

# Construction Management in Ukraine



Gelena Kovalska, Vladyslav Smilka

**Abstract:** *The main course of urban planning activities and land use in Ukraine is to ensure the sustainable development of locality. Legislation in Ukraine defines the main directions, tasks and contents of urban development activities, subjects and their powers, functions. the emergence of many owners of real estate property, including the land, a large number of economic entities, who make their own decisions and have moved to the local territory planning level the focus of the managerial impacts on the operation and development of urban planning systems. In this regard, the local territory planning and management of buildings have problems that are associated with opposite views on local development of potential investors and the public. The management of the city, in particular its construction, should be implemented based on a spatial complex model. The article presents the problematic issues connected with the implementation of city-planning policy in the country. The ways of solving these problems are proposed, by improving the existing model of building management. Effective management of urban development involves knowledge of complete and reliable information about the processes taking place in the city, the availability of mechanisms for balanced consideration of the proposals of investors and the public during urban planning.*

**Keywords:** *management, city, urbanplanning, building, powers.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

The main course of urban planning activities and land use in Ukraine is to ensure the sustainable development of locality, which involves forecasting and modelling the prospective use of land and its development parameters, to implement the territory's functional planning management by developing urban planning documentation, taking into account social environmental and economic factors. A departmental approach to addressing urban problems has ceased to exist, together with Ukraine's rejection of planned economic system principles and the perception of the city as the location of production facilities and their infrastructure. The State's transition to market economy, the emergence of many owners of real estate property, including the land, a large number of economic entities, who make their own decisions [1]

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and have moved to the local territory planning level the focus of the managerial impacts on the operation and development of urban planning systems.

That is why it is necessary to view the city as a living organism - a system, which has its legitimate links aimed at providing a comfortable environment for the human being [2].

The management of the city, in particular its construction, should be implemented based on a spatial complex model [3]. The city, as a complex system, has the following features, which must be taken into account in this model:

1. The city is a holistic system of different territorial processes. All processes within the city are closely interconnected and interdependent.

2. The city is a dynamic and developing system.

3. The city is a fundamentally spatial system, so an adequate model of urban processes can be created only when using geographical information systems that reflect the spatial aspect in the distribution of urban resources. There is a mistake in trying to create an adequate model of urban management regardless of the spatial dimension.

4. The city is a complex system with a large number of dynamic, random factors, some of which cannot be measured, as well as cannot be reliably separated from the environment by researcher. In order to analyze the functioning of the urban developing system, it is necessary to apply the most up-to-date methods of processing statistical data on the territory.

5. The city is a multi-level system. Therefore, the integrated city model must be multi-level as well [4].

The city's management system cannot and should not cover at the same time all urban entities, such as the socio-economic, territorial-production and demographic ecological system, with the control of the parameters of all subsystems of the city. In this case, it would be necessary to create a system of several orders more complex than the city itself. The system of city management by its nature is distributed and is not concentrated in one place. This study is limited to studying the problem of management in the urban planning activity sector [4-6].

The effective management of the urban construction development requires a knowledge of complete and reliable information about the processes that are occurring within the city.

The complex objectives of the construction management are as follows:

– The creation of conditions for the comfortable living of the city residents;

– The regulation of land use and urban construction development in accordance with urban planning documentation;

– The increase of the income portion of the budget through the implementation of urban development investment projects [7].

The functioning and development of the locality as a complex social, ecological, economical, spatial system requires the organization of a number of events to manage and control its activities and to monitor the status of all components. The objective of the article is also to identify the problems of city governance and its construction development by analyzing the situation in Ukrainian cities and developing the ways to resolve them.

### II. THEORY

Ukraine's legislation on urban development. The main legislations regulating urban activities in Ukraine include: the Act "On local self-government in Ukraine", "On local public administrations", "On the basics of urban development", "On architectural activities", "On the regulation of urban activities", "On the general land-planning scheme for the territory of Ukraine", "On the complex reconstruction of blocks (neighborhoods) of the outdated housing stock", "On building regulations", "On responsibility for offence in the sphere of urban activities", and the Code of Administrative Offences of Ukraine.

