. Development of RPZ investment potential, support of infrastructure development projects for industrial investment. Direction 2. Impact on the surrounding areas (Promoting the formation of RPZ partnerships, supporting the implementation of projects that have a positive impact on the surrounding areas) Priority 2.1. Support for "growth points" - joint projects of cities and rural areas.	December 2022	Economic recovery and development

	Priority 2.2. Support for cluster initiatives (and cluster projects) in priority sectors of the economy. Priority 2.3. Improving public-private dialogue, intersectoral and inter-municipal cooperation, supporting IMI initiatives. Direction 3. Infrastructure for the person Priority 3.1. Creating a favorable urban environment, an attractive image of RPZ for residents, investors and tourists. Priority 3.2 Supporting the modernization of local infrastructure that creates better living conditions and promotes increased private investment in RPZs (including migrant workers). Priority 3.3. Human capital development, support of measures to adapt labor resources to market needs.		

7	Develop a regional development program "New Ukrainian Village", providing, in particular, the following areas and priorities: Direction 1. Local capacity development Priority 1.1 Supporting employment and diversifying the local economy Priority 1.2 Human capital development Direction 2. Improving accessibility, infrastructure development Priority 2.1 Improving the accessibility of rural areas to the centers of territorial communities and key cities Priority 2.2 Rural infrastructure development Within the framework of the specified directions and priorities to consider, in particular, the following tasks / measures: - Stimulate the development of small and medium enterprises in rural areas, especially remote and low-density, through the use of financial, methodological and organizational tools, including the provision of affordable entrepreneurship training online, offline and blended learning, as well as expanding the network of business support centers “Action. Business ”and the provision, in	December 2022	Economic recovery and development New agricultural policy Reconstruction and development of infrastructure Digitization

	particular by these centers, of specialized professional consultations, educational and consultative events; improving access to finance, partnerships and investment resources; improving communication between rural entrepreneurs and local executive bodies, local self-government bodies: - Improve legislation in the field of state support for the development and promotion of farms - Improve the legal conditions for the development of rural tourism - Provide methodological support for the development of rural tourism for legal entities and individuals who create tourism products and provide rural tourism services, promote their implementation by organizing training for representatives of such legal entities and individuals - Provide favorable conditions for the creation of high-tech enterprises of primary and deep processing of raw materials (fruits and berries); creation of enterprises for energy processing of forestry and agricultural waste; production of biodiesel, bioethanol; restoration of crafts.		

8	Develop a program of regional development "Development of border areas in adverse conditions", providing, in particular, the following areas and priorities: Direction 1. Local capacity development Priority 1.1 Supporting the diversification of the local economy Priority 1.2 Human capital development Direction 2. Improving accessibility, development of communication networks and systems, safety of life Priority 2.1 Improving access to services and developing transport infrastructure Priority 2.2 Development of information and computer technology infrastructure Priority 2.3 Development of community safety infrastructure	December 2022	Economic recovery and development New agricultural policy Reconstruction and development of infrastructure Digitization Education and science

9	Develop a regional development program "Development of the macroregion of the Ukrainian Carpathians", providing, in particular, the following areas: 1. Formation of a competitive economy of mountainous areas 2. Elimination of infrastructure restrictions, development of spatially balanced road, production and social infrastructure 3. Development of tourism potential by preserving and maintaining the cultural heritage and traditional crafts of the local population 4. Ensuring environmental safety 5. Placement of high-tech dual-use industries	December 2022	Economic recovery and development New agricultural policy Reconstruction and development of infrastructure Digitization

10	To develop the Concept and the State target program of **fair transformation of monofunctional cities of Ukraine** (including coal), having provided, in particular, the following directions: - study of economic and budgetary capacity of monofunctional communities (including coal); - create conditions for the development of human capital, investment development and diversification of the economy of mono-profile cities (including coal); - to ensure the transition to renewable energy sources and increase the level of energy efficiency in the housing and communal sphere of mono-profile cities (including coal).	December 2022	Economic recovery and development Energy security
11	Assess the state and possibilities of using the potential of the **macro-region "Azov - Black Sea"**	December 2022	Economic recovery and development New agricultural policy Reconstruction and development of infrastructure Ecological safety

12	Ensure the development of industrial parks in Ukraine, in particular in the following areas: - state funding for the construction of engineering and transport infrastructure of pilot industrial parks; - simplification of the procedure and compensation of the cost of connection of industrial parks to engineering networks, simplification of the procedure of connection to networks and control over abuse of monopoly position of economic entities - operators of such networks; - providing tax and customs benefits to participants in industrial parks (bills 5688, 5689); - lending for the construction of commercial real estate on the territory of pilot industrial parks; - providing insurance of business risks and investments in industrial parks	December 2022	Economic recovery and development Functioning of the financial system

13.	Enhance legislative support and methodological support for the preparation and implementation of public-private partnership projects at the regional and local levels, in particular in the following areas: - carry out a detailed analysis of legal acts on public-private partnership and study the practice of its application at different levels of governance with the purpose of simplifying the procedure (requirements) for the preparation and implementation of certain types of PPP (municipal) projects; - develop typical (pilot) projects at the regional and local levels, in particular in the fields of: education, medicine, energy, sports, social services, culture, communal infrastructure, housing and communal services; - develop standard documents necessary for the initiation of PPPs, examples of additional funding for regional (local) development projects at the expense of sources other than the budget available to executive authorities and local self-government bodies with justifications for their application;	December 2022	Economic recovery and development Education and science Healthcare Youth and sports Culture and information policy

	- - to conduct an analysis of the negative practices of the application of PPP (initiated criminal proceedings) and to prepare a collection of typical mistakes made during the registration of partnerships, as well as to determine legal norms that provide the opportunity to initiate cases without grounds, and to develop proposals for making changes and clarifications to the relevant legislation		

Goal: Ensure the growth of local, regional and macro-regional economies based on the potential of different types of territories, taking into account the principles of "green" economy			
Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025			
14	Develop and ensure the implementation of the regional development program **"Development of the potential of the Azov-Black Sea macro-region"**, foreseeing, in particular, the following areas: 1. Expansion of transport and logistics accessibility of the macro-region. 2. Preservation and development of human capital. 3. Sustainable economic development (deepening processing of local raw materials, spread of small organic farming, restoration of traditional crafts, ensuring self-employment of the population). 4. Comprehensive development of resort areas, tourist and related communal infrastructure, taking into account inclusion and gender-oriented approach.	December 2025	Economic recovery and development New agricultural policy Reconstruction and development of infrastructure Ecological safety

	5. Reduction of the impact on the environment of the results of people's life activities (elimination of territory clogging, elimination of the consequences of flooding, provision of water resources and water purification systems)		
15	Ensure the implementation of the regional development program **"Stimulating the development of regional growth poles"**	December 2025	Economic recovery and development Functioning of the financial system
16	Ensure the implementation of the regional development program **"New Ukrainian Village"**	December 2025	Economic recovery and development New agricultural policy Reconstruction and development of infrastructure Digitization
17	Ensure implementation of the regional development program **"Development of border areas in adverse conditions"**	December 2025	Economic recovery and development New agricultural policy Reconstruction and development of infrastructure Digitization Education and science

18	Ensure implementation of the regional development program **"Development of the macroregion of the Ukrainian Carpathians"**	December 2025	Economic recovery and development New agricultural policy Reconstruction and development of infrastructure Digitization
19	Ensure the implementation of the State Target Program for the **Fair Transformation of Monofunctional Cities of Ukraine**	December 2025	Economic recovery and development Energy security

20	Ensure the development of industrial parks in Ukraine, in particular in the following areas: - state funding for the construction of engineering and transport infrastructure of industrial parks; - providing non-refundable financial assistance for the arrangement and / or implementation of economic activities within industrial parks established in areas with limited development opportunities (in particular, mono-profile cities); - compensation for the cost of connecting industrial parks to engineering networks; - compensation of interest rates on loans (loans) for the arrangement and / or implementation of economic activities within industrial parks; - promotion and promotion of industrial parks in front of potential investors (participants and management companies); - state insurance of business risks and investments on the territory of industrial parks in some regions of the country (conditionally safe)	December 2025	Economic recovery and development Functioning of the financial system
21	Conduct a comprehensive economic assessment of the natural resource potential of the regions	December 2024	Economic recovery and development Energy security Ecological safety

22	Introduce a mechanism of state financial support for regional development projects that provide for the development of priority economic activities identified on the basis of smart specialization, taking into account the principles of "green" economy.	December 2024	Economic recovery and development Functioning of the financial system
23	Ensure the implementation of public-private partnership projects at the regional and local levels, in particular in the following areas: - 5 pilot projects based on health care facilities that provide tertiary (highly specialized) medical services; - at least 10 projects in the field of education, culture and sports (creation of multifunctional sports complexes, leisure centres, "schools of the future", etc.); - at least 10 projects in the field of solid waste management; - at least 10 projects in the field of business support (Centers of creative economy)	December 2025	Economic recovery and development Education and science Healthcare Youth and sports Culture and information policy
Goal: Different types of territories fully realize the potential of local, regional and macro-regional economies, taking into account the principles of "green economy"			

Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032			
24	Ensure the implementation of the regional development program **"Development of the potential of the Azov-Black Sea macro-region"**	December 2027	Economic recovery and development New agricultural policy Reconstruction and development of infrastructure Ecological safety
25	Ensure the implementation of the regional development program **"Stimulating the development of regional growth poles"**	December 2027	Economic recovery and development Functioning of the financial system
26	Ensure the implementation of the regional development program **"New Ukrainian Village"**	December 2027	Economic recovery and development New agricultural policy Reconstruction and development of infrastructure Digitization
27	Ensure implementation of the regional development program **"Development of border areas in adverse conditions"**	December 2027	Economic recovery and development New agricultural policy Reconstruction and development of infrastructure Digitization Education and science

28	Ensure implementation of the regional development program **"Development of the macroregion of the Ukrainian Carpathians"**	December 2027	Economic recovery and development New agricultural policy Reconstruction and development of infrastructure Digitization
29	Ensure the implementation of the State Target Program for the **Fair Transformation of Monofunctional Cities of Ukraine**	December 2032	Economic recovery and development Energy security
30	Develop regional development programs for different types of territories for the relevant period (State Strategy for Regional Development for 2028-2034)	December 2027	Economic recovery and development New agricultural policy Reconstruction and development of infrastructure Digitization Education and science Ecological safety Governance

31	Implement regional development programs for different types of territories for the relevant period (State Strategy for Regional Development for 2028-2034)	December 2032	Economic recovery and development New agricultural policy Reconstruction and development of infrastructure Digitization Education and science Ecological safety Governance
32	Ensure the development of industrial parks	December 2032	Economic recovery and development Functioning of the financial system
33	Provide state financial support for regional development projects that provide for the development of priority economic activities identified on the basis of smart specialization, taking into account the principles of "green" economy	December 2032	Economic recovery and development Functioning of the financial system

Goals, objectives, stages of the Recovery Plan in the direction of "Recovery and sustainable development of the regions."

2.1. The goals are aimed at solving a certain problem:

	Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022	**Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025**	**Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032**
Problem 1.4. Limited capacity of the authorities at all levels, complete or partial loss of control in the territories where hostilities are taking place. **Goal 1.4.** Create a system of multilevel governance and specialized institutions for territorial development that meets the challenges of wartime and postwar reconstruction and development. Ensure data-driven policy making and management decisions			

The goal to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage	Resume local government activities in the liberated areas in line with security risks and the challenges of post-war reconstruction	Adapt the system of administrative-territorial organization, local self-government, territorial subdivisions of central executive body in accordance with the criteria of capacity and efficiency Develop the capacity of authorities at all levels and ensure their cooperation for post-war reconstruction and development Create a system of territorial development institutions Ensure data-driven policy making and management decisions	Develop a system of multilevel governance and specialized institutions for territorial development
Deadline within the stage	December 2022	December 2025	December 2032

Risks of achieving the goal	Lack of trained people and experience to work in crisis conditions Limited resources for the exercise of power by the authorities Corruption risks	Limited resources for the exercise of power by the authorities Lack of experience in crisis management at all levels of government Lack of experience in developing development programs and projects in the regions and TGs (including cross-border cooperation) Unsatisfactory state of information support of decision-making (lack of local statistics, outdated data, unsynchronized data sources)	Institutional and personnel inability to respond to challenges Limited resources for the exercise of power by the authorities Unwillingness of institutions to project activities in relevant areas

Measured indicator of goal achievement	All authorities perform their functions (powers) in 100% of the liberated territories	RDA operates in each regions 90% of government employees who have increased their managerial capacity through training 100% of territorial communities have medium-term budget planning 100% of territorial communities have development strategies (except affected territories) 100% of the territorial communities adopted a comprehensive spatial development plan	All regions and territorial communities have current (updated) regional development strategies and community development strategies

The total amount of need for financial resources to achieve the goal	will be determined after making the necessary calculations, approximately UAH 15 000 million	will be determined by the results of the first stage, approximately UAH 75 520 million	will be determined after making the necessary calculations
Linking the goal to other areas	Public administration	Public administration	Public administration

2.2. Definition of tasks to achieve the objectives of subparagraph 2.1

п/п	**Description of the task to achieve the goal**	**Deadline for the task**	**Dependence of the task on the tasks of other areas, spheres, problems**
Goal: Resume local government activities in the liberated areas in line with security risks and the challenges of post-war reconstruction			
Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022			
1	Ensure the functioning of authorities and self-government in the liberated territories (subvention for the exercise of power, provision of premises, furniture, equipment, office equipment, etc.)	December 2022	Public administration Functioning of the financial system

2	Develop a mechanism to stimulate employees of local executive bodies and local governments in the affected areas (including through wage increases)	September 2022	Public administration Functioning of the financial system
3	Update the Law of Ukraine "On the Principles of State Regional Policy", providing for a three-tier system of strategic planning of regional development, mechanisms, tools and features of restoration, promotion and development of different types of territories	September 2022	Economic recovery and development Public administration
4	Make changes to the State Strategy for Regional Development for 2021-2027, providing in particular the actualization of functional types of territories	December 2022	Economic recovery and development Public administration
5	Ensure the implementation of a pilot project to monitor the damage and destruction in the regions of Ukraine due to the armed aggression of the Russian Federation on the basis of geographic information system	December 2022	Audit of war losses Digitization
6	Define the powers of different public authorities (CEB, CEB, MDA, local self-government, control bodies) to implement measures and recovery projects, avoiding duplication	July 2022	Public administration

