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Developing Electronic Sources of Information on the Population in the Wartime¹

The development of information technologies has significantly enhanced the capacities of complex systems for collection, storage, processing, and use of information. In the recent decades, large volumes of structured data accumulated by official power bodies have been stored in databases and registers, the data on the country population obviously being the largest information arrays. Hence, the electronic information resources containing such data can be considered as a priority source for obtaining population data. However, the applicability of these resources is degraded by several problems, one of them being absence of a single identifier of a physical person, which could have allowed one to combine easily data from various registers. Electronic information resources in Ukraine have shown a steadily upward dynamics, especially remarkable in several recent years, but its vector has changed under the impact of the war: the regulatory framework has been subject to amendments pertaining to the existing registers, databases and systems, and a series of new ones launched, most of which have no foreign analogues. It raises the importance of an analysis of the impact of the Russian-Ukrainian war on creating the system of electronic registers containing population data, and the capability of this system to provide information for demographic research. The article's objective is to trace the evolution of public electronic registers containing data on the population; to sum up innovations in this field caused by the war context; to explore the applicability of this information base for demographic analysis and assessment of demographic losses.

The amendments are examined, made after the large-scale Russian invasion in the Unified State Demographic Register, Registers of Territorial Communities, the State Register of Individuals – Taxpayers, Register of Insured Persons of the State Register of Compulsory State Social Insurance, Unified Information Database of Internally Displaced Persons, Central Database of the Electronic Health Care System (eHealth), Register of Providers and Beneficiaries of Social Services, Data Bank on Orphans and Children Deprived of Parental Care of the Unified Information and Analytical System “Dity”, Integrated Interagency Information and Communication System for Monitoring Persons, Vehicles, and Cargo Crossing the State Border (“Arkan”), Unified State Register of Conscripts, Persons Liable for Military Service, and Reservists “Oberih”, and some others. Another category of examined registers are ones which creation is caused by the large-scale war: Unified State Register of Military Personnel, Information System for the Treatment of Prisoners of War, Unified Register of Persons in Respect of Whom the Fact of Deprivation of Personal Liberty as a Result of Armed Aggression Against Ukraine Has Been Established, Register of Information on Children Deported or Forcibly Displaced in Connection with the Armed Aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine. The necessity for real data on the number of the population for effective reconstruction of Ukraine, and for estimating the losses caused by the Russian aggression is emphasized.

Key words: public electronic registers, information about population, Russian-Ukrainian war, war losses, demographic research.

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Introduction. Obtaining information on the number and status of the population in time of military conflicts or immediately after them is a challenge for demographers. Wars bring not only deaths, injuries or mutilations on the battlefield, but also massive movements of people fleeing from warfare or death behind the front line from air raids, illnesses, inadequate or untimely medical aid. Hence, collection and, most importantly, relatively secure storage of large volumes of data on the residents of a country in war for further demographic analysis, war losses in particular, are of vital importance. The problems of data storage and processing are dealt with nowadays by using information systems, electronic registers and databases. The digitalization sector has seen especially rapid development in Ukraine in the latest decade, catching up with most advanced European countries or even surpassing them. Once the large-scale Russian invasion was launched, data on the civilian population and the military in Ukraine, which had been gradually accumulating in the registers, required a more detailed analysis, on the one hand, and the implementation of new information systems and registers, on the other. Creating a single system for further demographic analysis (especially for exploring the demographic effects of military conflicts) relying on electronic registers are admittedly a vital task.

The article's objective is to trace the evolution of public electronic registers containing data on the population; to sum up innovations in this field caused by the war context; to explore the applicability of this information base for demographic analysis and assessment of demographic losses.

Materials and methods. Principal theses and conclusions of this article are substantiated using a complex of analytical methods, including synthesis and analysis of available information sources concerned with the wartime development of public electronic registers (PERs) containing population data; logical framework analysis of problems in this field and their potential solutions; method of comparisons and analogies for scientific generalization and elaborating recommendations.