The main directions of urban planning activities include:

1. Planning, construction and other uses of the territories;
2. Creation and implementation of urban planning documentation and investment programs for the development of settlements and territories;
3. Definition of territories, choice, seizure (ransom) and provision of land for urban needs;
4. Implementation of architectural activities;
5. Location of construction of housing, civil, production and other facilities, formation of urban ensembles and landscape complexes, rest and recreation areas;
6. The establishment of social, engineering and transport infrastructures for the territories and settlements;
7. The establishment and maintenance of urban settlements' cadasters;
8. The protection of the living and natural environment from the harmful effects of man-made and social domestic factors and natural hazards;
9. The protection of cultural heritage sites;
10. Development of national and cultural traditions in architecture and urban planning;
11. Ensure the high architectural, functional and structural qualities of urban planning, the formation and remodeling of urban ensembles, blocks, neighborhoods, and landscape complexes, recreation zones and natural therapeutic resources;
12. Development of legal acts, state standards, rules and regulations related to urban development;
13. Control for compliance with urban planning legislation;
14. Training of staff for urban planning, upgrading their skills;

15. Licensing certain types of economic activity in construction in accordance with the procedure established by law [8].

Let us analyze the informative significance of each component of urban activities directions, disclosed in the laws and regulations of Ukraine.

So, 1) planning, building and other use of the territories - activities of state authorities, local self-government bodies, legal entities and individuals, aimed at forecasting the development of the territories, ensuring rational resettlement and identification of the areas of sustainable development of the territories, establishment of a building development regime for the areas where urban activities are envisaged, construction of urban and project documentation, construction of facilities, reconstruction of existing buildings and territories, preservation, creation and renewal of recreational and environmental facilities, landscapes, forests, parks, squares, and certain green spaces, the establishment and development of an engineering and transport infrastructure.

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in 1999 approved the Concept of sustainable development of settlements. The problem of the development of settlements at the time of the adoption of the document remains in the national relevance and to this day. The settlements of Ukraine are formed with a significant difference in the levels of their socio-economic development. There is an exaggerated concentration of population and production in large cities. In the same time, there is a deficit of green and recreational areas. In the most of the medium and small towns and villages there is an inefficient, slow development. This is a consequence of the state's interference with regional policy during a long period, which has led to significant disharmony in the territorial and economic development of the country, significant disadvantages in the territorial organization of society and the system of settlements, deterioration of the demographic situation in the country, employment status, and a decrease in the quality of life of the population, to a certain extent caused decline of the countryside. In all regions of Ukraine intensified the processes of reduction population.

2) Development and implementation of urban documentation and investment programs for the development of settlements and territories. The State planning tool for the territories is the urban documentation, which is divided into the documentation of the State (planning scheme for the territory of Ukraine), the regional (planning scheme of oblast, planning scheme of the administrative region) and local (general plan of locality, zoning plan, and detailed territory plan) levels.

Urban documentation - approved text and graphic materials that govern planning, building and other uses of the territories. Funding for the development of State and regional urban documentation is being provided through budgetary resources. Funding for the development of local-level urban documentation can be financed from local budgets and third-party funds, in fact, potential investors planning to implement urban projects.

The implementation of the city building documentation consists of the implementation of the decisions of the relevant organs of state power and local governments in the planning of the relevant territories, the integrated construction and reconstruction of the locality, the design and construction of housing, civil and production facilities, transport and engineering systems, streamlining and improvement of territories.

The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approves integrated inter-sectoral, interregional and regional investment programs, financed by means of the State budget; ministries and other central bodies of executive authorities - sectoral investment programs; relevant local councils - regional and local investment programs financed involving local budget funds.

3) The determination of the territories, the choice, the seizure (ransom) and the provision of land for urban planning purposes are carried out in accordance with approved urban documentation (locality master plan, zoning plan and detailed territory plans) taking into account the land and economic structure plans. The territorial communities represented by village, town and city councils have a preferential right to buy land, buildings and facilities for urban needs defined by urban documentation. The definition of the territories for urban planning needs is carried out in consultation with the designated authorities on urban planning and the architecture.

The construction regime of the territories defined for urban needs is mandatory for the registration at development of land management documentation.

