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продукції. В умовах затяжної війни зміщення та пристосування перетворюються на невід'ємну складову плану виживання українського бізнесу. Досвід перевезених підприємств демонструє, що послідовний підхід до керування якістю, базований на світових нормах, дозволяє не тільки зберегти, а й поліпшити результати роботи навіть у критичних умовах.

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FORMATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL LIMITATIONS ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UKRAINE DURING MARTIAL ARTS

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Under martial law, Ukraine faces unprecedented challenges that affect not only economic stability but also environmental security. Industrial development, military operations, and destruction of infrastructure are placing a significant strain on the

natural environment. Under these conditions, there is a need to form a system of environmental restrictions that allow balancing economic needs with environmental protection requirements.

The war unleashed against Ukraine has caused not only a humanitarian and economic crisis, but also large-scale environmental disasters that violate fundamental norms of environmental law. Military actions on the territory of the state caused significant damage to the environment, which is a direct violation of the norms of environmental law, in particular the principle of sustainable development and environmental safety, enshrined in international and national legislation [1, p. 43].

Environmental constraints on Ukraine's economic development are caused by significant problems, such as high levels of water, air, and soil pollution, large amounts of industrial and domestic waste, loss of biodiversity, and destruction of natural areas. In addition, the environmental situation is worsened by imperfect legislation, insufficient environmental culture of the population, excessive chemicalization of agriculture and, as a result, the destructive consequences of war.

These limitations require a comprehensive approach to overcome them, which involves the implementation of sustainable development, modernization of industry, improvement of environmental legislation, and raising environmental awareness in society.

In modern conditions, it is important to establish a dialogue between state and public institutions regarding the creation of a European model of waste management and effective and efficient waste management mechanisms in Ukraine in the future in order to ensure and protect the right of everyone to a clean and safe environment for life and health and the rights related to it [2, p.139].

During the war, Ukraine suffered the destruction of thousands of industrial facilities, transport hubs, and energy infrastructure, leading to the contamination of water resources, soil, and atmospheric air. The formation of environmental restrictions in such conditions involves the creation of mechanisms for monitoring, assessing and controlling the consequences of economic activity. Nowadays, the principles of sustainable development, which prioritize environmental safety over economic benefit in the short term, are gaining particular importance.

Key instruments of environmental constraints include: legislative regulation, environmental certification standards, the introduction of low-carbon production technologies, and the stimulation of green investments. The state must create conditions under which any economic recovery will take place taking into account environmental risks. An important aspect is cooperation with international organizations that can provide support in implementing ecological rehabilitation programs in areas affected by hostilities.

Environmental restrictions on Ukraine's development during martial law include the suspension of scheduled environmental inspections of enterprises, which complicates pollution control, and limited access for the public and inspectors to monitor violations due to military operations, mined areas, and the closure of registers. These factors create conditions for illegal exploitation of resources, air, water, and soil pollution, which leads to significant environmental damage and hinders the sustainable development of the country.

The war in Ukraine has caused widespread environmental pollution, including air, soil, and water pollution from the destruction of industrial facilities, military operations, and the release of toxic substances. These consequences led to the death of fish, pollution of the Dnieper River with untreated sewage, destruction of biodiversity, and damage to protected areas.

Environmental pollution caused by the war:

1. Air pollution (damage to industrial enterprises, including coke plants, metallurgical plants, oil refineries and thermal power plants; forest fires caused by hostilities).

2. Pollution of water resources (destroyed treatment plants lead to the discharge of untreated wastewater into rivers containing organic matter, pathogenic bacteria and other pollutants; the release of chemicals, such as mineral fertilizers, from damaged storage facilities into water bodies leads to mass fish kills; hostilities lead to contamination of groundwater and water bodies in general).

3. Soil contamination (the ingress of chemicals, rocket fragments and other munitions leads to soil contamination with toxic substances, agrochemicals and heavy metals; soil contamination complicates the further use of arable land for agriculture).

In wartime, environmental restrictions are adaptive in nature. This means that the state establishes temporary but flexible regulations for individual sectors of the economy in order to prevent the environmental crisis from deepening. Local communities play a special role in decision-making regarding environmental restoration in their territories. Thus, a new model of responsible environmental management is being formed, based on the principles of participation and transparency.

The Ministry of Finance emphasized that about 30% of Ukrainian enterprises have completely ceased operations, and 45% are partially operating.

The shutdown of enterprises due to active hostilities in most cities, damage or destruction of entire factories and infrastructure facilities, created a huge deficit in the Ukrainian budget [3, p. 4].

The establishment of environmental restrictions under martial law is a necessary component of a national recovery strategy. These restrictions are not intended to inhibit economic development, but are aimed at preventing its destructive impact on the natural environment. After the war, it is precisely such principles that can become the basis for creating a new, environmentally oriented model of the Ukrainian economy, capable of ensuring long-term sustainability and security.

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