Results and discussion. A review of research publications devoted to creation and operation of electronic registers in Ukraine shows that their authors are mainly lawyers, their research tending to focus on the legal support to the operation of PERs. Regrettably, our search in the Ukrainian segment of publications on applications of electronic registers containing population data could not find many sources (not counting articles and monographs written by this article's authors with their colleagues). Of the foreign publications which are much more in number, reference should be made to the articles of M. Poulain, A. Herm [1], A. Hooda Nandal, M. Singla [2], B. Santos, E. Mussino, S. Drefahl [3], devoted to analysis of the operation of the registers' systems in EU countries, the transition to population censuses based on registers, using data from electronic registers of

population in assessing extra coverage (overstatement of the population number), and some others. Above all, the topic of our research is vitally important for the Ukrainian state, because electronic registers have to be created and operated amidst an atrocious war, when the recording of population becomes much more complicated.

The bulk of data on the Ukrainian population are filed in the Unified State Demographic Register (USDR) and the Registers of Territorial Communities (RTCs). Analysis of the data in these registers gives grasp of the number, age-and-sex composition, and regional distribution of the population, in spite of the inadequacy and incompleteness of USDR from the demographic point, which was discussed by us earlier (see, e.g., [4]). However, the Russian-Ukrainian war made its corrections: structures of some registers were amended and new RTCs launched due to migration of the population from unsafe regions to the areas under the Ukrainian control once the war began, as well as internal and external migration.

Important data on location, age-and-sex composition of the population, employment or education can be extracted from the registers of the State Tax Service (namely, from the State Register of Individuals – Taxpayers), and the Pension Fund of Ukraine (the Register of Insured Persons), whereas data on births and deaths can be obtained from the State Register of Civil Status Acts of Citizens (SRCSAC) held by the Ukrainian Ministry of Justice. These registers, operated over many years, could accumulate large data arrays. Yet, the data in these registers are unlikely to be updated in the full scope due to warfare and migration of the population.

Some of the war-related updates in the existing registers have, however, been made in RTCs. The Law of Ukraine “On Providing Public (Online Public) Services on Declaring and Registering the Place of Residence in Ukraine” [5] (editions after 2023–2024) specifies that RTCs shall record details on the registered place of residence of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) on the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, and on the territories of warfare (current or past). This ruling applies to making children's documents identifying the person and confirming the Ukrainian citizenship. Hence, it has been possible to store not only historical details on previous places of residence, but also the data on the registered address of IDPs on the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine or warfare zones [5, section VI, paragraphs 10-101]. Also, the abovementioned law links RTCs with “Oberih” register: now details from RTCs about men in conscription age can be transmitted to concerned territorial centers of staffing and social support [5, article 27, item 5].

The Unified Information Database on Internally Displaced Persons had been launched as early as before the Russian-Ukrainian war in 2014, after the enforcement of the Law of Ukraine “On Securing the Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons” [6, article 41]. Amendments to the Procedure for Creation,

Maintenance and Access to Data of Unified Information Database on Internally Displaced Persons [7] were being made in all the years that followed, to improve the recording of IDPs and their living conditions in new communities. Thus, the amendments in article 7 of the above law, made in 2022, provide additional benefits for the migrants in registering the unemployment status, whereas amendments to article 92 provide these benefits for them in protecting from adverse effects of non-fulfillment of financial obligations on credit and loan contracts. In 2023, the law was subject to amendments concerning obligations of local administrations and local self-governance bodies on providing IDPs with temporary dwelling and social benefits (articles 11, 20).

The recent years saw a series of innovations in the registers of the Central Database of the Electronic Healthcare System (CDB EHS) and their links with USDR. Beginning with 2023, private personal data (name, family name, surname, date of birth, sex, details of personal identification documents) have to be transmitted from USDR to EHS along with the Unique Number of Entry (UNE) filed in USDR [8, article 11, item 6]. Important innovations set out in wartime laws include procedures for assessment of mental and physical conditions of persons. It concerns military men, either wounded in battle or released from captivity, conscripts and ones with serious illnesses. The amendments in the Law of Ukraine “The Principles of Ukrainian Law on Healthcare” [9], adopted in 2024, revised the approach to assessing the status of patients who have grave health problems and may get (or have already gotten) a disability group. They also reorganized the work of military medical commissions and decreed the creation of an online system for assessing the daily functioning of a person; this system, launched in 2025, could significantly simplify the assessment procedure and suppress its corruption component through its digitalization. The Register of Persons Referred for the Assessment of Everyday Functioning has to be created as part of this system.