7	Develop a mechanism for financing the reconstruction of regions and communities	December 2022	Functioning of the financial system
8	Improve the mechanism for financing the development of regions and communities on the basis of transparency, competitiveness, horizontal alignment, solidarity and partnership	December 2022	Functioning of the financial system
Goal: Adapt the system of administrative-territorial organization, local self-government, territorial subdivisions of central executive body in accordance with the criteria of capacity and efficiency Develop the capacity of authorities at all levels and ensure their cooperation for post-war reconstruction and development Create a system of territorial development institutions Ensure data-driven policy making and management decisions			
Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025			
9	Assess the capacity of local self-government bodies and the effectiveness of MDA, TO CEB in the postwar period in different types of territories and formulate proposals for changes in the system of administrative-territorial organization, local self-government, territorial executive bodies	June 2023	Public administration

10	Reform the system of selection, training and retraining of personnel for local governments, providing for the development of professional standards of service in local governments and mandatory periodic training for officials of local governments	December 2023	Public administration
11	Introduce a three-tier system of strategic planning of regional development, taking into account the functional types of territories, providing: - settling the issue of providing an opinion on the compliance of draft regional development strategies with the established requirements for their preparation and strategic goals and priorities of the State Strategy for Regional Development; - providing methodological assistance for the development and updating of territorial communities of strategic planning documents for their development	January 2023 March 2024	Economic recovery and development Public administration
12	Improve procedural issues related to ensuring the coordination of sectoral and regional development priorities during the development of regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, legislation	January 2023	Public administration Economic recovery and development

13	Develop and start the implementation of the regional development program "Strengthening institutional capacity for regional development", providing measures to: - strengthening methodological and informational support of regional development agencies on the formation and implementation of state regional policy and development of local self-government; - introduction of educational and training programs for employees of regional development agencies; - financial support of regional development agencies, etc. - promoting the cooperation of Regional development agencies with the Agency for Public-Private Partnership Support, the Office for Attracting and Supporting Investments, the Office for Entrepreneurship and Export Development, including by signing bilateral and/or multilateral memoranda, other documents on cooperation, implementation of joint projects and initiatives, etc.	January 2024	Public administration

14	Develop a system of information and analytical support and development of management skills for decision-making based on objective data: - ensure the establishment and operation of a system for monitoring and evaluation of state regional policy, including on the basis of a single integrated geographic information system for monitoring and evaluation of the restoration and development of regions and communities; - create, ensure accelerated filling and consolidation of the system of state registers; - to create a unified system for conducting statistical observations and collecting and presenting information at the level of territorial communities; - to ensure the development and implementation of training programs for officials of local executive bodies and local governments on the collection and analysis of statistical data	December 2025	Digitization Public administration
15	Introduce regular research on topical issues of regional development at the state, regional and local levels, in particular taking into account the functional types of territories	December 2025	Digitization Public administration

16	Create a legislative basis for the functioning and development of agglomerations	December 2025	Economic recovery and development
17	Create legal and organizational conditions to encourage regions and local communities to cooperate and implement joint projects	December 2023	
Goal: Develop a system of multilevel governance and specialized institutions for territorial development			
Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032			
18	Ensure the implementation of the regional development program "Strengthening institutional capacity for regional development"	December 2032	Public administration
19	Provide support to regions and local communities in the field of cooperation and implementation of joint projects	December 2032	Functioning of the financial system

II. Regulation in construction

1. The main problems that need to be addressed in the framework of the Recovery Plan in the field of "Regulation in construction".

1.1. The impact of war on a particular area of analysis:

Urban planning

The main problems hindering the creation of a unified information system of urban planning cadastre of the state level are the low percentage of urban planning documentation in digital format of geodatabases, insufficient data updating and absence of quality source data in digital form for urban planning documentation, absence of integration of all urban information systems and services in one unified information system. As a result of the military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, all work on the development of urban planning documentation at the local level - comprehensive plans for spatial development of the territorial community, which is being developed for the entire territory of the territorial community, were stopped. In 2021, 93 out of 1469 territorial communities, which is 6.3%, decided to develop comprehensive plans. Works on updating the necessary cartographic basis for the development of urban planning documentation has also stopped.

The absence of a single information system of the urban cadastre of the state level reduces the transparency of urban planning activity, hinders the automation of permitting and registration procedures. Creation of the electronic urban planning cadastre will provide the information exchange of administrative-territorial units concerning development of their territories, it will ensure the state and regional interests within planning of territories. It is a tool of the state leadership to monitor the urban policy implementation and support the adoption of operational management decisions that may relate to the territories of the whole state, its individual parts, which may cover the territory of one or more units of administrative-territorial organization.

Systemic problems in the field of urban planning are the absence of electronic urban planning cadastre at the state level, the complexity and duration of obtaining urban conditions and restrictions (UPCR), technical conditions for connection to engineering utilities (TC) and permitting and registration procedures. The system of state architectural and construction control is not effective. Building codes are mostly administrative in its nature and are too regulated. All this significantly complicates procedures, creates corruption risks and reduces Ukraine's investment attractiveness.

Building life cycle management

In the absence of unforeseen destruction, existing buildings can be operated for a relatively long period of time - 100 years or more, and the fund of such buildings is constantly increasing due to the commissioning new objects putted into operation. An increasing share of investments in real estate is directed not to new construction, but to the safe operation of facilities - repair, reconstruction and maintenance. All relevant capital and current investments are investments. Investment planning is related to the design of the building and includes the analysis and selection of a design solution based on the criteria of the functionality of the object and the cost of the life cycle.

Construction design is based on the choice of the best organizational and technical solutions according to the criterion of the building construction costs with the given functional characteristics. Construction management is carried out using methods and tools of project management, which, depending on the objectives of the project, can be applied to the entire life cycle. Maintenance and operation management of the building is carried out through the creation of a tangible asset and the organization of the use of its consumer properties. The basis for the need to manage the life cycle of buildings, established by the laws of Ukraine "On Building Regulations", "On Public Procurement" and the Concept of implementation of building information modelling (BIM-technologies), becomes especially relevant in the context of rapid recovery and the need to consider European approaches to the real estate management.

Technical Regulation in Construction

On January 1, 2023, the Law of Ukraine “On Provision of Construction Products on the Market” will come into force. This Law is a technical regulation within the meaning of the Law of Ukraine “On Technical Regulations and Conformity Assessment” and implements the consolidated version of Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 laying down harmonised conditions for the marketing of construction products and

repealing Council Directive 89/106/EEC . One of the key requirements of Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 is the assessment and verification of the constancy of construction products performance by designated conformity assessment bodies. At present, there are no designated conformity assessment bodies in Ukraine. As of February 24, 2022, there were 42 potential applicants for appointment in Ukraine, however, the issue of equipping laboratories with facilities for testing of 35 product categories (about 86 groups of construction products) remains relevant. In addition, as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation, at least 10 testing laboratories are currently damaged or are located in the occupied territories.

The inability to assess and verify the constancy of construction products performance will lead to non-compliance with the terms of the Agreement, significant costs of the manufacturer to conduct tests outside Ukraine, and, as a consequence, reduce the competitiveness of the national manufacturer.

Construction Waste

The implementation of Regulation (EU) № 305/2011 requires the implementation of seven basic requirements for buildings and structures. One such requirement is the sustainable use of natural resources. According to this requirement, buildings and structures must be designed, constructed and demolished in such a way that the use of natural resources is rational and provides, in particular: the possibility of reuse or recycling of structures and buildings, their materials and parts after demolition; durability of buildings and structures; the possibility of using environmentally friendly raw materials and secondary use materials in buildings and structures. At the same time, in Ukraine there are no mechanisms for the practical implementation of this requirement, including the infrastructure for construction and demolition waste management. According to various estimates, from 1.4 to 7 million tons of construction and demolition waste were generated in Ukraine before the war. The field of processing, utilization and reuse of such waste is practically undeveloped, partially due to the relatively low cost of natural materials, which makes reuse economically impractical, partially due to the lack of clear requirements for waste generators (developers) for sustainable resource and waste management. Today, there are almost no specialized landfills for construction waste in Ukraine (there is only landfill № 6 in Kyiv and a site in Kharkiv). In other cities, this waste ends up in landfills, or at worst, in unauthorized landfills. According to estimates, about 3.5 million tons

of construction and demolition waste are exported to landfills per year. The share of hazardous waste in construction and demolition waste is about 5% or 350 thousand tons per year. The situation is significantly complicated by the military aggression of the Russian Federation in Ukraine, which has led to significant destruction of residential buildings, infrastructure and industrial facilities, resulting in the formation of significant amounts of destruction waste. Currently, data on the volume of such waste are not available. It should also be expected that after the beginning of the restoration of the damaged regions and new construction, large amounts of construction and demolition waste will be generated in addition to the already accumulated ones.

Key challenges (generalized for a specific area)	• A significant part of the relevant initial data necessary for decision-making is missing. • The low relevance of urban planning documentation at the local, regional and state levels, there are no comprehensive plans for the spatial development of the territories of territorial communities. • Insufficient level of provision of territories with digital topographic bases, restriction of access to the cartographic base under martial law conditions. • Low level of digitization of urban planning documentation. • The need for coordination of comprehensive recovery programs with a large number of existing strategic and planning documents. • The complicated process of obtaining public services • Ineffective system of architectural and construction control • Overregulated building norms • There is no prioritization of restoration (recovery) of damaged infrastructure and housing. • There is no urban planning cadastre at the state level. • There is a lack of quality initial data in digital form for the development of urban planning documentation. • There is no data with operational and energy characteristics for most buildings and structures. • Existing data are on paper. • Holders of existing data are various subjects. • Irrelevant urban planning documentation and a low percentage of it in the format of geodatabases.

	• Insufficient development of the national geospatial data infrastructure, which should ensure interaction between digital registers and geospatial databases of different data holders. • Lack of address register and register of buildings and structures. • Obtaining technical conditions for connecting to engineering utilities is long and expensive. • Deregulation and automation of the provision of permit and registration services in construction and commissioning of facilities are needed. • Damage/loss of testing laboratories as a result of the military aggression of the Russian Federation. • There is not enough available equipment for assessing and verifying tests for the constancy of construction products performance. • Large amounts of demolition and construction waste generated and accumulated in Ukraine. • Absence of a procedure guideline for handling destruction, construction and demolition waste. • Lack of infrastructure and technologies for collecting, processing and recycling such waste.

Key capabilities (generalized for a specific area)	• Implementation of modern approaches and practices for the development of regions/territorial communities/settlements in accordance with the principles of sustainable development, in particular: people-centeredness, rational spatial planning, sustainable urban mobility, inclusiveness, energy efficiency, environmental friendliness, creating a «life-work balance» environment • Update and coordination of strategic and planning documents, urban planning documentation at different levels. • Unified system of initial data for the development of urban planning documentation. • High-quality unified geospatial data • Transparency of urban planning activities and spatial planning of the territory • Automation of the processes of obtaining permit and registration services • Provision of urban planning monitoring. • Efficiency of administrative decision-making concerning the territory of the entire state and its individual parts. • Removal of corruption risks • Increasing the resource efficiency of the construction industry, reducing costs and rising the efficiency of the construction process by escalating the level of automation of design and construction works, prompt adjustment of construction cost indicators and ensuring effective monitoring of construction progress. • Organization of reliable storage and use of relevant and reliable information, which will make it possible to reduce the probability of technical, planning and financial risks at all stages of the life cycle of the construction object.

	• Ensuring the actualization of normative provision in construction, in particular, taking into account the peculiarities of the application of BIM technologies. • Reducing the level of energy consumption of buildings due to taking into account optimal solutions of energy efficiency indicators of buildings at the design stage. • Increasing the safety and reliability of buildings and structures, reducing costs for their operation. • Providing uniform approaches to assessing the conformity of construction products performance in Ukraine and EU member states • Expansion of sales markets for construction products, works and services in the field of construction • Increasing the competitiveness of the national producer • Ensuring the safety and quality of construction products • Reducing the harmful impact of construction on the natural environment and increasing the level of efficiency of resource use • Ensure the collection and processing of destruction waste generated as a result of military actions. • Reducing the negative impact of waste on the natural environment and public health. • Stimulation of reuse of demolition, construction and demolition waste in new construction, land reclamation, backfilling, etc.

Key limits (generalized for a specific area)	• Lack of sufficient human resources. • Insufficient institutional capacity of authorized bodies of urban • planning and architecture • Complexity of organization of search, collection and entry of initial data • Complexity of data verification • Short deadlines for updating and digitizing of urban planning documentation • Absence of accredited laboratories and designated conformity assessment bodies (according to the requirements of Regulation (EU) No. 305/2011) • Absence/imperfectness of regulatory and legal regulation of destruction, construction and demolition waste. • Lack of infrastructure, technologies and equipment for processing destruction, construction and demolition waste. • A significant volume of destruction waste • Presence of security risks due to the military aggression of the Russian Federation • Limited financial resources

Goals, objectives, stages of the Recovery Plan in the direction of "Housing, energy efficiency, civil protection".