The establishment of a regime of the construction of the territories defined for urban needs does not entail the termination of ownership or the right to use land, the alteration of the administrative territorial boundaries until the time of the seizure (ransom) of land plots.

The seizure (ransom) of land for urban planning is carried out in accordance with the Land Code of Ukraine and the Act "On the alienation of land plots, other real estate property, placed on them, privately owned, for public needs or for reasons of social necessity".

4) Implementation of architectural activities. Architectural activities - activities on creation of architectural objects, including the creative process of finding and implementing an architectural solution, coordinating the activities of participants in the development of all parts of planning, building and the improvement of the territories, construction (new construction, renovation, restoration, refurbishment) of buildings and structures, implementation of architectural and engineering controls and supervision of their construction, and also scientific research and teaching work in this area.

Architectural objects are buildings and structures for housing, civil, communal, industrial and other purposes, their complexes, facilities, gardens, parks and landscape architecture, monumental and monumental-decorative art, territory (part of territory) of administrative and territorial units and localities.

5) Location of building of housing, civil, industrial and other facilities, development of urban ensembles and landscape complexes, rest and recreation areas for the population. The building of the territories is done through the placement of construction facilities. The right to build a land

is exercised by its owner or user, if the land is used in accordance with the requirements of the urban documentation. The executive authority of the village, town and city council is taking steps to organize the comprehensive development of the territories.

The complex building development of the territory is carried out in order to ensure the realization of the public interest and is directed towards the prior conduct of engineering preparation, the construction of external engineering and transport networks and social facilities, housing, other construction facilities and also landscaping of the territory. The complex building development of the territory can be carried out through the comprehensive refurbishment of the outmoded blocks (neighborhoods) of an outdated housing stock by one or more investors.

The decision to elaborate a detailed plan for a given territory is at the same time a decision on the comprehensive development of the territory. The placement of construction facilities within localities and outside during the complex building development of the territory is carried out by the executive authority of the village, town, city council, district public administration by providing the baseline data for the design according to the urban planning documentation.

Regulation of land relations in the complex building development of the territory is carried out in accordance with the land Law.

6) Development of the social, engineering and transport infrastructures of the territories and settlements. Social infrastructure - facilities for education, health-care, social welfare, sports and physical recreation institutions, cultural and artistic institutions, housing and communal services facilities. The engineering and transport infrastructure is a complex of engineering and transport facilities and communications. The development of the engineering transport and social infrastructure consists of new constructions and, reconstruction, extension, technical alterations, capital repairs and construction of the engineering transport and social infrastructure of settlements.

Prior to the accepting of the construction facility for operation, the client contributes to the local budget for the sharing of funds to ensure the establishment and development of the transport and social infrastructure of settlements.

The level of equity participation in the development of the infrastructure of a built-up area is defined in a contract concluded with the local government (in accordance with the size established by local government authority on the mutual participation in infrastructure development), taking into account the total estimated cost of construction of the facility as defined by the building codes, state standards and regulations. It does not take into account the costs of acquiring and allocating land, releasing the construction site from buildings, structures and utilities, and building the internal and off-site engineering networks and transport communications.

Funds obtained as an equity participation in the development of the infrastructure of a locality can be used solely for the establishment and development of the engineering transport and social infrastructure of the relevant locality.

7) Establishment and maintenance of urban settlements cadaster. Urban cadaster - state system for the storage and use of geographical spatial data on territory, administrative and territorial units, environmental, engineering and geological conditions, information resources of construction norms, state standards and regulations to meet information needs in land planning and construction, and to form an industrial component of state-owned geographical information resources.

The urban cadaster is based on the state land cadaster data at the state level, oblast and regional levels, the regional centers and the cities of oblast importance by the designated urban planning and architectural authorities that may form for that purpose the urban cadaster service.

The establishment of the urban cadaster is carried out using the following sources:

- 1) State geographical information resources;
- 2) Digital profile geographical spatial data contained in the approved urban planning and project documentation, completed construction materials;
- 3) Databases of legal entities and individuals whose use is determined by law.

Urban planning cadastral data for urban planning activities, land work, geographical information systems used to meet information needs of State bodies, local governments, individuals and legal entities.