A crucial issue in urgent medicine and surgery is the access to donor blood, becoming even more pressing in time of the Russian-Ukrainian war. The Information and Communication System of Blood Donation (“eKrov” system) was launched for this purpose in 2023 under the aegis of the Ukrainian Ministry for Health Protection. According to item 3 of the System Operation Procedure [10], it includes: functional modules designed to automate interactions with blood donors; control over the donation procedure; planning and monitoring of blood reserves and components; determining the needs in blood and its components; carrying out logistic operations related with movement of blood and its components; recording of adverse cases and reactions, informing them to the State Service of Ukraine on Medicines and Drug Control; organization of investigations, etc. “eKrov” system maintains the Register of visits by persons who showed the desire to donate blood and/or its components. Also,

“eKrov” system interacts with other online information systems and CDB EHS by connecting “eKrov” system to the central database as an online medical information system.

An important step for the postwar reconstruction and even in the wartime is inviting staff from various sectors to work on de-occupied territories. The Procedure for Creating the Reserve of Medical Workers [11, item 2] specifies that its purpose is “...to staff health protection institutions of public and communal ownership, established or reinstated on de-occupied territories of Ukraine, with personnel, to provide medical (rehabilitation) aid, ensure sanitary well-being of the population on these territories”. This step is supported by creating the Information and Communication System “The Reserve of Health Protection Staff for Work on De-Occupied Territories of Ukraine”. This system contains data about the staff enrolled in the reserve, and will contain details of their work in health protection institutions on these territories (with marking the duration of this work), and of the need in such staff. To obtain information on professional skills of health protection staff, the system will ensure open cross-departmental data exchange, in particular with the Unified State Register of Legal Entities, Individual Entrepreneurs and Public Formations, and with the Unified State Electronic Database on Education [11, item 5].

Support to the Ukrainian population by providing good social services has acquired special importance in the wartime. Hence, the amendments in the Law of Ukraine “On Social Services” [12], adopted after the beginning of the large-scale Russian invasion, aimed to provide assistance to IDPs and other population strata affected by warfare. The procedure for organization of social service provision within specific administrative-territorial units (or at regional level) once the emergency or martial law is imposed across Ukraine or in its locations was specified in April 2022 [12, article 11, item 12¹]. For monitoring purposes, all the relevant information has to be entered in the created Register of Providers and Beneficiaries of Social Services. Also, the abovementioned law sets out the ways of providing the services on urgent basis (consulting, providing shelter, care, supported accommodation, short-term accommodation, in-kind support, transport services, etc.) once the life or health of a person is put in peril and once emergency or martial law across Ukraine or in its localities is imposed. This information is to be shown in the relevant entries of this register, like the details of persons who (according to article 28 of the law) will be exempt from payment for all the social services irrespective of the income.

An important issue of the demographic policy is caring for orphans or children devoid of the parental care. Unfortunately, the number of orphans has been steadily growing as the war goes on. According to the law, The State Service of Ukraine on Children has created a databank on orphans and children devoid of parental care [13, article 13].

Once the large-scale invasion began, the Procedure for maintenance of the databank on orphans, children devoid of parental care, and families of potential adopters, guardians, caregivers, adoptive parents, parents-educators, developed in 2015, has been subject to amendments specific to its operation [14]. This databank is maintained as part of the Unified Information and Analytical System “Dity” (“Children”, item 2 of the Procedure). It is designed for accumulation and storage of data on children facing adverse living conditions, including the children affected by warfare and armed conflicts, who is temporarily removed (evacuated) on the territory of Ukraine where there are no warfare (military actions) or beyond Ukraine.