2.1. The goals are aimed at solving a certain problem:

		Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022	**Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025**	**Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032**
Problem 2.1. The need to ensure the comprehensive restoration of infrastructure and housing due to destruction. **Goal 2.1.** Comprehensive restoration of infrastructure and housing stock due to destruction using modern approaches and practices of development of regions / territorial communities / settlements in accordance with the principles of sustainable development, in particular: human center, rational spatial planning, sustainable urban mobility, inclusiveness, energy efficiency, environmental friendliness, creation Life-work balance environment				

The goal that must be achieved to solve the problem at each stage	The collection of initial data was ensured, in particular: an inventory of damaged objects was carried out, a list of priority restoration objects was created, information was collected on the needs for the development of social infrastructure (schools, kindergartens, hospitals, etc.) taking into account migration processes. A comprehensive recovery planning methodology based on the goals of sustainable development has been developed: people - centeredness, rational spatial planning, sustainable urban mobility, inclusiveness, energy efficiency, environmental friendliness, creation of «life-work balance» environments, etc.	The development of 100% of programs for the comprehensive restoration of regions/territorial communities/settlements in accordance with the goals of sustainable development has been provided. 40% of urban planning documentation at all levels has been updated in accordance with programs of comprehensive recovery and other strategic documents of the national level regarding state interests.	100% of strategic and program documents are updated at all levels. Update of 100% of urban planning documentation at all levels in accordance with comprehensive recovery programs and other strategic documents of the national level regarding state interests has been ensured

The deadline is within the stage	December 2022	December 2025	December 2032

Risks of achieving the goal	The incompleteness of the military conflict: the continuation of hostilities, the presence of part of the territory of Ukraine under occupation, the high probability of repeated destruction in the unoccupied territories, the uncertainty of the level of security risks in the medium term. Absence of a significant part of actual initial data. Low institutional capacity of territorial communities to develop and implement complex management solutions. Shortage of qualified personnel for the development of urban planning documentation in large volumes and at a fast pace Limited financial resources.	Low institutional capacity at the level of territorial communities in matters of ensuring consideration of modern development approaches and practices based on the goals of sustainable development in the development and implementation of comprehensive recovery programs Limited financial resources	

Measured indicator of goal achievement	The percentage of developed comprehensive recovery programs of regions/territorial communities/settlements. The approved methodology for planning comprehensive recovery, based on the goals of sustainable development: people -centeredness, rational spatial planning, sustainable urban mobility, inclusiveness, energy efficiency, environmental friendliness, creation of «life-work balance» environments, etc	The percentage of implemented programs for the comprehensive restoration of regions/territorial communities/settlements. Percentage of updated urban planning documentation at all levels.	Percentage of updated strategic and program documents at all levels. Percentage of updated urban planning documentation at all levels.
The total size of the need for financial resources to achieve the goal	It is being clarified	It is being clarified	It is being clarified

Connection of the goal with other directions	Restoration and modernization of life support systems Restoration and stimulation of the development of regions Housing policy Digitization	Restoration and modernization of life support systems Restoration and stimulation of the development of regions Housing policy Digitization	Restoration and modernization of life support systems Restoration and stimulation of the development of regions Housing policy Digitization

2.2. Definition of tasks to achieve goals from subsection 2.1

#	Description of the task to achieve the goal	Deadline for completing the task	Dependence of the task on the tasks of other directions, areas, problems

Goal 1.1. The collection of initial data was ensured, in particular: an inventory of damaged objects was carried out, a list of priority restoration objects was created, information was collected on the needs for the development of social infrastructure (schools, kindergartens, hospitals, etc.) taking into account migration processes. **Goal 1.2.** A comprehensive restoration planning methodology based on the goals of sustainable development has been developed: people-centeredness, rational spatial planning, sustainable urban mobility, inclusiveness, energy efficiency, environmental friendliness, creation of «life-work balance» environments, etc.			
Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022			
1.1.1.	Carrying out works on inspection of damaged objects	November 2022	Restoration and modernization of life support systems Restoration and stimulation of the development of regions Housing policy Digitization
1.1.2.	Carrying out work on the inventory of damaged objects	November 2022	Restoration and modernization of life support systems Restoration and stimulation of the development of regions Housing policy Digitization

1.1.3.	Determination of the relevant demographic situation from the point of view of resettlement, labour resources, needs in social infrastructure	December 2022	Restoration and modernization of life support systems Restoration and stimulation of the development of regions Housing policy Digitization
1.1.4.	Prioritization of recovery of infrastructure and housing	December 2022	Restoration and modernization of life support systems Restoration and stimulation of the development of regions Housing policy Digitization
1.2.1.	Preparation and adoption of normative legal acts on determining the procedure for developing programs for the comprehensive recovery of regions, territorial communities (parts thereof)	December 2022	Restoration and modernization of life support systems Restoration and stimulation of the development of regions Housing policy Digitization

1.2.2.	Methodological support for the development of programs for the comprehensive recovery of regions, territorial communities (parts of them), appropriate information and training of specialists in regions and territorial communities.	December 2022	Restoration and modernization of life support systems Restoration and stimulation of the development of regions Housing policy Digitization
Goal 2.1. The development of 100% of programs for the comprehensive recovery of regions/territorial communities/settlements in accordance with the goals of sustainable development has been ensured. **Goal 2.2.** 40% of urban planning documentation at all levels has been updated in accordance with programs of comprehensive recovery and other strategic documents of the national level regarding state interests.			
Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025			

2.1.1.	Provision of conditions for methodological support and monitoring of the development and implementation of programs for the comprehensive recovery of regions, territorial communities (parts thereof) in accordance with the goals of sustainable development: people - centeredness, rational spatial planning, sustainable urban mobility, inclusiveness, energy efficiency, environmental friendliness, creation of «life-work balance» environments, etc.	June 2023	Restoration and modernization of life support systems Restoration and stimulation of the development of regions Housing policy Digitization

2.1.2.	Development of comprehensive recovery programs for regions/territorial communities/settlements	December 2025	Restoration and modernization of life support systems Restoration and stimulation of the development of regions Housing policy Digitization
2.1.3.	Determination of the need to create/correct urban planning documentation at the state and regional levels (planning schemes of parts of Ukraine, planning schemes of Crimea Republic and regions, districts) on the basis of comprehensive regional recovery programs	December 2023	Restoration and modernization of life support systems Restoration and stimulation of the development of regions Housing policy Digitization
2.1.4.	Determination of the need to create/correct urban planning documentation at the local level (complex plans for the spatial development of territories of territorial communities, general plans of settlements, detailed plans of territories).	December 2025	Restoration and modernization of life support systems Restoration and stimulation of the development of regions Housing policy

			Digitization
2.2.1.	Ensuring the creation/correction of urban planning documentation at the state and regional levels (planning schemes of individual parts of Ukraine, planning schemes of Crimea Republic and regions, districts) on the basis of programs of comprehensive recovery of regions (100%)	December 2025	Restoration and modernization of life support systems Restoration and stimulation of the development of regions Housing policy Digitization
2.2.2.	Ensuring the creation/correction of urban planning documentation at the local level (complex plans for the spatial development of territorial communities' territories, general plans of settlements, detailed plans of territories).	December 2025	Restoration and modernization of life support systems Restoration and stimulation of the development of regions Housing policy Digitization

Goal 3.1 Update of 100% of strategic and program documents at all levels is ensured. **Goal 3.2.** Update of 100% of urban planning documentation at all levels in accordance with comprehensive recovery programs and other strategic documents of the national level regarding state interests has been ensured			
Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032			
3.1.2.	Ensuring coordination of strategic and program documents at all levels with updated urban planning documentation	December 2032	Restoration and modernization of life support systems Restoration and stimulation of the development of regions Housing policy Digitization

3.2.1.	Ensuring the creation/correction of urban planning documentation at the local level (complex plans for the spatial development of territories of territorial communities, general plans of settlements, detailed plans of territories).	December 2032	Restoration and modernization of life support systems Restoration and stimulation of the development of regions Housing policy Digitization

Goals, tasks, stages of the Recovery Plan in the direction of "Regulation in construction".

2.1. The goals are aimed at solving a specific problem:

	Stage 1: June 2022 to the end of 2022	**Stage: January 2023 to December 2025**	**Stage: January 2026 to December 2032**

Problem 2.2. Insufficient transparency and publicity of urban planning activities

Objective 2.2. Ensuring publicity and transparency of urban planning documentation and implementation of permit and registration procedures

The goal that must be achieved to solve the problem at each stage	Regulatory and technical prerequisites for the implementation of the urban cadastre at the state level have been created Construction regulations are being revised with the aim of applying the parametric method of standardization	The information system of the urban planning cadastre was implemented at the state level, and its integration with other cadastres and registers was carried out. Urban planning conditions and restrictions are formed automatically by the software of the urban planning cadastre in the form of an extract. Automation of registration of the right to perform construction works and acceptance of completed construction facilities into operation with the help of the Unified State Electronic System in the field of construction software tools. Effective state urban planning control and supervision was built with	100% of urban planning documentation and permit procedures in a single system

		the involvement of legal entities of the private sector in the implementation of urban planning control.	

Lead time within the stage	December 2022	December 2025 _	December 2027
Risks of achieving the goal	Limited financial resources	Limited financial resources, insufficient personnel potential at the level of territorial communities	Limited financial resources, insufficient personnel potential at the level of territorial communities, lack of high-quality initial data for the development of urban planning documentation

Measurable indicator of achievement	The legal framework has been updated (100%) A plan for revising building regulations with the aim of applying the parametric method of standardization was adopted	There is an integrated system of urban planning cadastre at the state level. Obtaining urban planning conditions and restrictions in the form of an extract. Automatic registration of the right to perform construction works and acceptance of the completed construction facility into operation with the help of the Unified State Electronic System in the field of construction software tools The reform of state urban planning control and supervision has been carried out	Share of urban planning documentation (100%), share of permit procedures (100%).

The total amount of financial resources needed to achieve the objective	It is being clarified	It is being clarified	It is being clarified
Linking the goal to other areas	Spatial planning, digitalization	Spatial planning, digitalization	Spatial planning, digitalization

2.2. Defining objectives to achieve the goals of sub-paragraph 2.1

n/a	**Description of the objective to achieve the goal**	**Lead time for completing the task**	**Dependence of the task on the tasks of other areas, fields, problems**
Goal 1.1. Regulatory and technical prerequisites for the implementation of the urban cadastre at the state level have been created Goal 1.2. Construction regulations are being revised with the aim of applying the parametric method of standardization			
Stage 1: June 2022 to the end of 2022			

1.1.1.	Update of the regulatory framework regarding the functioning of the urban cadastre at the state level and the Unified State Electronic System in the Field of Construction	November 2022	
1.1.2	Purchase of equipment for technical support of the urban cadastre at the state level	December 2023	
1.2.1	A plan for revising building regulations with the aim of applying the parametric method of standardization was adopted	August 2022	
Goal 2.1. The information system of the urban cadastre at the state level was implemented, its integration with other cadastres and registers was carried out Goal 2.2. Urban planning conditions and restrictions are formed automatically by the software of the urban planning cadastre in the form of an extract. Creation of effective state urban planning control and supervision with the involvement of legal entities of the private sector in the implementation of urban planning control. Automation of registration of the right to perform construction works and acceptance of the finishing construction works and acceptance of the object into operation with the help of software tools of the Unified State Electronic System in the field of construction.			

Stage 2: January 2023 to December 2025			
2.1.1.	Implementation of the urban cadastre information system	December 2023	
2.1.2	Implementation of the address register and the register of buildings and structures	December 2023	
2.1.3	Automation of the process of providing permit and registration services in construction on the basis of the Unified State Electronic System in the field of construction	December 2023	
2.1.4	Integration with other cadastres and registers	December 2023	
2.2.1	Reforming the sphere of urban development	January 2023	

2.2.2	Transition from the granting of a permit to perform construction works to the registration of the right to perform construction works	January 2023	
2.2.3	Automation of acceptance of completed construction objects into operation	January 2023	
Goal 3.1. 100% of urban planning documentation and permit procedures in a single system			
Stage 3: January 2026 to December 2032			
	Task 3.1.1. Updating urban planning documentation in digital form and providing open access to it	December 2023	

Goals, tasks, stages of the Recovery Plan in the direction of "Regulation in construction".

2.1. The goals are aimed at solving a specific problem:

	Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022	**Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025**	**Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032**
Problem 2.3. There is no management of the building's life cycle **Purpose 2.3.** Effective management of buildings during their life cycle			

The goal that must be achieved to solve the problem at each stage	Regulatory and methodological prerequisites for the implementation of life cycle management of buildings have been created Organizational and methodical approaches for information modelling of life cycle cost analysis have been created.	Databases have been created regarding: estimated prices for construction products, works and services; operational characteristics of buildings and structures. Organizational and methodical approaches for managing buildings during operation, developed at the design and construction stages of BIM-models, have been created	A mechanism for effective management of the building's life cycle has been introduced
The deadline is within the stage	December 2022	December 2025	December 2032

Risks of achieving the goal	rejection of relevant legislative acts and normative documents; security risks affecting the possibility of activity within the framework of current legislation without the need to change approaches; limited financial resources	limited financial resources	limited financial resources
Measured indicator of goal achievement	Adopted legislative acts adopted regulatory documents	availability of public databases	management of buildings and structures, in particular residential and public purpose during their life cycle
The total size of the need for financial resources to achieve the goal	-	-	-
Connection of the goal with other directions	Digitization; Housing and civil protection	Digitization; Housing and civil protection	Digitization; Housing and civil protection

2.2. Definition of tasks to achieve goals from subsection 2.1

n/p	Description of the task to achieve the goal	Deadline for completing the task	Dependence of the task on the tasks of other directions, areas, problems
Goal 1.1. Regulatory and methodological prerequisites for the implementation of buildings' life cycle management have been created **Goal 1.2.** Organizational and methodical approaches for information modelling of life cycle cost analysis of buildings have been created			
Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022			
1.1.1.	Updating of the legal framework regarding life cycle management of buildings	December 2022	Digitization
1.1.2.	Establishing a methodology for determining and estimating the cost of the life cycle of buildings	December 2022	Digitization
1.2.1.	Development of a classifier of construction products	December 2022	Digitization

1.2.2.	Establishing methodological approaches to setting out requirements in building regulations for maintaining the operational suitability of buildings	December 2022	Digitization
Goal 2.1. Databases have been created regarding: estimated prices for construction products, works and services; operational characteristics of buildings Goal 2.2. Organizational and methodical approaches for managing buildings during operation, developed at the design and construction stages of BIM models, have been created			
Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025			
2.1.1.	Development of an organizational mechanism for the formation of databases on estimated prices for construction products, works and services by market participants on a voluntary basis	December 2025	Digitization
2.1.2.	Development of an organizational mechanism for the formation of databases on operational characteristics of buildings by market participants	December 2025	Digitization

2.2.1.	Establishment of methodological approaches to the formation of operating regulations of buildings	December 2025	Digitization
2.2.2.	Formation of a database of analogy objects	December 2025	Digitization
2.2.3.	Creation and filling of the state electronic system that can accumulate, store and process information about the operational characteristics of buildings.	December 2025	Digitization
Goal 3.1. A mechanism for effective management of the buildings' life cycle has been introduced			
Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032			
3.1.1	Implementation of pilot construction projects using BIM technologies	December 2032	Digitization
3.1.2.	Implementation of pilot projects for the operation of buildings, in particular residential and public, using BIM technologies	December 2032	Digitization

Goals, tasks, stages of the Recovery Plan in the direction of "Regulation in construction".