The manner and structure of the urban cadaster, the procedure for providing information from the urban cadaster is determined by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated May 25, 2013 №559 "On the Urban cadaster".

8) The protection of the living and natural environment from the harmful effects of man-made and social domestic factors and natural hazards;

In the development and implementation of urban documentation, urban entities are required to respect the main objectives and activities for the sustainable development of settlements and the environmental security of the territories [9].

The environmental security of the territories includes compliance with environmental protection regulations on environmental protection, conservation and management of natural resources, health-care requirements, measures to neutralize, disposal, destroy or recycle all harmful substances and wastes.

In order to prevent the negative impact of anthropogenic activities on the environment and human health, as well as on the assessment and environmental safety of economic activities and the environmental situation at separate territories and sites, environmental assessments have been introduced in Ukraine.

Environmental assessment in Ukraine – is a type of scientific and practical activity of authorized State bodies, environmental expert groups and citizens' associations based on inter-sectoral environmental research, analysis and assessment of pre-project, project and other materials or

facilities whose implementation and operation may negatively affect or affects the natural environment and seeks to prepare conclusions on the compliance of planned or ongoing activities with the norms and requirements of legislation on the protection of the natural environment, the management and reproduction of natural resources and the ensure of environmental security.

A decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of July 27, 1995 No. 554 defines a list of activities and sites of increased environmental danger for which the implementation of State environmental assessment is compulsory.

9) Preservation of monuments of cultural heritage. In order to protect the traditional character of the environment in Ukraine, in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On the protection of cultural heritage", the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, Thursday, July 26th 2001 No. 878, approved the list of historic sites of Ukraine. For settlements on the list, within certain historical habitats of the master plan of the locality, the building management regimes are determined, and a historical and architectural reference plan is being formulated in which information on cultural heritage sites is noted.

In order to protect the traditional nature of the environment of certain monuments, their complexes (ensembles), historical-cultural sanctuaries and historical and cultural protected areas, in the areas surrounding them must be set up protection zones of sites: protection zones, building management zones, protected landscape zones, archaeological cultural areas.

In the protected archaeological territories, within the areas of protection of monuments, historical habitats on the list of historically populated places in Ukraine, urban, architectural or landscape transformations are prohibited, construction, reclamation, road and land work without the permission of the appropriate cultural heritage protection authority.

10) Development of national and cultural traditions in architecture and urban planning. The end of XX century and the beginning of the XXI can be regarded as the period of the greatest development of the cultural urban paradigm in Ukraine. At that time, this direction in the theory of urban planning in Ukraine and other countries of the Soviet Union was not a priority. This was due to the fact that more attention was paid to other scientific areas and to the fact that the state ideology and policies of the former USSR were not interested in recognizing the achievements of national cultures.

The cultural aspects of architecture and urban planning provide an opportunity to illuminate the significance of their spiritual essence. They also contribute to the definition of the essential links of science, art and mythology that characterize the architecture. In recent years, mythology has been seen in modern interpretation as a verbal basis for architectural and urban concepts.

11) Ensuring high architectural planning, functional and constructive qualities of urban planning, the formation and reconstruction of urban ensembles, blocks, neighborhoods, areas and landscape complexes, rest and natural recreational resources.

The reconstruction of the outdated residential and non-residential stock is carried out in accordance with the regulations established in the field of land administration, urban planning, the landscaping of the territories, the maintenance of houses and structures and adjacent areas, lighting of territories, protection of health, environment, land and waste management.

The territories for reconstruction, the replacement of the residential and the non-residential fund shall be determined based on approved master plans of settlements, detailed plans of the territory, taking into account the plans of the land and economic arrangement.

12) Development of legal acts, state standards, rules and regulations related to urban planning. Building codes, state standards, norms and regulations establish a set of qualitative and quantitative indicators and requirements for the development and implementation of urban documentation, projects of specific facilities taking into account social, natural-climatic, hydro geological, environmental and other conditions, and are aimed at ensuring the development of a fully-fledged life environment and the best conditions for human life.

Building regulations, state standards, rules and regulations of planning, building and other uses of the territories, design and construction of urban facilities are being developed and approved by the Ministry of regional development and the housing and communal economy of Ukraine. Funding of the development of building codes, state Standards, rules and regulations is financed from the state budget of Ukraine.