Unfortunately, the abovementioned Procedure does not involve a nomenclature of information systems, registers or databanks with which data exchange has to be set. We can assume that these are USDR, SRCSAC, and RTCs in which children, potential adopters or guardians are recorded.

Trans-border movements of the population have heavy effects for their demographic condition. This issue is especially acute in today’s Ukraine (as in other countries facing warfare), as the war has forced masses of the population to flee beyond the state boundaries. Part of these people leave Ukraine forever, others leave only as war refugees expecting to come back home once the situation is safe. Unfortunately, now it is impossible to count which share of them will return; another challenging task is assessing the number of migrants who have left Ukraine over the latest more than four years of the large-scale war. Still, the data in border patrol register allow for some inferences.

All the details of persons, transport vehicles, and cargos crossing the state border are filed in the Integrated Interagency Information and Communication System “Arkan” designed for data processing and access [15]. The Regulations on this system were adopted by a directive of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (CMU) in 2025, although it had been operated as a subsystem of the single information system of the Ukrainian Ministry for Internal Affairs since 2008 [16]. The system “Arkan” consists of several subsystems containing relevant databases. One of them is the border control subsystem “Hart-1” operated by Database “Data on the Persons Who Have Crossed the State Border of Ukraine, Entered the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Ukraine, or Left Such Territory” [17]. It records the main details of those who have crossed the border, including the direction of crossing.

A particularly challenging matter is assessing the number of population on the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine. Article 6 of the Law of Ukraine “On Securing the Rights and Freedoms of Citizens, and the Legal Regime on the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Ukraine” [18] specifies that for the issuance of documents identifying the person and confirming the citizenship of Ukraine, or documents identifying the person and

confirming his/her special status, details of the registered or declared place of residence of such persons and entries of these details in USDR can be provided by the State Register of Voters, the departmental information system of the State Migration Service of Ukraine, SRCSAC or the Unified Information Database on IDPs. Unfortunately, as the warfare goes on, details of the population on the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine is hardly available. The persons who could leave these areas earlier and stay on the government-controlled territory are recorded in relevant registers as IDPs, and even if they have not registered as migrants, they are eligible for social assistance and, consequently, be included in the registers of the Unified Information System of Social Sphere. As regards the persons who have crossed the borders, they must be recorded in the registers of the migration service. However, the registers of territorial communities located on the temporarily occupied territory are either destroyed or lost due to warfare or cannot be updated due to the lack of information. Hence, the challenge lies in the impossibility of transmitting updates to USDR and other registers.

It was soon after the declaration of the Ukraine’s independence that the Law of Ukraine “On Mobilization-Related Arrangements and Mobilization” [19] was passed, which would be subject of amendments in the following years (as this article was being written, the latest amendments were made in February 2026). Particular emphasis was placed on innovations driven by digitalization. Article 1 of this law specifies that the military records system must include means for automating the military record processes using the required databases (registers). Article 23 sets out that draft deferment in time of mobilization can be regulated using the Unified State Registers of Conscripts, Draftees, and Reservists (“Oberih”) with reference to data extracted from other official registers or databases, which confirm that the draftee is eligible for one of the specified deferments. Hence, the Unified State Registers of Conscripts, Draftees, and Reservists has become a central online information resource containing details of individual categories of the population. Introduced in 2017 [20] (with the previous title “The Unified State Register of Persons Liable for Military Service” changed in 2021), it is the main information source in this domain of administration. According to the new version of article 5, entities charged with the register are as follows: holder and administrator – The Ukrainian Ministry of Defense; manager – General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine; administering and maintaining bodies – the Security Service of Ukraine and intelligence offices.