2.1. The goals are aimed at solving a specific problem:

	Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022	**Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025**	**Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032**
Problem 2.4. The technical unreadiness of the system for assessing conformity with EU requirements in the field of construction. **Purpose 2.4.** Implementation of European rules for assessment and verification of the stability of indicators of construction products, which are carried out by designated conformity assessment bodies. Practical implementation of Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 laying down harmonised conditions for the marketing of construction products and repealing Council Directive 89/106/EEC			
The goal that must be achieved to solve the problem at each stage	An infrastructure of construction products conformity assessment has been created with the requirements of Regulation (EU) 305/2011	The conformity assessment system in the field of construction in Ukraine is 100% compliant with EU requirements	-
The deadline is within the stage	December 2022	December 2025	-

Risks of achieving the goal	Lack of staff Inadequacy of available equipment for conducting tests to assess and verify the stability of indicators of construction products The incompleteness of the military conflict Limited financial resources	Lack of qualified personnel Inadequacy of available equipment for conducting tests to assess and verify the stability of indicators of construction products	-
Measured indicator of goal achievement	The number of categories of construction products for which it is possible to conduct tests to assess and verify the stability of indicators of construction products	Mutual recognition of the results of assessment and verification of the stability of construction products indicators by Ukraine and EU member states	-
The total size of the need for financial resources to achieve the goal	-	-	-

Connection of the goal with other directions	-	-	-

2.2. Definition of tasks to achieve goals from sub-clause 2.1

n/p	Description of the task to achieve the goal	Deadline for completing the task	Dependence of the task on the tasks of other directions, areas, problems
Goal 1. An infrastructure has been created to assess the conformity of construction products performance with the requirements of Regulation (EU) No. 305/2011			
Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022			
1.1.	Formation of the expert environment necessary for accreditation of new and re-accreditation of existing conformity assessment bodies and verification of the stability of indicators of construction products: appointment of experts and auditors for accreditation of conformity assessment bodies	August 2022	-

1.2.	Accreditation of conformity assessment bodies for performance as a third party of tasks in the process of assessment and verification of the stability of indicators of construction products	December 2022	-

Goal 2. The conformity assessment system in the field of construction in Ukraine is 100% compliant with EU requirements

Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025			
2.1.	Designation of conformity assessment bodies to perform as a third-party task in the process of assessment and verification of the stability of indicators of construction products	February 2023	-

Goal 1. An infrastructure has been created to assess the conformity of construction products performance with the requirements of Regulation (EU) No. 305/2011

Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022			
1.1.	Formation of the expert environment necessary for accreditation of new and re-accreditation of existing conformity assessment bodies and	August 2022	-

	verification of the stability of indicators of construction products: appointment of experts and auditors for accreditation of conformity assessment bodies		
1.2.	Accreditation of conformity assessment bodies for performance as a third party of tasks in the process of assessment and verification of the stability of indicators of construction products	December 2022	-
1.3.	Creation of conditions for concessional lending to business entities for equipping testing laboratories with the necessary machinery and equipment	May 2024	-

2. Goals, tasks, stages of the Recovery Plan in the direction of "Infrastructure of life support systems".

2.1. The goals are aimed at solving a specific problem:

	Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022	**Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025**	**Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032**
Problem 2.5. There is no construction and demolition waste management system **Goal 2.5.** Implementation of a system of sustainable management of construction and demolition waste			

The goal that must be achieved to solve the problem at each stage	Collect data on the volume of construction and demolition waste generation in 2022 by region.	Processing and disposal of 20% of the total volume of generated construction and demolition waste.	Processing and disposal of 60% of construction and demolition waste.
The deadline is within the stage	December 2022	December 2025	December 2032
Risks of achieving the goal	Continuation of military actions, limited access to affected areas.	Limited financial and technical resources, imperfect regulatory framework, security restrictions.	Limited financial and technical resources, imperfect regulatory framework.
Measured indicator of goal achievement	Resolution of the CMU. Database on the volume of construction and demolition waste generation by region.	Amount of processed and utilized construction and demolition waste. The number of built infrastructure objects.	The amount of recycled and disposed waste. Number of built infrastructure objects.
The total size of the need for financial resources to achieve the goal	Requires additional calculations	Requires additional calculations	Requires additional calculations

Connection of the goal with other directions	Ecological safety Restoration and stimulation of the development of regions	Ecological safety Restoration and stimulation of the development of regions	Ecological safety Restoration and stimulation of the development of regions

2.2. Definition of tasks to achieve goals from subsection 2.1

n/p	**Description of the task to achieve the goal**	**Deadline for completing the task**	**Dependence of the task on the tasks of other directions, areas, problems**
Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022			
Goal 1. Collect data on the volume of construction and demolition waste generation in 2022 by region.			
1.1.	Develop a procedure for handling waste generated in connection with damage to buildings and structures as a result of military operations,	August 2022	-

	terrorist acts, sabotage, or the performance of work to eliminate their consequences		
1.2.	Develop a reporting form on the scope of construction and demolition.	December 2022	
Goal 2. Processing and disposal of 20% of the total volume of generated construction and demolition waste.			
Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025			
2.1.	Purchase means of handling construction and demolition waste (containers, loaders, excavators, garbage trucks).	December 2025	Ecological safety Restoration and development of infrastructure
2.2.	Build construction and demolition waste management facilities (temporary storage facilities, crushing and sorting facilities/lines, landfills).	December 2025	Ecological safety Restoration and development of infrastructure
2.3.	Develop guidelines for the reuse of construction and demolition waste and a quality assurance system.	December 2023	Ecological safety Restoration and development of infrastructure

2.4.	Develop guidelines on waste management for buildings and structures that are being built, repaired, reconstructed, restored, dismantled, demolished at the stage of preparation of project documentation.	December 2024	Ecological safety Restoration and development of infrastructure
2.5.	Develop guidelines for conducting waste audits before demolition and reconstruction of buildings	December 2023	Ecological safety Restoration and development of infrastructure
Goal 3. Processing and disposal of 60% of construction and demolition waste.			
Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032			
3.1.	Build construction and demolition waste management facilities (temporary storage facilities, crushing and sorting facilities/lines, landfills).	December 2032	Ecological safety Restoration and development of infrastructure
3.2.	Implement construction and demolition waste management plans for construction sites.	December 2032	Ecological safety Restoration and development of infrastructure

III. Housing, energy efficiency, civil protection

1. Main problems that need to be addressed in the framework of the Recovery Plan in the area of "Housing, Energy Efficiency, Civil Protection".

1.1. The impact of war on a particular area of analysis:

Housing

According to the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees of the United Nations (UNHCR), 11.4 million Ukrainians left their homes only in the first month and a half since the start of the hot phase of the current Russian-Ukrainian war. As of June 7, 2022, 4,816,923 refugees from Ukraine were registered in Europe alone, and a total of 5.5 million people left the country. Most of them went to Poland - more than 3 million people. According to the latest data, more than 817,000 people left for Romania, almost 520,000 for Hungary, more than 443,000 for Moldova, and almost 372,000 for Slovakia.

According to the assessment of the UN International Organization for Migration (IOM), another 7.7 million citizens of Ukraine are considered internally displaced persons (IDPs), that is, they remained in the country, but had to leave their homes.

As of 14.06.22, 12,900 apartment buildings (~ 13,5 million m2) and 107,707 private buildings (~ 1.9 million m2) were destroyed / damaged.

Management of apartment buildings

There are 180,000 apartment buildings in Ukraine, including destroyed/damaged 12,900 apartment buildings (~13.5 million square meters). They have created more than 36,000 HOAs (20%). According to draft law 7198, HOAs, managers of apartment buildings, housing and construction (housing) cooperatives are defined as subjects receiving compensation for restoring the technical condition of the common property of apartment buildings. In this case, multi-apartment buildings, the co-owners of which have not decided on the form of management or the manager of which the local government has not been appointed, are outside the scope of the legislation, including in terms of recovery.

Civil Protection

The first months of large-scale warfare have shown that the capacity of the existing civil protection system in Ukraine is extremely limited. The vast majority of shelters located in populated areas can be classified as simple shelters. A significant part of such shelters are not equipped with evacuation exits, do not have access to water supply and drainage systems, and are not adapted for food storage. This means that the existing system of civil protection cannot fully ensure the safety of the civilian population from the risks associated with hostilities. Given this, there is a need for the urgent deployment in Ukraine of a network of civil protection facilities capable of providing, or at least significantly increasing, the level of safety of citizens from war crimes.

Energy efficiency

Excessive and irrational use of fuel and energy is one of the key challenges for Ukraine. This is due to the direct impact of the war on the macroeconomic situation, as well as energy threats due to the country's high import dependence, largely on fossil fuels of Russian origin. According to the national operator of the gas transmission system, the import of natural gas in different periods amounted to 30-40% of Ukraine's needs. In addition, there is a high level of threat of destruction of system-forming facilities to provide settlements with fuel and energy. At the same time, significant use of fossil fuels is a

major factor in the emergence of climate threats (soil and water degradation, landscape fires and other extreme natural phenomena) for people directly and for the economy of Ukraine as a whole.

Thus, the reduction of energy consumption and the corresponding long-term planning of sustainable energy development at the state and local levels is one of the priorities for the implementation of structural energy transformation of communities, regions and the country as a whole.

The Energy Security Strategy stipulates that the high level of Ukraine's dependence on the external supply of certain types of energy resources creates risks of disrupting not only the sustainable functioning of certain entities and energy supply systems of the country, but also threatens national security. Natural gas remains the main source of thermal energy to meet the heating needs of residential and public buildings. In 2019, 5.8 billion m3 of gas was used for district heating, providing heating to about 43% of households and public buildings. Another 8.5 billion m3 of gas was consumed by the population directly in individual and apartment buildings. In general, in Ukraine, energy consumption in buildings accounts for about 40% of final energy, in particular 31.7% for the residential sector. More than 80% of buildings were built in Ukraine before 1991 and do not meet modern energy efficiency requirements. The average specific energy consumption of buildings is about 194 kWh / m2, exceeding the corresponding figures of European countries by 30-50%. Most of the heat in buildings is lost due to enclosing structures that have low thermal insulation properties, as well as due to obsolescence, wear and tear of engineering systems and inefficiency of their use.
In the period 2008-2016 in the EU countries, the volume of energy consumption in buildings was constantly decreasing, in particular due to increased energy efficiency. In 2021, the European Commission has set a goal of increasing the rate of renovation of buildings by at least 2 times or up to 3% annually. The pace of thermal modernization of buildings in Ukraine is much lower than the current figure in the EU. In the vast majority of cases, energy efficiency measures are fragmented and do not ensure that buildings comply with the current minimum energy efficiency requirements. At the same time, there is a mismatch between national requirements and new challenges to energy security and the general macroeconomic situation as a result of Russian aggression (armed and hybrid), as well as to European trends. Given the scale of the destruction, the recovery of damaged buildings and the subsequent construction of new buildings should be carried out at least in accordance with the new European standards of energy efficient construction.

Key challenges (generalized for a specific area)	• Destruction/damage of housing as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine • A large number of IDPs who need temporary housing • Lack of available and free housing for temporary housing • Physical wear and tear of the housing • Insufficient number of civil protection protective structures to shelter the maximum population • Insufficient quantity of special equipment, necessary for the equipment of protective structures of civil protection. • Lack of updated urban planning documentation, which takes into account the requirements for civil protection structures. • Low energy security and sustainability of settlements, high level of vulnerability of life support systems; • Lack of reliable and comprehensive baseline data for urban development planning and effective planning of budget expenditures; • High level of energy poverty. • Significant dependence of heating on natural gas; • The increase in the cost of energy while reducing the level of prosperity as a result of aggression against Ukraine. Sensitivity of the population to changes in the cost of energy. • Threat of interruptions in the supply of fuel and energy resources for heating needs; • A large number of buildings that need a significant increase in energy efficiency

Key features (generalized for a specific area)	• Modernization of outdated housing • Construction of modern housing • Filling the social and temporary housing • Maintenance of apartment buildings in proper condition • Establishing new approaches to the civil protection system • Sustainable energy development of communities and decarbonisation of local infrastructure; • Improving security and quality of life, overcoming energy poverty; • Reduction of energy costs; • Improving the investment attractiveness of communities. • Reducing the state's energy dependence on imported natural gas (the building sector accounts for up to 40% of final energy consumption), decarbonisation of the building sector; • Improving the technical condition of buildings, extending their service life by 25-50 years, improving the appearance of buildings; • Improving the living / staying conditions of people in buildings (thermal comfort and air quality), improving the health of the population; • Introduction of modern technologies of thermal modernization of buildings
Key limitations (generalized for a specific area)	• The incompleteness of the military conflict: the continuation of hostilities, the presence of part of the territory of Ukraine under occupation, the high probability of repeated destruction in the unoccupied territories, the uncertainty of the level of security risks in the medium term. • Insufficient level of relevance and consolidation of source data. • Limited financial resources.

	● The need to implement measures to restore the infrastructure and housing as soon as possible. ● There is no prioritization of the restoration of damaged infrastructure and housing ● Low capacity of citizens and local government in housing managing ● The compulsory expertise of construction projects in terms of compliance with the norms on civil protection engineering measures will come into force in April 2023; ● Large volume of urban planning documentation requiring changes in terms of engineering and technical measures of civil protection; ● Insufficient number of qualified personnel for the development of urban planning documentation in significant volumes and at a rapid pace; ● Limited amount of equipment (filter-ventilation, anti-explosive devices, protective hermetic doors, gates) ● High cost of energy-efficient materials and equipment ● Low capacity of the domestic energy-efficient equipment industry

Goals, objectives, stages of the Recovery Plan in the direction of "Housing, energy efficiency, civil protection".
2.1. The goals are aimed at solving a certain problem:

	Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022	**Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025**	**Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032**

Problem 3.1. Citizens' homes were destroyed and damaged as a result of the Russian armed aggression against Ukraine **Goal 3.1**. Restore the living condition of damaged housing and provide compensation in case of inexpediency of housing restoration (significant damage, destruction, etc.)			
The goal to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage	10% of the damaged housing stock has been restored	50% of citizens are provided with compensation for damaged/destroyed housing	100% of citizens are provided with compensation for damaged/destroyed housing
Deadline within the stage	31.12.2022	31.12.2025	31.12.2032

Risks of achieving the goal	the continuation of hostilities and other security risks and the impossibility of assessing damaged or destroyed housing; lack of financial mechanisms and resources; shortage of building materials lack of the necessary number and staff; lack of access to apartments (lack of apartments buildings co-owners); lack of electricity, water, gas, heat, sewerage, ventilation systems;	continuation of hostilities and other security risks; lack of financial mechanisms and resources; shortage of building materials lack of the required number of employees; (lack of apartments buildings co-owners); lack of electricity, water, gas, heat, sewerage, ventilation systems;	lack of financial resources

Measured indicator of goal achievement	the number of people who have returned to their place of residence; the amount of housing that has been repaired; the percentage of damaged housing that has been repaired; the percentage of restored housing from the identified need at the beginning of the implementation of the Recovery Plan and / or the pace of construction, repair work; equipping non-residential premises with electricity, water, gas, heat supply, sewerage and ventilation systems to transfer them to the housing;	% of damaged housing that is completely restored and habitable (in units); the area of the housing, which appeared as a result of reconstruction, modernization, construction of housing, re-equipment of non-residential premises into residential (sq.m); % of the number of owners who received compensation for damage / destruction as a result of armed aggression (persons).	the area of the housing stock, which appeared as a result of reconstruction, modernization, construction of housing, re-equipment of non-residential premises into residential (sq.m); % of the number of owners who received compensation for damage / destruction as a result of armed aggression (persons).