The State policy in the area of building rationing is based on the following principles:

- 1) To create a secure environment for human life and health;
- 2) Openness, transparency and democracy in the process of developing, harmonizing and approving building codes;
- 3) Accessibility of information on existing building codes;
- 4) Conformity of building codes with modern scientific and technological developments;
- 5) Conformity of building standards with the requirements of legislation, international norms and regulations.

13) Monitoring compliance with urban planning legislation. State architectural and engineering control is a set of measures to meet the requirements of legislation in the area of urban planning, building codes, public standards and regulations.

State control in urban planning is carried out by the state architectural building-inspection; local government and other authorized State bodies.

The responsibility according to the Law is taken by individuals, guilty of:

- 1) Failure to comply with state standards, norms and rules in the design and construction;
- 2) Design of facilities with violation of approved urban documentation;
- 3) Performing construction or restoration work without authorization and approval of the project in the established order or with deviation from it;
- 4) Unauthorized changes in the architectural structure of the building during its maintenance;

5) Failure to comply with the environmental and sanitary hygienic requirements established by law in the design, placing and construction of facilities;

6) The objects taken into maintenance built with violation of legislation, state standards, norms and regulations;

7) The provision of information, which does not correspond with reality of the conditions of design and construction or the unreasonable refusal to provide such information.

The procedure for State control in urban planning is determined by the Act "On responsibility for offences in the area of urban activities".

Violation of the law on urban activities entails disciplinary, administrative, civil legal or criminal liability.

14) Training of staff, upgrading of their skills. The city as a whole is now a system in which the subsystems operate: Population, production, non-production sector, ecology, defense, environment, finance, and external economic sphere. The study of all parts of the city and territory, the processes and interactions of the activities and management processes of the city and territory make it very special to work in urban areas, facilities of which are cities as well as regions and territories. The planning of cities and territories is no longer understood merely as a process of spatial organization, but as a large-scale area of complex management of their development, which concerns public policy.

Today in Ukraine, in the "building and architecture" knowledge industry the higher education institutions are preparing Bachelors, Specialists and Master's degree of "architecture of buildings and structures", "urban development", "architectural environment design", and "urban construction and economy".

15) Licensing of certain types of economic activity in construction in accordance with the procedure established by law. The business activity associated with the creation of the architecture facility is subject to licensing. The licensing authority is the State Architectural and Engineering Inspectorate. The procedure for the licensing of business activities related to the creation of architectural objects is determined by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine from Dec 5th, 2007 No. 1396 and sets out the general requirements for the licensing of business activities related to the construction of an architectural object which according to the class of consequences belong to objects with average (CC2) and significant (CC3) consequences.

### III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Management of urban development activities. Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the Ministry of Regional Development of Ukraine, the State Architectural and Construction Inspectorate, the territorial authorities of urban development and architecture manage urban development activities.

The management of urban activities and architectural and engineering control is carried out by:

- 1) Planning of territories;

2) Monitoring the status of the development and implementation of urban documentation;

3) Identification of public interests to be taken into account in the development of urban documentation;

4) Licensing and professional certification;

5) The development and approval of building codes, state Standards and regulations, and the introduction of the simultaneous operation of international codes and standards;

6) Monitoring the implementation of legislation in the area of urban development, the requirements of building codes, state Standards and regulations, the provisions of all levels of urban documentation, the basic data for the design of Urban planning objects, project documents;

7) Provision (receipt, registration), refusal to issue or annulment (cancellation) of documents giving the right to carry out preparatory and construction work, and taking into maintenance finished and built facilities [8].

The order of land development. The building development of the territories is done through the placement of construction facilities. The right to build a land is exercised by its owner or user, provided that the land is used in accordance with the requirements of urban documentation at the local level, it is the master plan of the settlement, detailed territory plan, area zoning plan.

The design and construction of the facility is carried out by the owner or by the user of the land in the following order:

1) The acquisition by the customer or designer of the source data for the design (urban conditions and restrictions, technical conditions and design tasks);

2) Design and approval of project documents;

3) Carrying out preparatory and construction work;

4) Technical inventory of the finished construction of the facility;

5) The acceptance into operation of the finished constructed facility;

6) Assigning the mailing address to a new facility;

7) Registration of ownership of the construction facility [8].