Because in time of the martial law the state must adopt a new format for recording of those in military service, the year of 2024 saw the decision on creating a register of military servicemen, which would fulfil this function by replacing paper documentation. The Procedure for Maintenance of the State Register of Military Personnel [21], approved in 2026, is designed (according to item

2) for collection, storage, accumulation, updating, recording, processing, protection, depersonalization, and guaranteeing the uniqueness of records about servicemen of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the State Special Transport Service. Hence, there is a need in creating a single database on military servicemen with automated assignment of the unique electronic identifier designed for electronic identification of a military serviceman, but also for use in other information and communication systems, and for providing public services in the field of national security and defense to military servicemen and members of their families. Item 36 of the above Procedure sets out the following potential statuses of the register entry:

1) active: a military serviceman is in the military service; he has left a military unit without authorization; his military service is suspended; he is missing in action; he is prisoner of war;

2) inactive: a military serviceman is killed; he is dead; he is dismissed from the military service; he is removed to other military units.

Item 59 of the above Procedure makes the State Register of Military Personnel interactive with the following electronic information resources: USDR, the State Register of Individuals – Taxpayers; the Information System on Treatment of Prisoners of War; the Unified Register of Persons Missing in Special Circumstances; the State Register of Civil Status Acts of Citizens; the State Register of Conscripts, Draftees, and Reservists, and with other systems of the Ukrainian Ministry of Defense. Hence, once details of all the servicemen are entered in the register, its further updating will allow one to have a clear real-time grasp of the army manpower, which, after all, will contribute in demographic research.

Of the abovementioned electronic information resource, one should emphasize the Unified Register of Persons Missing in Special Circumstances. This Register was launched as part of a new edition of the Law of Ukraine “On Legal Status of Persons Missing in Special Circumstances” [22]. According to article 1 of this law, the Register is designed for storage, protection, processing, use, and dissemination of information about such persons, their unidentified remains, existence or nonexistence of a judicial decision on the recognition of missing persons as ones missing in action, missing or declared dead; information about the issuance by a notary of a certificate on the assignment of a trustee for property of persons missing in special circumstances, as well as other data used in recording of missing persons, for purposes of their location. Article 4 of this law specifies that the status of the person missing in special circumstances shall be acquired once the details of this person, contained in the notice about the fact of missing, are recorded in the Register. The Regulations on this Register were approved in 2022 [23].

The Information System on Treatment of Prisoners of War, which must be interactive with the State Register of Military Servicemen, has been created quite recently by

a CMU directive [24]. The Regulations approved by this directive set out that the system database shall include details of the Ukrainian defenders being in captivity of the aggressor state, civil persons devoid of personal freedom due to the armed aggression, and the persons missing in action due to the armed conflict, warfare, temporary occupation of the part of the Ukrainian territory.

The nomenclature of PERs launched in the wartime and containing details of not only military man, but also civil persons need to be supplemented by the following registers [25]:

- Unified Register of Persons in Respect of Whom the Fact of Deprivation of Personal Liberty as a Result of Armed Aggression Against Ukraine Has Been Established;

- the Register of Persons Deported or Forcefully Displaced Due to the Armed Aggression of the Russian Federation Against Ukraine;

- Register of Information on Children Deported or Forcibly Displaced in Connection with the Armed Aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine.

These registers, not existing in peaceful European countries (with exception of the countries involved in present-day Balkan wars), have been necessitated due to the aggression of the neighboring country. According to mass media reports, nearly 7,000 civil Ukrainians were Russian prisoners as of the beginning of 2025 [26], and nearly 7,000 Ukrainian soldiers as of the beginning of 2026 [27]. However, these figures are preliminary, because right now we cannot know how many soldiers deemed missing in action have been taken captives.

D. Lubinets, a parliamentary commissioner on human rights, reports that Ukraine has found information about 20,000 children forcefully displaced by Russia from the Ukrainian territory after the start of the large-scale invasion; 19,915 confirmed facts have been recorded in the official Register of Deported Children [28]. As of February-March 2026, active support to the initiative Bring Kids Back UA has been provided by 38 countries, the Council of Europe and EU. As of March 25, 2026, it helped Ukraine bring back home 2,058 children [29].