The total amount of need for financial resources to achieve the goal	2 UAH billion	573.27 UAH billion	752.08 UAH billion
Linking the goal to other areas	(cross-sectoral task of the WG Audit of Losses: creation of a database of destroyed and damaged property) WG infrastructure restoration WG Economic Recovery and Development	(cross-sectoral task of the WG Audit of Losses: creation of a database of destroyed and damaged property) WG infrastructure restoration WG Economic Recovery and Development	(cross-sectoral task of the WG Audit of Losses: creation of a database of destroyed and damaged property) WG infrastructure restoration WG Economic Recovery and Development

2.2. Definition of tasks to achieve the objectives of subparagraph 2.1

п/п	**Description of the task to achieve the goal**	**Deadline for the task**	**Dependence of the task on the tasks of other areas, spheres, problems**

Target. 10% of the damaged housing stock was restored			
Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022			
1	Conducting an inspection of the damaged housing stock (outside and inside) and assessing the damage	September 30, 2022	security factor - the continuation of hostilities; availability of funding sources for surveys and evaluation; lack of access to the premises (demining, the presence of blockages, lack of owners, etc.); cross-sectoral issues: audit of losses

2	Carrying out repair work on houses that have suffered minor damage (roof, windows, connection to communications).	December 31, 2022	security factor - the continuation of hostilities; the need to determine the source of funding for surveys and evaluation; lack of access to the premises (demining, the presence of blockages, lack of owners, etc.); depends on the restoration and modernization of life support systems; lack of housing documents (to confirm ownership); insufficient number of workers and materials;
Target. 50% of citizens are provided with compensation for damaged/destroyed housing			
Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025			

1	Approval of a comprehensive compensation mechanism for damaged / destroyed housing	January 2023	depends on 1) the type of property; 2) the level of damage; 3) intentions of the victims; 4) available financial resources 5) availability of a national register of violated property rights, damaged property (amount of losses)
2	An inspection of 100% of the damaged housing stock (outside and inside) and assessment of losses	31.12.2025	depends on the method of estimating losses; regulatory documents on the survey; lack of housing documents (to confirm ownership); lack of access to the premises (demining, the presence of blockages, lack of owners, etc.); insufficient number of experts conducting surveys; source of funding for surveys and evaluation security factor - the continuation of hostilities

3	The list of dwellings to be restored with simultaneous determination of housing needs and the order of their restoration is determined	31.12.2025	depends on the survey lack of housing documents (to confirm ownership); security factor - the continuation of hostilities

4	Providing compensation in the form of: - restoration of housing condition of buildings by carrying out capital repairs, reconstruction; - housing construction; - purchase of apartments / houses, including redemption from developers in already commissioned facilities and their transfer to ownership;	31.12.2025	mechanism and sources of funding for restoration work restoration and modernization of life support systems; insufficient number of workers and materials; security factor - the continuation of hostilities the ratio of demand and supply (including depending on the territory) availability of sufficient financial resources in the state availability of legal documents for housing for victims the ability of public authorities and local governments to implement compensatory mechanisms availability of the developed and accepted package of normative-legal acts necessary for implementation of compensatory mechanisms

Target. 100% of citizens are provided with compensation for damaged/destroyed housing
Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032

	Providing compensation in the form of: - restoration of housing condition of buildings by carrying out capital repairs, reconstruction; - housing construction; - purchase of apartments / houses, including redemption from developers from those already put into operation facilities and their transfer to ownership;		restoration and modernization of life support systems; insufficient number of workers and materials; security factor - the continuation of hostilities the ratio of demand and supply (including depending on the territory) availability of sufficient financial resources in the state availability of legal documents for housing for victims the ability of public authorities and local governments to implement compensatory mechanisms availability of the developed and accepted package of normative-legal acts necessary for implementation of compensatory mechanisms

2. Goals, objectives, stages of the Recovery Plan in the direction of "Housing, energy efficiency, civil protection".

2.1. The goals are aimed at solving a certain problem:

	Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022	**Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025**	**Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032**
Problem 3.2 Some citizens do not have housing and resources to provide it. **Goal 3.2.** Provide housing for IDPs and people whose homes have been damaged / destroyed as a result of the Russian armed aggression against Ukraine			
The goal to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage	100% of citizens in need of temporary housing are accommodated in places for temporary residence	50% of citizens are provided with housing (rent compensation, cooperative housing, municipal non-profit housing funds, increase in housing funds for temporary residence and social purposes and other instruments of temporary use)	100% of citizens are provided with housing (developed market and various tools for housing)
Deadline within the stage	31.12.2022	31.12.2025	31.12.2032

Risks of achieving the goal	continuation of combat and other security risks; increasing the number of people in need of temporary housing; lack of construction materials and workers; lack of financial resources; inefficient organization of MHI work;	continuation of combat and other security risks; increasing the number of people in need of temporary housing; lack of construction materials and workers; lack of financial resources; inefficient organization of MHI work;	lack of financial resources; inefficient organization of MHI work; low solvency of citizens to purchase housing through financial leasing, rental with redemption, participation in housing programs (mortgage lending, etc.);

Measured indicator of goal achievement	number of IDPs and persons with destroyed / damaged housing, temporary residence and housing in use	the number of citizens who are provided with housing from the housing stock for temporary residence and social purposes the number of dwellings in the housing stock in the housing stock for temporary use the number of municipal housing units in planning and realization the number of units in the social housing stock	the number of citizens who attained housing in the property the number of dwellings in the housing stock in the housing stock for temporary use the number of units in the social housing stock on the municipal, oblast and state level the number of municipal housing units in planning and realization the number of citizens who rent housing officially from the municipality or non-profit associations the number of units in the fund of social housing

Measured indicator of goal achievement The total amount of need for financial resources to achieve the goal	895 UAH million	30.18 UAH billion	547.7 UAH billion
Linking the goal to other areas	WG audit of war losses WG Economic Recovery and Development WG of construction, urban planning, modernization of cities and regions WG restoration and development of infrastructure;	WG audit of war losses WG Economic Recovery and Development WG of construction, urban planning, modernization of cities and regions WG restoration and development of infrastructure;	WG audit of war losses WG Economic Recovery and Development WG of construction, urban planning, modernization of cities and regions WG restoration and development of infrastructure;

2.2. Definition of tasks to achieve the objectives of subparagraph 2.1

п/п	Description of the task to achieve the goal	Deadline for the task	Dependence of the task on the tasks of other areas, spheres, problems
Target. 100% of citizens in need of temporary housing are accommodated in places for temporary residence			
Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022			
1	The need for housing for temporary residence / stay of IDPs and persons whose housing is damaged / destroyed has been determined	December 31, 2022	improving the IDP information database; continuation of combat and other security risks;

2	Arranged premises for temporary residence / stay (cultural, social and administrative buildings, modular buildings and other prefabricated or mobile structures).	December 31, 2022	continuation of combat and other security risks; increasing the number of people in need of temporary housing; availability of buildings and suitability of premises for arrangement; the need to change the purpose of buildings (transfer to housing) sources of financing for installation, purchase of modules, payment for consumed energy resources; establishment and arrangement of places of temporary residence taking into account the criteria (social infrastructure, jobs, transport links, etc.) ensuring connection to life support systems;
3	Financial mechanisms have been introduced to support rent to vulnerable groups of IDPs and people whose homes have been damaged / destroyed	December 31, 2022	increasing the number of people in need of temporary housing; availability of funding sources

4	New tools have been introduced to inform about available premises for temporary residence (through web resources, telegram channels and other communication channels, information)	July 1, 2022	availability of mobile communication (coverage, quality of communication); improving and creating applications;
5	New tools have been introduced to encourage the use of vacant housing for use, in particular through renting (by improving real estate taxation)	December 31, 2022	change in tax legislation is needed
6	Capacity-building program for the development of the municipal capacity to receive and process international loans for non-profit housing development.	December 31, 2022	Institutional partnerships and dedicated managerial resources
Target. 50% of citizens are provided with housing (rent compensation, increase in housing funds for temporary residence and social purposes and other instruments of temporary use)			
Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025			

1	An inventory of residential premises was conducted and their list for filling the funds of housing for temporary residence and social purposes was determined. Halt of the processes of privatization of state housing.	January 30, 2023	continuation of combat and other security risks; increasing the number of people in need of temporary housing;
2	The need for housing for the formation of housing funds for temporary residence and social purposes has been identified	December 31, 2023	improving the IDP information database; continuation of combat and other security risks; taking into account the introduction of methods for estimating the housing affordability index;

3	New (improved existing) mechanisms for filling the relevant funds and mechanisms for their use, in particular, filling the housing stock by: - purchase of housing; - re-equipment of non-residential premises into residential ones; - ownerless premises and escheat; dead legacy; - increase of stimuli to put the existing real estate on paper and rent it out - change of purpose; - non-profit rent, etc.	December 31, 2023	lack of financial resources; insufficient supply
4	The mechanism for allocating land plots and obtaining building permits for the construction of social and cooperative housing, temporary housing, IDP accommodation and non-profit rental housing has been simplified.	June 2024	combat and other security risks; lack of financial resources; organizational factors; crisis factors in the field of construction

5	Changed the approach to the state housing queue towards more specific social and housing needs lists, diversification of housing needs assessment and evaluation by the municipalities.	June 2024	organizational factors; institutional capacity;
Target. 100% of citizens are provided with housing (developed market and many tools for housing)			
Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032			
1	Departure from the established principles and logic of the Soviet times approaches to the realization of the right of citizens to housing, in particular by reverting privatization	January 30, 2025	social tension; inefficient organization of migration department work;
2	New local and regional programs for the realization of citizens' housing rights have been adopted, state funding redirected towards housing associations, municipal housing companies rather than individuals	December 2026	combat and other security risks; lack of financial resources; inefficient organization of migration work;

3	Mechanisms for providing housing for some categories of citizens entitled to state support have been improved, including municipal housing programs supported by the state	December 2026	limited financial resources for the formation of government programs; dependence on migration policy; income level of citizens.
4	Integration of housing diversity, social inclusion parameter into the spatial zoning regulations and spatial planning regulatory framework	December 2028	organizational factors; institutional capacity; lack of financial resources;
5	Creation of a stable and viable non-profit municipal housing funds and/or municipal housing enterprises in urban hromadas of Ukraine with efficient and resilient economic budgets	December 2026	limited financial resources for the formation of government programs; organizational factors;
6	New tools have been introduced to encourage the use of vacant land for housing development, in particular through renting (by improving land assessment and taxation)	December 2032	limited financial resources for the formation of government programs; organizational factors;
7	Tools and mechanisms for protecting the rights of housing investors (or in the primary real estate market) have been introduced	January 2023	organizational factors;

2. Goals, objectives, stages of the Recovery Plan in the direction of "Housing, energy efficiency, civil protection".

2.1. The goals are aimed at solving a certain problem:

	Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022	**Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025**	**Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032**
Problem 3.3. Maintenance and service of apartment buildings is not efficient **Goal 3.3.** Maintenance and service of residential buildings is carried out in full			
The goal to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage	Co-owners of apartment buildings have access to apartment building management, in particular through the use of electronic tools	In 70% of apartment buildings, effective management and maintenance of buildings is carried out, which ensures proper technical condition of buildings, in accordance with basic safety requirements	100% of apartment building co-owners have access to effective management tools (organizational, financial, informational, methodological, etc.), 50% of apartment buildings have undergone major repairs

Deadline within the stage	31.12.2022	31.12.2025	31.12.2032
Risks of achieving the goal	non-adoption of relevant legislative acts; security risks that affect the possibility of operating under current legislation without the need to change approaches;	non-adoption of relevant legislative acts; low ability of communities to appoint a manager; disinterest of co-owners in participating in the management of apartment buildings	lack of financial resources non-adoption of relevant regulations disinterest of co-owners in participating in the management of apartment buildings
Measured indicator of goal achievement	use of electronic tools in the management of apartment buildings;	the number of apartment buildings s where HOAs are established the number of apartment buildings where the manager is elected	the number of apartment buildings, where major repairs were carried out, reconstruction number of apartment buildings with available technical documentation
The total amount of need for financial resources to achieve the goal	To be specified	6 UAH billion	UAH 600 billion

Linking the goal to other areas	WG digitalization; WG return of citizens who are temporarily displaced, in particular abroad and their integration into the socio-economic life of the state;	WG return of citizens who are temporarily displaced, in particular abroad and their integration into the socio-economic life of the state;	WG restoration and development of infrastructure;

2.2. Definition of tasks to achieve the objectives of subparagraph 2.1

п/п	**Description of the task to achieve the goal**	**Deadline for the task**	**Dependence of the task on the tasks of other areas, spheres, problems**
Target. Co-owners of apartment buildings have access to apartment building management, in particular through the use of electronic tools			
Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022			
1	Mechanisms have been introduced to simplify the management of apartment buildings, in particular the digitalization of apartment buildings management processes	31.10.2022	ability of a political subject to consistently achieve the set goals (political will)

2	introduced electronic services for decision-making in apartment buildings, including HOAs	31.12.2022	development financing; technical support of electronic services;
Target. In 70% of apartment buildings, effective management and maintenance of buildings is carried out, which ensures proper technical condition of buildings, in accordance with basic safety requirements			
Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025			
1	the State Register of Real Property Rights is filled with information on property rights to apartments and non-residential premises in apartment buildings, issued before 2013	31.12.2025	combat and other security risks; availability (preservation) of "BTI archives" and access to them; technical support of electronic services;
2	Persons who manage the apartment buildings have undergone training and professional certification in the profession of "manager (manager) of a residential building (group of buildings)"	31.12.2025	combat and other security risks; the possibility of continuing the activities of certification bodies;
Target. 100% of apartment building co-owners have access to effective management tools (organizational, financial, informational, methodological, etc.), 50% of apartment buildings have undergone major repairs			

Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032			
1	Uniform requirements for maintenance, service, and current repairs of apartment buildings have been established	31.12.2026	
2	Tools for capital repairs, modernization of the existing housing, including energy efficiency measures have been introduced	31.12.2026	

2. Goals, objectives, stages of the Recovery Plan in the direction of "Housing, energy efficiency, civil protection".

2.1. The goals are aimed at solving a certain problem:

	Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022	**Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025**	**Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032y**
Problem 3.4. Insufficient number of protective structures of civil protection and shelters for the entire population of the country Goal 3.4. Providing the maximum population with protection from dangerous injuries because of hostilities			
The goal to be achieved to solve the problem at each stagei	The fund of protective structures of civil protection has been expanded due to existing buildings and	100% of existing protective structures are ready for use.	The maximum number of civilians have access to civil protection structures

	Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022	Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025	Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032y
	structures that can be used as dual-purpose structures. 90% of the existing fund of civil protection protective structures are ready for use. Creation of a new approach to territorial planning and the construction of buildings and structures, aimed at ensuring the protection of the maximum number of civilians	The fund of protective structures of civil protection has been expanded by applying a new approach to territory planning and the construction of buildings and structures	
Deadline within the stage	December 2022	December 2025	December 2030
Risks of achieving the goal	Lack of a sufficient number of buildings and structures for the protection of the population that can be used as dual-purpose structures.	Low percentage of urban planning documentation containing the section of engineering and technical measures of civil protection (ETM CP)	Limited financial resources

	Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022	Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025	Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032y
	No mandatory equipment requirements for civil protection structures. Insufficient amount of special equipment necessary for the arrangement of protective structures of civil protection (filter ventilation, explosion-proof devices, protective and airtight doors, gates, and shutters, etc.) Limited financial resources	Lack of equipment (filter-ventilation, explosion-proof devices, protective and airtight doors, gates and shutters, etc.) Lack of qualified staff for the design and examination of the section of the ETM CP in construction projects and urban planning documentation. Time limit: implementation of measures in a limited time. Limited financial resources	
Measured indicator of goal achievement	Percentage of existing protective structures ready for use as intended. Percentage of new protective structures obtained at the expense of existing structures that can	Percentage of ready-to-use protective structures from the general need for civil protection structures Number of civil protection structures built	Percentage of the population provided with shelter in ready-made protective structures of civil protection

	Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022	Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025	Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032y
	be used as dual-purpose structures. At the legislative and regulatory levels, a new approach to territorial planning and the construction of buildings and structures has been established, aimed at ensuring the protection of the maximum number of civilians	Percentage of the population provided with shelter in ready-made protective structures of civil protection	
The total amount of need for financial resources to achieve the goal	To be specified	To be specified	To be specified
Linking the goal to other areas	Spatial planning and construction. Restoration and modernization of life support systems	Spatial planning and construction. Restoration and modernization of life support systems	Spatial planning and construction. Restoration and modernization of life support systems

	Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022	Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025	Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032y
	Restoration and stimulation of regional development	Restoration and stimulation of regional development	Restoration and stimulation of regional development

2.2. Definition of tasks to achieve the objectives of subparagraph 2.1

#	Description of the task to achieve the goal	Deadline for the task	Dependence of the task on the tasks of other areas, spheres, problems
Goal 1.1. Expansion of the fund of protective structures of civil defense at the expense of existing buildings and structures that can be used as dual-purpose structures. Goal 1.2. 90% of existing protective structures are ready for use Goal 1.3. Creating a new approach to civil protection, aimed at ensuring the protection of the maximum number of civilians			
Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022			

1.1.1	Amendments to the legislation to ensure the creation of civil protection or dual-use structures during the design and construction of any purpose, regardless of the class of consequences and form of ownership.	August 2022	
1.2.1	Conducting an inventory and audit of existing civil protection structures	August 2022	
1.2.2.	Amendments to the order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine dated 09.07.2018 № 579 “On approval of requirements for the use and accounting of the fund of protective structures of civil protection”	September 2022	
1.3.1	Development of a new version of the state building codes "Protective Civil Protection Facilities"	July 2022	

1.3.2	Development of a new version of the state building codes "Composition and content of the section of engineering and technical measures of civil protection in urban - planning documentation"	September 2022	
1.3.3	Expansion of qualification characteristics for the profession "expert on fire and man-made safety" in the field of civil protection	September 2022	
Goal 2.1. 100% of existing protective structures are ready for use. Goal 2.2. Spatial planning and construction of buildings and structures is carried out considering the new requirements for civil protection			
Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025			
2.2.1	Creating a register of existing civil protection structures	May 2023	

2.2.2.	Determination of responsibility for non-compliance with the requirements of civil protection by subjects of authority during design, construction, and implementation of control during commissioning of construction objects.	February 2023	
2.2.3.	Amendments to DSTU 8773: 2018 "Composition and content of the section of engineering and technical measures of civil protection in the project documentation for the construction of facilities."	March 2023	
2.2.4	Ensuring proper use of the existing fund of protective structures	December 2023	
Goal 3. 100% of citizens have access to protective structures			
Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032			

3.1	Adjustment or development of sections of the ETM CP of urban-planning documentation of lower and higher levels(concerning complex plans of spatial development of the territory of territorial communities)	December 2028	

2. Goals, objectives, stages of Recovery Plan in the direction of "Housing, energy efficiency, civil protection".

2.1. The goals are aimed at solving a certain problem:

	Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022	**Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025**	**Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032**
Problem 3.5. High energy and climate vulnerability of communities due to irrational use of fuel and energy in settlements. **Goal 3.5.** Creating conditions for sustainable energy development of communities and regions of Ukraine			
The goal to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage	100% of local governments are provided with a methodology for long-term energy planning	100% of local governments have implemented planning and effective management of fuel and energy use	30% reduction in energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions / decarbonisation of energy use in communities
Deadline within the stage	December 2022	November 2024	December 2032

	Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022	Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025	Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032
Risks of achieving the goal	Imperfect methodology. Lack of time resources and organizational constraints	Lack of financial, human and time resources	Lack of financial and human resources
Measured indicator of goal achievement	A framework methodology for local energy planning has been approved	Percentage of local self-governments that approved local energy plans Percentage of local self-governments that have implemented energy management and energy monitoring systems.	Percentage reduction in specific energy consumption in sectors, on which local governments have significant influence (buildings, life support systems, etc.) Percentage reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in sectors, on which local governments have significant influence
The total amount of need for financial resources to achieve the goal	0.9 million UAH (30 thousand EUR)	1,815 million UAH (60.5 million EUR)	*determined in other areas of analysis* 630 million UAH (21 million EUR) is a nationwide public awareness campaign

	Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022	Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025	Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032
Linking the goal to other areas	Economic recovery and development Energy security Ecological safety Recovery and development of infrastructure	Economic recovery and development Energy security Ecological safety Recovery and development of infrastructure	Economic recovery and development Energy security Ecological safety Recovery and development of infrastructure

2.2. Definition of tasks to achieve the objectives of subparagraph 2.1

#	Description of task to achieve the goal	Deadline for the task	Dependence of the task on the tasks of other areas, spheres, problems
Goal 1. 100% of local governments are provided with a methodology for long-term energy planning			
Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022			
1.1	Develop the framework methodology for long-term planning for sustainable energy development of communities and regions	September 2022	-

#	Description of task to achieve the goal	Deadline for the task	Dependence of the task on the tasks of other areas, spheres, problems
1.2	Carry out a preliminary estimate of fuel and energy use in communities	December 2022	Energy security Recovery and development of infrastructure
Goal 2. 100% of local governments have implemented planning and effective management of fuel and energy			
Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025			
2.1	Introduce energy management systems in 100% of communities for effective management of fuel and energy resources	May 2023	Energy security European integration
2.2	Identify goals and directions of long-term sustainable energy development in 100% of communities and 100% of regions through the development of local energy plans	November 2023	Energy security European integration
2.3	Implement a nationwide system of monitoring the state of the life support systems of settlements	October 2023	Recovery and development of infrastructure
2.4	Introduce mechanisms to financially support the development of LEPs, preparation and implementation of sustainable energy development projects for communities and regions	November 2023	Functioning of the financial system, its reform and development European integration

#	Description of task to achieve the goal	Deadline for the task	Dependence of the task on the tasks of other areas, spheres, problems
2.5.	Develop bankable priority investment plans and feasibility studies for sustainable energy projects of communities and regions	December 2023	Energy security Economic recovery and development Recovery and development of infrastructure
2.6.	Introduce Subsidies-to-Investments mechanisms to stimulate energy efficiency in the housing sector and overcome energy poverty	December 2024	Economic recovery and development Energy security Recovery and development of infrastructure
2.7.	Introduce mechanisms of tax incentives to increase energy efficiency in the field of providing housing and communal services	December 2024	Economic recovery and development Energy security Recovery and development of infrastructure
2.8.	Introduce mechanisms for stimulating the development of domestic production of energy-efficient equipment and energy-saving building materials	December 2024	Economic recovery and development Energy security

#	Description of task to achieve the goal	Deadline for the task	Dependence of the task on the tasks of other areas, spheres, problems
			Recovery and development of infrastructure
2.9.	Raise public awareness of sustainable energy development of communities and regions	December 2025 December 2032	Economic recovery and development Energy security
Goal 3. 30% reduction in energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions / decarbonisation of energy use in communities			
Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032			
3.1	Reduce by 35% the specific consumption of fuel and energy in the building sector	December 2032	Economic recovery and development Energy security
3.2	Increase fuel use and energy efficiency in life support systems by 30%	December 2032	Economic recovery and development Energy security Ecological safety

#	Description of task to achieve the goal	Deadline for the task	Dependence of the task on the tasks of other areas, spheres, problems
3.3	Increase the share of local renewable energy sources to 27%	December 2032	Economic recovery and development Energy security Ecological safety Recovery and development of infrastructure

2. Goals, objectives, stages of Recovery Plan in the direction of "Housing, energy efficiency, civil protection".

2.1. The goals are aimed at solving a certain problem:

	Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022	Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025	Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032
Problem 3.6. High energy intensity of the residential and public buildings sector threatens Ukraine's energy security. Goal 3.6. Strengthening Ukraine's energy security by reducing the energy intensity of the residential and public buildings sector in an energy efficient way			
The goal to be achieved to solve the problem at each stagei	5% increase in energy efficiency in the building sector *(by implementing low-cost*	13% increase in energy efficiency in the building sector *(by rebuilding destroyed*	35% increase in energy efficiency in the building sector *(through large-scale thermal*

	Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022	Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025	Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032
	measures in existing buildings and rebuilding destroyed buildings to a high class of energy efficiency)	*buildings to the level of NZEB and thermal modernization of the most energy-intensive buildings)*	*modernization of buildings and construction of buildings with near zero energy consumption - NZEB)*
Deadline within the stage	December 2022	October 2025	October 2032
Risks of achieving the goal	Lack of financial, logistical, labor and time resources.	Lack of material, technical and labor resources; High cost of attracting financial resources; Non-compliance with construction technologies and the use of low-quality construction products; Lack of motivation of owners (co-owners) of residential buildings due to low energy tariffs for the population and low financial capacity of the population; Non-compliance with current regulatory	Lack of material, technical and labor resources; High cost of attracting financial resources; Non-compliance with construction technologies and the use of low-quality construction products; Lack of motivation of owners (co-owners) of residential buildings due to low energy tariffs for the population

	Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022	Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025	Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032
		parameters of the microclimate of buildings.	
Measured indicator of goal achievement	Percentage reduction in specific energy consumption in the residential building sector (based on 2020). Percentage reduction in specific energy consumption in the public buildings sector (based on 2020)	Percentage reduction in specific energy consumption in the residential building sector (based on 2020). Percentage reduction in specific energy consumption in the public buildings sector (based on 2020)	Percentage reduction in specific energy consumption in the residential building sector (based on 2020). Percentage reduction in specific energy consumption in the public buildings sector (based on 2020)
The total amount of need for financial resources to achieve the goal	17.8 billion UAH (592 million EUR)	539.8 million UAH (17.992 million EUR)	2,997.5 million UAH (99.915 million EUR)
Linking the goal to other areas	Economic recovery and development Energy security Ecological safety Audit of war losses The social protection	Audit of war losses Economic recovery and development Energy security Ecological safety	Economic recovery and development Energy security Ecological safety

	Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022	Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025	Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032
		Functioning of the financial system, its reform and development The social protection	Functioning of the financial system, its reform and development The social protection

2.2. Definition of tasks to achieve the objectives of subparagraph 2.1

#	Description of the task to achieve the goal	Deadline for the task	Dependence of the task on the tasks of other areas, spheres, problems
Goal 1. Increase energy efficiency in the building sector by 5%			
Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022			
1.1	Identify goals and optimal ways to ensure thermal modernization of the fund of residential and public buildings	July 2022	Energy security Economic recovery and development European integration
1.2	Introduce long-term programs at the state and local levels to support thermal modernization of buildings and construction NZEB	August 2022	Energy security Economic recovery and development

#	Description of the task to achieve the goal	Deadline for the task	Dependence of the task on the tasks of other areas, spheres, problems
1.3	Increase requirements for indicators of energy performance of buildings (fencing structures, engineering systems of buildings, requirements for construction, etc.)	October 2022	Energy security European integration
1.4	Define requirements for nearly zero-energy buildings (NZEB)	October 2022	European integration Energy security Economic recovery and development
1.5	Reduce up to 5% of unused heat loss in indoor heating pipelines in residential and public buildings	December 2022	Energy security Economic recovery and development
1.6	Increase energy efficiency (including natural gas) by up to 90% in heating sources of residential and public buildings	December 2022	Energy security Economic recovery and development
1.7	Ensure the recovery of destroyed buildings to the energy efficiency class not lower than B	December 2022	Energy security Economic recovery and development
Goal 2. Increase energy efficiency in the building sector by 13%			
Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025			

#	**Description of the task to achieve the goal**	**Deadline for the task**	**Dependence of the task on the tasks of other areas, spheres, problems**
2.1	Identify the most energy-intensive buildings in each region, make a list of buildings in need of thermal modernization in the first place	February 2023	Energy security Economic recovery and development
2.2	Reduce at least 2 times the heat loss in the most energy-intensive residential and public buildings	October 2025	European integration Energy security Economic recovery and development
2.3	Ensure replacement of 22% of natural gas with renewable energy sources in individual and autonomous heating systems of buildings	October 2025	European integration Energy security Economic recovery and development
2.4	Develop competencies and qualifications of construction professionals in the implementation of NZEB construction	February 2023	European integration Energy security Economic recovery and development
2.5	Work out pilot projects for the construction of buildings with close to zero energy consumption (NZEB), including the recovery of destroyed buildings	October 2023	Energy security Economic recovery and development European integration

#	Description of the task to achieve the goal	Deadline for the task	Dependence of the task on the tasks of other areas, spheres, problems
2.6	Establish mandatory compliance with NZEB requirements for new construction of all public buildings	December 2025	European integration Energy security Ecological safety
Goal 3. Increase energy efficiency in the building sector by 35%			
Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032			
3.1	Make NZEB requirements mandatory for all new buildings	December 2027	European integration Energy security Ecological safety
3.2	Reduce heat losses by at least 2 times in 35% of public buildings that belong to social infrastructure	December 2032	Energy security Economic recovery and development
3.3	Reduce heat losses in 35% of residential buildings by at least 2 times	October 2032	Energy security Economic recovery and development
3.4	Ensure replacement of 35% of natural gas by renewable energy sources in individual and autonomous heating systems of buildings	December 2032	Energy security Economic recovery and development
3.5	Increase the number of nearly zero-energy buildings (NZEB)	December 2030	European integration Energy security

#	**Description of the task to achieve the goal**	**Deadline for the task**	**Dependence of the task on the tasks of other areas, spheres, problems**
			Economic recovery and development
3.6	Determine the requirements for zero-emission building (ZEB)	December 2028	European integration Energy security Economic recovery and development
3.7	Work out pilot projects for ZEB construction in each region of Ukraine	October 2030	Energy security Economic recovery and development European integration
3.8	Make it compulsory to comply with ZEB requirements for the new construction of all public buildings	December 2030	European integration Economic recovery and development Energy security Ecological safety
3.9	Establish mandatory compliance with ZEB requirements for new construction of all buildings	December 2032	European integration Economic recovery and development Energy security Ecological safety

IV. Infrastructure of life support systems

1. The main problems that need to be addressed in the framework of the Recovery Plan in the direction of "Infrastructure of life support systems".