Problematic issues in the implementation of urban policy. In the localities of Ukraine, there are frequent construction conflicts related to public resistance to the increased density of the building in the civic and historical areas. A negative consequence of the failure to comply with the laws and regulations is the development of land of existing squares, parks, the frequent placement of construction facilities within red lines, in protected areas of cultural heritage zones. The increased density of housing in most cases has resulted in a deterioration in the living conditions of the population, which inevitably leads to conflict situations between residents and property owners and authorities when dealing with building issues, concerns and related infrastructure objects, development etc. The conflicts around building projects are due to systemic errors, without which the city is doomed to have chaotic construction. The conflicts around construction in Ukraine are a symptom of the model crisis in the urbanization process management [10].

A few development problems are common to all major cities in Ukraine:

- Failure to comply with the policy decisions of the general plan of the locality at the implementation of the building

(construction is based on a separate land plot and is not in line with the local general settlement plan)

- The great influence of business in making urban planning decisions in its favor and to the disadvantage of the social and environmental needs of the population;

- The contradictory nature of the legislation in the urban sphere, where the rules and regulations are not prescribed by the Law, but are determined by a multitude of departmental regulations;

- Lack of public access to information on urban solutions adopted;

- Lack of public role in the urban process;

- Lack of principles for harmonization of the interests of society, authorities and business;

- Failure to comply with the requirements of protection of historical and cultural heritage;

- Insufficient monitoring of the violation of urban and land legislation.

How to address problematic issues in urban planning. The search of ways to overcome the crisis should be based on the provisions of the Concept of Sustainable Development of the Territory, which consistent with the principles, which proclaimed in Agenda 21, in the final documents of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (HABITAT-II), which was held in 1996 in Istanbul (Turkey), and recommendations of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

The decentralization of power is seen as a one of solutions to problematic situations in the urban planning sector. Decentralization is a process of redistribution of functions and authorities from central administration to the local level. By now, additional functions, which have been entrusted to the public authorities, are already transferring to local governments (local government electoral authorities). Thus, local governments accumulate the necessary authority to implement urban planning, regulation and control, in particular:

- Planning of the territory;

- Giving plots of land for ownership or use;

- issuing architectural and planning requirements for prospective construction;

- issuing of building permits;

- The acceptance of completed construction facilities for operation;

- Control of the payment of mutual participation in the development of the engineering and transport infrastructure;

- Control of land use and facilities management.

An important task in addressing issues in urban planning is to ensure a balanced impact on urban solutions from both authorities, business and the public [11-13].

The local authorities are vested with the legislative powers that must be fulfilled. Today, business has a significant, sometimes excessive, impact on urban and project solutions, demanding favorable condition for itself. Mechanisms should be developed to avoid direct pressure on designers. The options for dealing with such problems may be:

1. Removing potential investors from direct involvement in the financing of the development of urban documentation through the creation of special funds for financing of developments. These funds are replenished by contributions from participation in the development of engineering and transport infrastructure, investment treaties etc [14].

2. Development of urban documentation (urban development concepts, thematic design) on a competitive basis, based on the principles of alternative design, where the choice of acceptable urban development options will be

carried out by an expert commission from among professionals and members of the public [15-16].

It is also proposed to intensify the development of measures to provide public access to accepted urban solutions, to develop mechanisms for the mathematical rationale for territorial development decisions on the principles of balanced interaction of human and the environment [17]. In particular, it is proposed to develop communication channels,