The war made great many people to seek for protection due to illegal confinement. The relevant law had been passed in January 2022, i.e., prior to the large-scale invasion, with subsequent amendments and editorial changes made in 2023–2024 [30]. A substantial array of information that, unfortunately, occurred in time of intensive warfare on the Ukrainian territory, obviously needs regularization. It necessitated the creation of the Unified Register of Persons for Whom the Fact of Deprivation of Personal Freedom Due to the Armed Aggression Against Ukraine Is Established. The records in this Register allow them and their family members to exercise the right for social and legal protection. From demographic statistics perspective, the Register is a source of additional information about the number of the Ukrainian population.

Unfortunately, the Russian aggression lasting longer than decade had caused deportations and forceful displacements of Ukrainian citizens by the enemy, children in particular. Although details of these actions might have been accumulated by relevant power bodies, but it was not until 2023 that CMU passed the directive “Some Issues of Protection of the Persons Deported or Forcefully Displaced Due to the Armed Aggression of the Russian Federation Against Ukraine”, which approved the procedure for creating and operating the relevant register [31]. Another CMU directive issued in October 2024 divided it into two separate parts: the Register of Persons Deported or Forcefully Displaced Due to the Armed Aggression of the Russian Federation Against Ukraine; and the Register of Data on Children Deported or Forcefully Displaced Due to the Armed Aggression of the Russian Federation Against Ukraine [31, item 5]. While the first register remained under the Ukrainian Ministry for Development of Communities and Territories, the second register, to which children’s details were transmitted, was handed over to the Ukrainian Ministry of Justice. Item 6 of the Directive on the Register of Deported or Forcefully Displaced Children sets out that the information shall be submitted monthly to the Ukrainian Ministry of Justice by ministries, other central executive power bodies, regional military administrations and Kyiv municipal military administration, other state power bodies. A separate role has been assigned to the Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with underscoring its interactions with the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC), the ICRC Central Tracing Agency, other international organizations.

The operative procedure of this Register relies on the terms “deported child” and “forcefully displaced child” [32, item 2]: a child deported due to the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine refers to a person younger than 18 (adulthood), who stays on the territory of Ukraine on legal grounds and is eligible for permanent residence in Ukraine, and who has been forced to leave or abandon his/her place of residence on the territory on which he/she had legally stayed by way of eviction or other forced actions, given the lack of reasons specified by Article 49 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civil Persons in Time of War from August 12, 1949, and Article 78 of the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions from August 12, 1949, pertaining to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts (Protocol I from June 8, 1977), for the territory of the aggressor state or other state. The forcefully displaced child refers to the one forced to remove within the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine without the abovementioned reasons.

Table 1 (compiled by the authors by data from the normative and legal framework of Ukraine) provides a nomenclature of electronic information resources that can be used in assessing the number of the Ukrainian

population and counting the demographic losses caused by military actions in the wartime and in the postwar period. This information is indispensable in determining the economic losses caused by the declined population and the respective fall of domestic economic indicators resulting from the Russian armed aggression [33]. The bulk of the registers have been improved or introduced due to the effects of the military conflict.

As persistently emphasized by the authors earlier (see, e.g., [4; 34, c. 596; 35]), the system of registers cannot be fully operational unless identifiers are introduced, identifiers of physical person in particular. Nowadays such identifiers use the unique number of entry in USDR and the Registration Number of Taxpayer Index Card (RNTIC) in SRIT, but they can be used in various registers and databases with reservations. The single personal identifier for PER system would enable the person to link all the necessary information from all the existing registers and the ones to be created in future, if need occurs. Also, the interoperability of official electronic information resources should be further enhanced. This will significantly simplify demographic research, especially counting of demographic losses.

Conclusions and recommendations. The war broken out on the Ukrainian territory has heavy economic effects, but also political and humanitarian ones; it has changed the vectors of digitalization in many segments of public governance. The already existing electronic information resources have been adjusted and new ones launched. Not all the innovations have been driven by the war: some of the digitalization processes have been on contrary to its challenges. However, the war-specific context of life in Ukraine is responsible for introducing a series of PERs: Unified Register of Persons in Respect of Whom the Fact of Deprivation of Personal Liberty as a Result of Armed Aggression Against Ukraine Has Been Established; Register of Persons Deported or Forcefully Displaced Due to the Armed Aggression of the Russian Federation Against Ukraine; Register of Data on Children Deported or Forcefully Displaced Due to the Armed Aggression of the Russian Federation Against Ukraine and the Information System on Treatment of Prisoners of War. These Ukrainian electronic information resources need to be incorporated in the official PER system, to enable information exchange on the basis of “Trembita” platform. Information of these registers will be indispensable after the end of the war: real data on the number of the population in view of demographic losses will be demanded by the domestic economy for effective reconstruction, and for estimating the losses caused by the Russian aggression.