1.1. The impact of war on a particular area of analysis:

Heat supplying

The state of the heat supply sector was critical even before the escalation of the armed aggression against Ukraine. Debts were a key problem in the field of district heating. The level of settlements rarely exceeded 85% and according to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, the debt of the population for consumed services for heat supply and hot water supply amounted to UAH 26.6 million as of January 1, 2022.

Unearned income did not allow heat supply companies to meet their obligations. Accordingly, enterprises could not provide the population with services of the appropriate level of quality, carry out modernization and energy saving measures. Difficult financial situation makes the heat supply sector unattractive for investment. Which only deepens the problems of modernization of systems.

The technical condition of district heating, especially heating networks, is unsatisfactory. About 40% of networks need to be replaced. Heat losses in the networks reach 20%. Destruction of objects due to armed aggression requires detailed research. Damage to dozens of thermal energy sources has already been recorded. At least in Okhtyrka and Kremenchuk, this affects the entire district heating system.

Heat supply significantly affects the energy security and environmental condition of the country. The population and enterprises of the heat supply sector use at least 50% of all gas consumed in Ukraine. At the same time, only a third of households are connected to district heating systems. All this means the vulnerability of the population to the threat of energy supplying outages.

Low efficiency of district heating and chaotic transition to individual heating, crises that are deepening due to military aggression, in addition to weakening energy security have a negative impact on the environment. Already, the heat supply sector is causing about 42 million tons of greenhouse gas emissions.

Drinking water supply

The current state of drinking water supply systems does not provide consumers with a safe, accessible and sustainable water supply and is characterized by

- Destruction of drinking water supply systems in settlements:

According to monitoring results, 60 facilities of centralized water supply system are destroyed in different degrees of complexity. Destroyed/damaged water supply networks with a total length of 2097 m. The number of subscribers not receiving centralized water supply services is about 508782, or 1.3 million citizens. The information is constantly being updated.

- Overloaded drinking water supply systems in the western regions;

In regions where businesses and population are relocating, the capacity of drinking water supply systems should be increased by 1.5 times (at present about 600 businesses are relocating, more than 1.5 thousand more are waiting for the opportunity to move to safer regions, according to preliminary estimates 8 million people have evacuated to western regions, about 30% of them are not planning to return).

- The quality and safety of drinking water does not meet the requirements for human consumption;

The reasons for the inadequate quality of drinking water are imperfect means and methods of purification and disinfection of drinking water and the unsatisfactory technical condition of water supply networks, in particular in-house networks, which are worn out by about 80 per cent. The overall level of wear in drinking water supply systems is 60.5 per cent. 33 per cent of the main and distributional water supply networks are obsolete.

- Insufficient coverage of the population with centralised water supply services;

According to the National Report on Drinking Water Quality and the State of Drinking Water Supply in Ukraine in 2021, only 64.5 per cent of the population has access to drinking water supply systems. At the same time, only 29.5 per cent of settlements in Ukraine have a centralised water supply.

- high energy intensity of drinking water supply systems.

Electricity costs account for about 40 per cent of the cost of centralised water supply services. According to statistical data, despite the annual decrease of drinking water supply during the last twenty-five years (from 1996 to 2021, the indicator decreased by 36.8 percent), the specific energy consumption of this sphere, on the contrary, has only increased. Thus, the specific energy consumption level in 2021 for centralized drinking water supply was 0.93 kWh/m3 of raised water (for comparison, in 1996 this indicator was 0.80 kWh/m3).

The main systemic problem that needs to be addressed is that there are currently no mechanisms for introducing modern technologies in the sphere of drinking water and drinking water supply, which leads to a further increase in unit costs for enterprises and in accordance with the growth of tariffs. This, in turn, leads not only to an increase in social tension in society, but also to a decrease in the competitiveness of domestic economic sectors' products on foreign and domestic markets.

Drainage

The existing state of centralised drainage systems is incapable of providing accessible drainage services and environmental safety and is characterised by:

- Destruction of drainage systems in settlements.

According to the results of demolition monitoring, 124 centralised drainage facilities of various degrees of complexity. Fractured/damaged centralised drainage networks with a total length of 10545 m. Number of subscribers, for whom the provision of centralised drainage services has been disrupted, is around 308452 or 0,7 million citizens. The information is continually being updated.

- Congestion of drainage systems in the western regions

In regions where businesses and people have been relocated, the drainage systems need to be increased by a factor of 1.5 (currently about 600 businesses have been relocated, with over 1,500 more waiting to be relocated to safer areas; according to preliminary estimates 8 million people have evacuated to western regions, some 30 per cent of them are not planning to return).

- Insufficient coverage of the population with centralised wastewater services;

According to the National Report on Drinking Water Quality and the State of Drinking Water Supply in Ukraine in 2021, only 48.6 per cent of the population has access to wastewater disposal systems. At the same time, only 14.6 per cent of settlements in Ukraine have centralised drainage systems. ;

- Low degree of wastewater treatment.

Only 50 percent of wastewater undergoes full biological treatment cycle and one third of wastewater is discharged into water without any treatment at all;

- High energy intensity of wastewater treatment systems:

Electricity costs account for around 50% of the cost of centralised drainage services. Thus, the specific energy consumption in 2021 for centralised drainage was 0.63 kWh/m³ of lifted water (in comparison, in 1996 the figure was 0.48 kWh/m³).

- The lack of reuse processes for treated wastewater and sewage sludge:

Untreated sewage sludge is discharged into overloaded sludge ponds, dumps, reservoirs and quarries. On the territory of Ukraine the amount of accumulated sludge exceeds 150 million tonnes, to which another 5 million tonnes of new sludge is added annually.

The main systemic problem that needs to be solved is that there are currently no mechanisms for introducing modern technologies in the wastewater sector, which leads to a further increase in unit costs for enterprises and in accordance with

tariff increases. This, in turn, leads not only to an increase in social tension in society, but also to a decrease in the competitiveness of domestic economic sectors' products on foreign and domestic markets.

Municipal waste management

As a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, the sphere of household waste management has undergone significant changes. The war actions and the temporary occupation have made it impossible to provide household waste management services in certain areas, and many waste management means and facilities have been lost, damaged or destroyed. The volume of service provision was also affected by the mass exodus of the population to safer regions or abroad, as a result, the increase in receivables for the service, as well as the reduction of the staff due to mobilization. The critical situation with the accumulation, reduction of recycling, tratment and proper disposal of household waste poses a serious threat to human health and the environment and is one of the most acute environmental problems.

In 2021, more than 10 million tons (51 million m3) of household waste were generated in Ukraine. 79% of the population is covered by household waste management services. Due to the establishment of separate collection in 1725 settlements, 34 waste sorting lines, 1 incinerator and 3 incineration installations 7,64% has been recycled, of which: 1.14% incinerated and 6.5% of household waste was treated and recycled. . 92.36% were landfilled in 6,000 landfills and dumpsites taking a total area almost 9 thousand hectares. The number of overloaded landfills is 230 units. (3.8%), and 824 units. (13.8%) do not meet environmental safety standards. The need for construction of new landfills is 288 units. In 2021, 26.8 thousand unauthorized landfills (with an area of 0.6 thousand hectares) were discovered, of which 25.5 thousand were liquidated.

Biogas extraction systems have been installed at 26 landfills and electricity generation facilities with a capacity of 30 MW are in operation. The amount of utilized biogas in 2020 amounted to 64.0 million m^3 (50% methane), the amount of electricity produced - 112.3 GWh.

The total number of specially equipped vehicles for household waste management is almost 3.7 thousand units.

Key challenges (generalized for a specific area)	• Heat supplying area critical dependence on natural gas. • Rising energy costs while reducing incomes as a result of aggression against Ukraine. Society's sensitivity to changes in energy costs and utility tariffs. • Technological backwardness and physical wear and tear of heat supplying systems. • Lack of equal conditions for heat supply companies and household consumers in the energy markets. • Lack of effective business models for district heating companies and their low creditworthiness. • Significant destruction of water supply systems in the affected regions; increased pressure on systems in regions of displacement and enterprise relocation; • Only 69% of the population has access to centralised drinking water supply; • Technological backwardness and physical deterioration of systems, equipment; • High energy intensity of drinking water supply and dependence on energy supply. • Significant damage to centralised wastewater systems in the affected regions, increased pressure on systems in regions of population displacement and enterprise relocation; • Only 48% of the population has access to centralised wastewater disposal. Inadequate wastewater treatment (only half) undergoes full biological treatment; • Technological delays and deterioration of systems; • High energy intensity of wastewater treatment and dependence on energy supply. • Inefficient system of household waste management; • More than 90% of household waste is not recycled, but disposed of in landfills and dumpsites; • Low level of technical equipment of the industry;

	• Damaged or destroyed infrastructure for household waste management (landfills, dumpsites, waste sorting plants, garbage trucks, containers, containers sites) in areas where hostilities took place.
Key opportunities (generalized for a specific area)	• Construction of stable, reliable and safe heat supplying systems. • Strengthening the state's energy security. • Increasing the level of availability of thermal energy / utilities for citizens, prevention of significant growth of poverty. • Decarbonisation and development of efficient district heating and individual heating and cooling systems. • Economic development of heat supplying industry. • Increasing the level of citizens' access to centralised drinking water supply; • Improving the safety and quality of drinking water; • Construction of sustainable, reliable and safe centralised drinking and technical water supply systems, introduction of modern technologies; • Optimisation of drinking water supply systems in settlements; • Stabilisation of the economic status of enterprises in the sector. • Increase the level of citizens' access to centralised wastewater disposal; • Improved safety of wastewater for the environment; • Construction of sustainable, reliable and safe centralised drinking and technical water supply systems, introduction of modern technologies; • Optimisation of water disposal in settlements. • Establishment of a modern system of household waste management in accordance with European standards; • Technical re-equipment and modernization of household waste management infrastructure;

	• Increasing the coverage of the population with services for separate collection of household waste; • Use of waste as a secondary raw material and energy resource. Waste can serve as a raw material for various industries and electricity and heat generation
Key limitations (generalized for a specific area)	• Limit of time: implementation of measures in the shortest possible time. • Security restrictions: high probability of repeated destruction. • Seasonal restrictions: construction works can be provided within the interheating period. • Resources limit: lack of finances, qualified personnel, equipment to implement the necessary measures. • Social significance of the cost of utility for citizens • Lack of financial and human resources; • Damaged and destroyed material and technical resources, facilities for treatment and recycling of valuable secondary materials (cardboard and paper, metallurgical, glass processing, chemical and polymer processing plants, etc.); • Limited opportunities for production and supply of machinery and equipment for household waste management in Ukraine; • Security restrictions (continuation of hostilities)..

2. Goals, objectives, stages of Recovery Plan in the direction of "Infrastructure of life support systems".

2.1. The goals are aimed at solving a certain problem:

	Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022	**Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025**	**Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032**

Problem 4.1. The existing heat supply system in Ukraine is not able to guarantee citizens continuous, safe, affordable and high-quality heating. **Purpose 4.1.** To guarantee consumers continuous, safe, affordable and high-quality heating			
The goal to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage	100% of Ukrainian citizens are provided with heating	20% reduction in the use of natural gas for heat supply needs	50% of thermal energy in heating systems is obtained from renewable energy sources, waste heat sources and cogeneration units
Deadline within the stage	October 2022	October 2025	October 2032
Risks of achieving the goal	Risk of re-destruction or destruction of heat supply systems Risk of lack of energy, financial, human and time resources	Risk of lack of financial, human and time resources	Risk of lack of financial and time resources
Measured indicator of goal achievement	The share of citizens provided with heating	The share of natural gas use for heating needs	Proportion of renewable energy sources, sources of waste heat and cogeneration units in heating systems
The total amount of need for financial resources to achieve the goal	60 billion UAH (2 billion euros)	210 billion UAH (7 billion euros)	210 billion UAH (7 billion euros)
Linking the goal to other areas	Economic recovery and development	Economic recovery and development	Economic recovery and development

	Energy security Functioning of the financial system, its reform and development Audit of war losses and damages	Energy security Ecological safety Functioning of the financial system, its reform and development	Energy security Ecological safety Functioning of the financial system, its reform and development

2.2. Definition of tasks to achieve the objectives of subparagraph 2.1

#	**Description of the task to achieve the goal**	**Deadline for the task**	**Dependence of the task on the tasks of other areas, spheres, problems**
Goal. 100% of Ukrainian citizens are provided with heating			
Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022			
1.1	Identify ways to provide heating in settlements affected by hostilities	July 2022	-
1.2	Restore damaged or destroyed district heating facilities	October 2022	Economic recovery and development Energy security
1.3	Identify ways to provide heating in case of interruptions in the gas and electricity supply	October 2022	Energy security

#	Description of the task to achieve the goal	Deadline for the task	Dependence of the task on the tasks of other areas, spheres, problems
1.4	Provide opportunities for heat supply companies for a stable work during the heating season 2022-2023	October 2022	Functioning of the financial system, its reform and development
Goal. 20% reduction in the use of natural gas for heat supply needs			
Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025			
2.1	To determine the goals and directions of settlements heat supply systems development	May 2023	Economic recovery and development Energy security
2.2	Create a mechanism for financing the sustainable development of heat supplying systems	May 2023	Functioning of the financial system, its reform and development
2.3	Ensure stable financial capacity of district heating companies to carry out their economic activities	October 2023	Functioning of the financial system, its reform and development
2.4	Implement management systems for the use of fuel and energy resources at district heating companies	October 2024	Energy security
2.5	Reduce heat losses in heating networks by at least 12%	October 2025	Energy security
2.6	Increase use of fuel efficiency in heat sources by at least 92%	October 2025	Energy security

#	Description of the task to achieve the goal	Deadline for the task	Dependence of the task on the tasks of other areas, spheres, problems
2.7	Ensure the substitution of 10% of natural gas in heat supplying systems	October 2025	Energy security
2.8	Implement the principles of smart grids and intelligent metering in district heating systems that cover at least 5% of heat energy consumers	October 2025	Energy security European integration
Goal. 50% of thermal energy in heating systems is obtained from renewable energy sources, waste heat sources and cogeneration units			
Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032			
3.1	Introduce market mechanisms in the sphere of district heating	October 2028	Economic recovery and development Functioning of the financial system, its reform and development
3.2	Ensure equal conditions in the energy markets for district heating companies and household consumers	October 2028	Economic recovery and development Energy security
3.3	Increase the share of efficient district heating systems to 90%	October 2032	Economic recovery and development Energy security

#	Description of the task to achieve the goal	Deadline for the task	Dependence of the task on the tasks of other areas, spheres, problems
3.4	Increase the share of efficient individual heating systems to 30%	October 2032	Economic recovery and development Energy security
3.5	Introduce efficient district cooling systems	December 2032	Energy security

Goals, objectives, milestones of the Renovation Plan for the Livelihoods Infrastructure system.