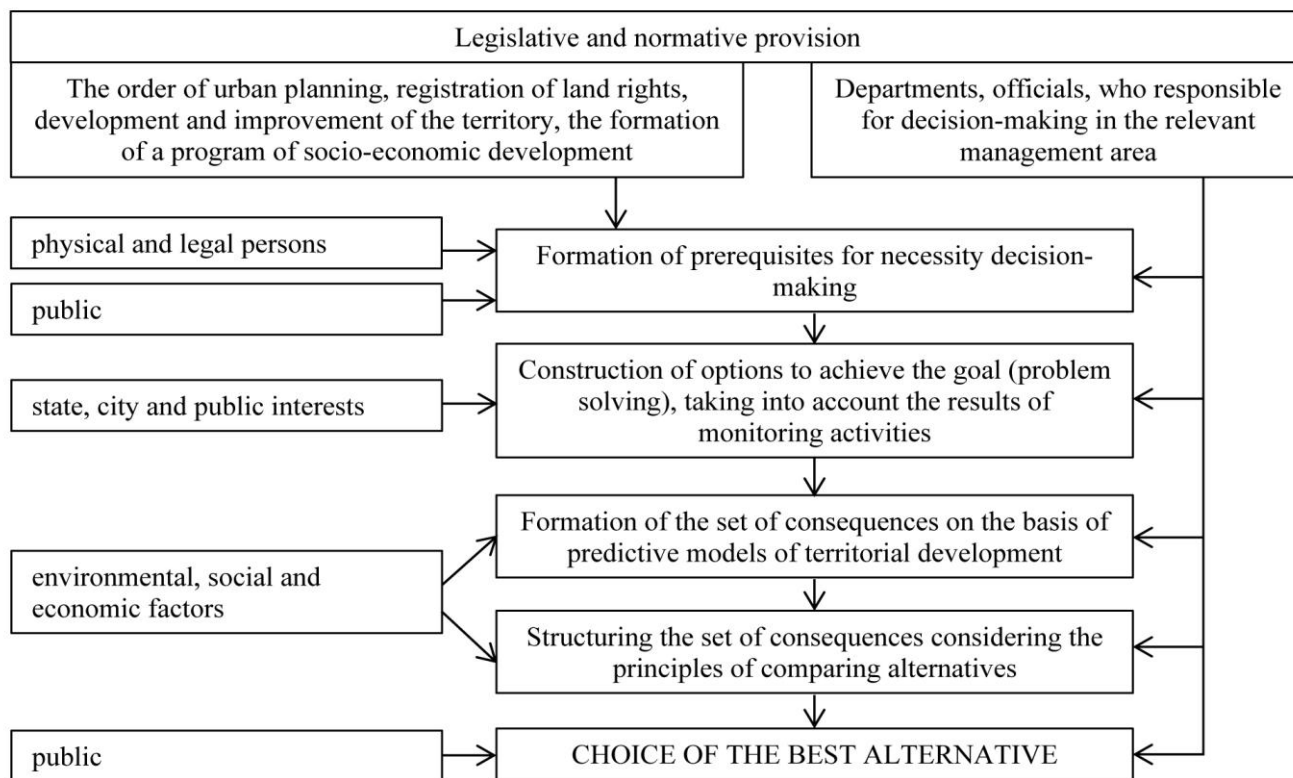


Fig. 1. Scheme for making managerial decisions

information and analytical, cadastral and monitoring systems [18]. Take action on public presentations of the activities of authorities, urban and territorial development projects; promote the establishment of institutions for the organization of the population and the implementation of community initiatives at the local levels [19].

The generalized scheme of decision-making related to the management of land resources, buildings and infrastructure of settlements on the basis of monitoring results is shown in Fig. 1.

IV. CONCLUSION

In Ukraine, there is a need to improve the urban management model based on the principles of balance of interests between the public, authorities and investors. Today in Ukraine has been started the reform of the decentralization of power - the process of devolution of powers from the central administration to the local level which will ensure the planning of the territory, supervision and monitoring of the construction by the local government - the electoral authority, intended to satisfy the public

opinion. In addition, there is a need to develop mechanisms to avoid direct impact on the result of urban design by potential investors, ensuring equal influencing on design of the public, business and authorities. The implementation of these activities will ensure the development of public opinion and the unity of society informatization in Ukraine.

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base, 14 abstracts for conferences), 3 works of educational-methodical publications. PhD dissertation "The structure of the informational provision of the urban planning design of the teaching and educational institutions system" (2008), Doctoral dissertation "Methodological bases of monitoring urban land settlements". Field of research: sustainable development of settlements, urban cadastre, urban planning monitoring, land monitoring, territory planning, geoinformation technologies, territorial management, urban planning analysis. Membership: member of the committee on the names of the mayor of Kyiv.

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