Further research will be focused on foreign information electronic resources containing data on military conflicts in the recent history and their applicability for analysis of demographic trends in various countries.

Table 1

Electronic information resources for assessment of demographic losses

No	Title	Introduction date	Amendments	Holder	Comments
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Unified State Demographic Register	2012	2017–2025	State Migration Service of Ukraine	
2	Registers of Territorial Communities	2016	2022	Offices for registration at executive bodies of rural, village or city councils	An improved structure of registers
3	State Register of Individuals – Taxpayers	1996	2012, 2020, 2025–2026	State Tax Service of Ukraine	The law on State Register of Individuals – Taxpayers (SRIT) cancelled in 2011; Tax Code (with Article 70 about SRIT) approved in 2012, with introducing Registration Number of Taxpayer Index Card; subsequent amendments are related with further digitalization and military challenges
4	Register of Insured Persons of the State Register of Compulsory State Social Insurance	2011	2014, 2017–2018, 2021–2024	Pension Fund of Ukraine	The Regulations on this register approved in 2014; the access to it extended in 2017–2018 (with the possibility of obtaining certificates online); electronic workbooks introduced in 2021; electronic disability certificates introduced in 2022–2023; synchronized with “Oberih” register in 2024
5	State Register of Civil Status Acts of Citizens	2008	2010	Ukrainian Ministry of Justice	With the law on registration passed in 2010, the intensive filling of the register began
6	Unified Information Database on Internally Displaced Persons	2014	2017–2025	Ukrainian Ministry of Social Policy	Amendments made in the procedure of database maintenance, now it is operated as a subsystem of the Unified Information System of the Social Sphere
7	Central Database of Electronic Healthcare System (eHealth)	2017	continual	Ukrainian Ministry for Health Protection, National Health Service of Ukraine	New registers are being created; new medical information systems are being connected, “eKrov” system in particular
8	Information and Communication System “The Reserve of Health Protection Staff for Work on De-Occupied Territories of Ukraine”	2023		Ukrainian Ministry for Health Protection, National Health Service of Ukraine	–
9	Register of Providers and Beneficiaries of Social Services	2021	2023–2025	Ukrainian Ministry of Social Policy	The register has been fully operational across Ukraine as part of the Unified Information System of the Social Sphere since February 2023
10	Data Bank on Orphans and Children Deprived of Parental Care of the Unified Information and Analytical System “Dity”	2005	2015, 2022–2024	Ukrainian Ministry of Social Policy	–

Table 1, Continued

1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Integrated Interagency Information and Communication System on Control of Persons, Transport Vehicles, and Cargoes Crossing the State Border ("Arkan"): Database "Data on the Persons Who Have Crossed the State Border of Ukraine, or Left Such Territory of Ukraine, or Left Such Territory"	2007–2008	2022, 2025	State Border Service of Ukraine	New regulations on database "Data on the Persons Who Have Crossed the State Border of Ukraine, Entered the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Ukraine, or Left Such Territory" enforced in 2022; regulations on this system enforced in 2025
12	Unified State Register of Conscripts, Persons Liable for Military Service, and Reservists "Oberih"	2021	2024–2026	Ukrainian Ministry of Defense	Unified State Register of Draftees was operated in 2017–2021
13	State Register of Military Personnel	2024	2026	Ukrainian Ministry of Defense	A directive on the register introduction approved in 2024; a procedure for the register maintenance approved in 2026
14	Unified Register of Persons Missing under Special Circumstances	2018	2022, 2024–2025	Ukrainian Ministry of Internal Affairs	Regulations on this register enforced in 2022
15	Information System on Treatment of Prisoners of War	2024		Chief Intelligence Department at Ukrainian Ministry of Defense	–
16	Unified Register of Persons in Respect of Whom the Fact of Deprivation of Personal Liberty as a Result of Armed Aggression Against Ukraine Has Been Established	2022	2023–2024	Ukrainian Ministry for Development of Communities and Territories	–
17	Register of Persons Deported or Forcefully Displaced Due to the Armed Aggression of the Russian Federation Against Ukraine	2023	2024	Ukrainian Ministry for Development of Communities and Territories	–
18	Register of Data on Children Deported or Forcefully Displaced Due to the Armed Aggression of the Russian Federation Against Ukraine	2023	2024	Ukrainian Ministry of Justice	–