2.1 Objectives are aimed at solving a specific problem:

	Stage 1: June 2022 – end of 2022	Stage 2: January 2023 – December 2025	Stage 3: January 2026 – December 2032
Problem 4.2. The current state of water supply systems does not provide consumers with safe, affordable and stable drinking water supply **Goal 4.2.** Ensuring the stable functioning of centralized drinking water supply systems			
The goal that needs to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage	Ensuring the stable functioning of centralized drinking water supply systems	Modernization of 10% of centralized drinking water supply systems	Modernization of 30% of centralized drinking water supply systems
Deadline within the stage	December 2022	December 2025	December 2032

Risks of achieving the goal	underfunding is high probability of repeated destruction	underfunding is high probability of repeated destruction	underfunding is high probability of repeated destruction
Measurable goal achievement indicator	The share of the population provided with centralized drinking water supply is 70% of the basic level of 69% Reduction of electricity consumption in the drinking water supply sector by 5% from the basic level of 2021 The share of drinking water that is responsible gives state quality standards 65% of the basic level of 60%	The share of the population provided with centralized drinking water supply is 80% of the basic level of 69% Reduction of electricity consumption in the drinking water supply sector by 10% from the level of 2021 The share of drinking water that meets state quality standards is 90% of the basic level of 60%	The share of the population provided with centralized drinking water supply is 95% of the basic level of 69% Reduction of electricity consumption in the drinking water supply sector by 30% from the basic level of 2021 The share of drinking water that meets state quality standards is 100% of the basic level of 60%
The total amount of need for financial resources to achieve the goal	UAH 25 billion	UAH 175.8 billion	UAH 340 billion

Linking a goal to other directions	Economic Recovery and Development Environmental Safety Energy Security European integration Health Audit of losses incurred as a result of the war	Economic Recovery and Development Environmental Safety Energy Security European integration Health Audit of losses incurred as a result of the war	Economic Recovery and Development Environmental Safety Energy Security European integration Health

2.2. Defining tasks for achieving goals from subparagraph 2.1

p/p	**Description of the task to achieve the goal**	**Task Deadline**	**Dependence of the task on tasks of other directions, areas, problems**
Target. 3.2.1 Ensuring the stable functioning of centralized drinking water supply systems			
Stage 1: June 2022 – end of 2022			

3.2.1.1.	Restore damaged and destroyed systems of centralized drinking water supply	December 2022	Economic recovery and development Health
3.2.1.2.	Restore the supply of reagents for purification and disinfection of drinking water	December 2022	Economic recovery and development Health
3.2.1.3.	Simplify the procedures for connecting to centralized drinking water supply systems relocated to safe regionsand enterprises	December 2022	Economic recovery and development Health
Goal.3.2.2 Modernization of 10% of centralized drinking water supply systems			
Stage 2: January 2023 – December 2025			
3.2.2.1.	Increase the level of provision of the population with centralized drinking water supply services up to 80% (basic level - 69%)	December 2025	Economic recovery and development European integration Health
3.2.2.2	Reduce specific electricity consumption of drinking water supply systems by 10% from the base year 2021	December 2025	Economic recovery and development Energy security European integration

3.2.2.3.	Increase to 90% the share of drinking water that meets de-rusting quality standards in centralized drinking water supply systems (base level - 60%)	December 2025	European integration Health
3.2.2.4	Ensuring stable operation of centralized drinking water supply systems	December 2025	Economic recovery and development Energy security European integration
3.2.2.5	Ensuring remote control of centralized drinking water supply systems	December 2025	Economic recovery and development Energy security European integration
Goal.3.2.3 Modernization of 30% of centralized drinking water supply systems			
Stage 3: January 2026 – December 2032			
3.2.3.1.	Increase the level of provision of the population with centralized drinking water supply services up to 95% (basic level - 69%)	December 2032	Economic recovery and development European integration Healthcare

3.2.3.2.	Reduce specific electricity consumption of drinking water supply systems by 30% from the base year 2021	December 2032	Economic recovery and development Energy security European integration
3.2.3.3.	Ensure compliance with quality standards of 100% drinking water	December 2032	European integration Health
3.2.3.4.	Ensuring stable operation of centralized drinking water supply systems	December 2032	Economic recovery and development Energy security European integration
3.2.3.5	Ensuring remote control of centralized drinking water supply systems	December 2032	Economic recovery and development Energy security European integration

2. Goals, objectives, stages of the Recovery Plan in the direction of "Infrastructure of life support systems".

2.1. The objectives are aimed at solving a certain problem:

	Stage 1: June 2022 – end of 2022	**Stage 2: January 2023 – December 2025**	**Stage 3: January 2026 – December 2032**
Problem 4.3. The current state of centralized sewerage systems is not able to provide affordable services and environmental safety **Goal 4.3.** Ensuring stable functioning of centralized sewage systems			
The goal that needs to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage	ensuring the stable functioning of centralized sewage systems	modernization of 10% of centralized sewage systems	modernization of 30% of centralized sewage systems
Deadline within the stage	End of 2022	December 2025	December 2032
Risks of achieving the goal	underfunding, high probability of repeated destruction	underfunding	underfunding

Measurable goal achievement indicator	The share of the population provided with access to centralized sewage is 50% of the basic level of 48% Reduce electricity consumption in the field of sewage by 5% from the basic level of 2021 Increase the share of wastewater undergoing complete biology treatment to 60% of the basic level of 50%	The share of the population provided with access to centralized sewage is 60% of the basic level of 48% Reduce electricity consumption in the field of sewage by 10% from the basic level of 2021 Increase The flow time of wastewater undergoing complete biological treatment to 70% of the basic level of 50% Share of disposed wastewater sludge 5% Share of reused treated wastewater 1%	The share of the population provided with access to centralized sewage daytime is 80% of the basic level of 48% Reduce electricity consumption in the field of sewage by 20% from the basic level of 2021 Increase the share of wastewater undergoing complete biological treatment to 80% of the baseline level of 50% Share of disposed wastewater sludge 15% Share of reused treated wastewater 1%
Total need for financial resources to achieve the goal (billion UAH)	UAH 50 billion	UAH 226,3 billion	UAH 460 billion

Linking a goal to other directions	Economic recovery and development Energy security Environmental safety European integration Health	Economic recovery and development Energy security Environmental safety European integration Health	Economic recovery and development Energy security Environmental safety European integration Health

2.2. Defining tasks for achieving goals from subparagraph

p/p	**Description of the task to achieve the goal**	**Task Deadline**	**Dependence of the task on tasks of other directions, areas, problems**
Target. 3.3.1 Ensuring the stable functioning of centralized sewage systems			
Stage 1: June 2022 – end of 2022			

3.3.1.1	Restore damaged and destroyed centralized sewage systems	December 2022	Economic recovery and development Environmental safety Health
3.3.1.2	Restore the supply of reagents for wastewater treatment and disinfection	December 2022	Economic recovery and development Environmental safety Health
3.3.1.3	Simplify the procedures for connecting to centralized sewage systems of enterprises relocated to safe regions	December 2022	Economic recovery and development Environmental safety Health
Goal 3.3.2 Modernization of 10% of centralized sewage systems			
Stage 2: January 2023 – December 2025			
3.3.2.1.	Increase the level of provision of the population with sewerage services up to 60% (basic level 48%)	December 2025	Recovery and development of economy Environmental safety European integration Health

3.3.2.2.	Provide 10% of the population with uncentralized sewage and safe operation of these systems.	December 2025	Economic recovery and development Environmental safety European integration Health
3.3.2.3.	Reduce specific electricity consumption of centralized sewage systems by 10% from the base year 2021	December 2025	Economic recovery and development Energy security European integration
3.3.2.4.	Increase the share of wastewater undergoing complete biological treatment to 70% (at a base level of 50%)	December 2025	Economic recovery and development Environmental safety European integration Health
3.3.2.5.	Ensure the disposal of 5% of wastewater sediment .	December 2025	Economic recovery and development Energy security Environmental safety European integration Health

3.3.2.6.	Ensure the reuse of treated 1% of treated wastewater	December 2025	Economic recovery and development Energy security Environmental safety European integration Health
3.3.2.7.	Ensuring stable operation of centralized sewage systems	December 2025	Economic recovery and development Energy security European integration
3.3.2.8	Providing remote control of centralized sewage systems	December 2025	Economic recovery and development Energy security European integration
Goal.3.3.3 Modernization of 30% of centralized sewage systems			
Stage 3: January 2026 – December 2032			

3.3.1.1	Increase the level of provision of the population with sewage services up to 80% (base level 48%)	December 2032	Economic recovery and development Environmental safety European integration Health
3.3.3.2	Provide uncentralized sewage services to 20% of the population and safe operation of these systems.	December 2032	Economic recovery and development Environmental safety European integration Health
3.3.3.3	Reduce the specific consumption of electricity from centralized sewage systems by 20% from the base year 2021	December 2032	Economic recovery and development Energy security European integration
3.3.3.4	Increase the share of wastewater undergoing complete biological treatment to 80% (at a base level of 50%)	December 2032	Economic recovery and development Environmental safety European integration Health

3.3.3.5	Ensure the disposal of 5% of wastewater sediment.	December 2032	Economic recovery and development Energy security Environmental safety European integration Health
3.3.3.6	Ensure the reuse of treated 10% of treated wastewater	December 2032	Economic recovery and development Energy security Environmental safety European integration Health
3.3.3.7	Ensuring stable operation of centralized sewage systems	December 2032	Economic recovery and development Energy security European integration
3.3.3.8	Providing remote control of centralized sewage systems	December 2032	Economic recovery and development Energy security European integration

2. Goals, objectives, stages of the Recovery Plan in the direction of "Infrastructure of life support systems".

2.1. The goals are aimed at solving a certain problem:

	Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022	**Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025**	**Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032**
Problem 4.4. Inefficient system of household waste management does not allow to realize the economic potential of secondary use of resources.			
Objective 4.4 Structural modernization of the household waste management system and bringing it in line with European standards.			
The goal that must be achieved to solve the problem at each stage	Restoration of damaged means of household waste management.	Restoration of damaged and / or destroyed objects and means of household waste management. Treatment and recyclyng of 10% of the total amount of household waste generated.	Treatment and recycling of 15% of the total amount of household waste generated.
Deadline within the stage	December 2022	December 2025	December 2032

Risks of achieving the goal	Limited financial and technical resources, security restrictions.	Limited financial and technical resources, gaps in the regulatory framework, insufficient institutional capacity of local self-government authorites, security restrictions.	Limited financial and technical resources, gaps in the regulatory framework, insufficient institutional capacity of local self-government authorities.
Measured indicator of goal achievement	1. The number of recovered means of household waste management: - garbage trucks, units; - containers, units; - container sites, units.	1. The number of restored and installed new means of household waste management: - garbage trucks, units; - containers, units; - container sites, units. 2. The number of recovered and constructed objects of household waste management (waste sorting lines, waste transfer stations, waste processing and incineration plants and landfills), units	1. The number of installed new means of household waste management: - garbage trucks, units; - containers, units; - container sites, units. 2. Number of constructed objects of household waste management (waste sorting lines, waste transfer stations, waste processing and incineration plants and landfills), units.

The total amount for financial resources needed to achieve the goal	UAH 75 million (2.5 million euros)	UAH 12.5 billion (416, 6 million euros)	UAH 36 billion (1.2 billion euros)
Linking the goal to other areas	Ecological safety Economic recovery and development Energy security Audit of war losses	Ecological safety Economic recovery and development Energy security	Ecological safety Economic recovery and development Energy security

2.2. Definition of tasks on achievement of the purposes from subparagraph 2.1

п/п	**Description of the task to achieve the goal**	**Deadline for the task**	**Dependence of the task on the tasks of other areas, spheres, problems**
Goal 1. Restoration of means and facilities for household waste management			
Stage 1: June 2022 - end of 2022			

1.1.	Restore means of household waste management (containers, container sites, garbage trucks)	December 2022	-
1.2.	Restore objects of household waste management (waste sorting lines, waste transfer stations, waste processing and incineration plants, landfills)	December 2022	-
Goal 2.1. Restoration of means and facilities for household waste management.			
Stage 2: January 2023 - December 2025			
2.1.1.	Restore means of household waste management (containers, container sites, garbage trucks)	December 2025	-
2.1.2.	Restore objects of household waste management (waste sorting lines, waste waste transfer stations, waste processing and incineration plants, landfills)	December 2025	-
Goal 2.2. Treatment and recycling of 10% of the total amount of household waste generated			
2.2.1.	Purchase household waste management equipment (containers, garbage trucks)	December 2025	-

2.2.2.	Establish container sites for the collection (including separate collection) of household waste	December 2025	-
2.2.3.	Build household waste management facilities (waste sorting, transfer stations, waste processing, incinerators and landfills)	December 2025	-
Goal 3. Recycling and utilization of 15% of the total amount of household waste.			
Stage 3: January 2026 - December 2032			
3.1.	Purchase household waste management equipment (containers, garbage trucks)	December 2032	-
3.2.	Establish container sites for the collection (including separate collection) of household waste	December 2032	-
3.3.	Build household waste management facilities (waste sorting, transfer stations, waste processing, incinerators and landfills)	December 2032	-