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Розвиток електронних джерел інформації про населення під час війни¹

Розвиток інформаційних технологій суттєво посилив можливості складних систем збирати, зберігати, обробляти та використовувати інформацію. В останні десятиліття великі обсяги структурованих даних, накопичених у сфері функціонування держави, почали зберігатись у базах даних та реєстрах і зрозуміло, що найбільшими масивами інформації є дані про населення країни. Отже, електронні інформаційні ресурси, що містять такі дані, можна вважати одними з пріоритетних джерел для отримання даних про населення. Проте існують і проблеми, що суттєво впливають на можливість використання цих ресурсів, одна з них – відсутність єдиного ідентифікатора фізичної особи, який би дав можливість легко поєднувати відомості з різних реєстрів. В Україні електронні інформаційні ресурси знаходяться у постійному розвитку, особливо це помітно протягом декількох останніх років, але вплив війни дещо змінив цей напрямок: внесено зміни у нормативно-правову базу щодо наявних реєстрів, баз даних і систем та започатковано низку нових, більшість з яких не має закордонних аналогів. Отже, актуальним, на нашу думку, є здійснення аналізу, як російсько-українська війна вплинула на формування системи електронних реєстрів, що містять інформацію про населення, і наскільки ця система може наразі забезпечити інформацією демографічні дослідження. Мета статті – дослідження розвитку публічних електронних реєстрів, що містять інформацію про населення, узагальнення новацій у цій сфері, викликаних умовами війни, аналіз можливості використання цієї інформаційної бази для демографічного аналізу та оцінювання демографічних втрат. Розглянуто зміни, які було внесено після повномасштабного вторгнення РФ у функціонування Єдиного державного демографічного реєстру, Реєстру територіальних громад, Державного реєстру фізичних осіб – платників податків, Реєстру застрахованих осіб Державного реєстру загальнообов'язкового державного соціального страхування, Єдиної інформаційної бази даних про внутрішньо переміщених осіб, ЦБД Електронної системи охорони здоров'я (eHealth), Реєстру надавачів та отримувачів соціальних послуг, Банку даних про дітей-сиріт та дітей, позбавлених батьківського піклування Єдиної інформаційно-аналітичної системи “Діти”, Інтегрованої міжвідомчої інформаційно-комунікаційна система щодо контролю осіб, транспортних засобів та вантажів, які перетинають державний кордон (“Аркан”), Єдиного державного реєстру призовників, військовозобов'язаних та резервістів “Оберіг” та деяких інших. Крім того, розглянуті реєстри, створення яких обумовлено повномасштабною війною, а саме: Державний реєстр військовослужбовців, Інформаційна система з питань поведінки з військовополоненими, Єдиний реєстр осіб, стосовно яких встановлено факт позбавлення особистої свободи внаслідок збройної агресії проти України, Реєстр відомостей щодо дітей, депортованих або примусово переміщених у зв'язку із збройною агресією Російської Федерації проти України. Вказано на потребу в реальних даних щодо чисельності населення для успішної відбудови економіки країни, а також для визначення розміру збитків, завданих агресією РФ.

Ключові слова: публічні електронні реєстри, інформація про населення, російсько-українська війна, воєнні втрати, демографічні дослідження.

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