

This document is an English translation of the National Mine Action Strategy of Ukraine prepared by the Mine Action Support Team of the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine. In case of any discrepancies between the Ukrainian and English versions, please refer to the Ukrainian one as the authoritative text. We extend our gratitude to all partners who contributed to the development of this document.

APPROVED

by the order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine
dated 2024, No.

NATIONAL Mine Action STRATEGY for the period up to 2033

General Provisions

This Strategy is a long-term programme document that defines problems posing a threat to national security caused by contamination of Ukrainian territories with explosive hazards as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation, and the main directions and tasks of the state policy in the mine action area and ways to achieve Ukraine's national interests in the area, as defined by the relevant strategic goals.

The purpose of the Strategy is to achieve mine action objectives by defining and implementing the state policy in the mine action area based on the prioritisation of the respective national interests.

The implementation of the Strategy requires the collaboration of government bodies, local self-government bodies, international partners and humanitarian organisations, mine action operators, business entities (including the agricultural sector) and civil society.

Description of the Problems that Led to the Adoption of the Strategy

Today, as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation, Ukraine has become one of the most mine contaminated countries in the world, which created new challenges and problems in the mine action field.

Thus, as of 1 January 2024, according to the data of the National Mine Action Authority, verified in the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA), the total area of the territories directly affected by the armed aggression of the Russian Federation is almost 156 000 square kilometres. However, this estimate is not final, as active hostilities continue.

From 2014 to December 2021, according to the report on the Collection of Data on Victims of Explosive Devices and Incidents, prepared by the United Nations Development Programme in Ukraine (Mine Victim and Accident Data Collection in

Ukraine: Final Report), there were 650 incidents in Ukraine, affecting 1 078 civilians, 312 of whom died.

2

Since February 2022, according to the database of civilian casualties related to mines and explosive hazards, there have been 607 incidents within government controlled areas, affecting 889 civilians, resulting in 277 deaths (14 children) and 612 injuries (74 children). However, the scale of contamination by explosive ordnance is constantly increasing due to the ongoing active hostilities, which causes a potential increase in the number of such incidents. In this context, and given the need to ensure compliance with the rule of law, it is important to adhere to the obligations undertaken by Ukraine in the explosive ordnance management and mine action areas under ratified international mine action treaties.

The overall situation has a negative impact on the safety of the population and their livelihoods, as well as the socio-economic development of the regions and the state, causing problems in the mine action area, in particular:

in relation to ensuring the clearance of territories from explosive ordnance for their safe and productive use, specifically:

determination of the extent and boundaries of contamination is unfinished, leading to a number of negative consequences;

significant part of territories that have no signs of explosive ordnance contamination cannot be returned to productive use until the completion of non technical survey, the identification of potentially contaminated/contaminated areas, and the release of remaining areas within the territorial community from suspicion of contamination;

need for state regulation on the establishment of authorised units within central executive bodies as mine action operators and for stimulation of the mine action services market to ensure its full functioning;

the absence of systematic and centralised efforts to implement innovative technologies in the mine action area, including unmanned aerial vehicles, the use of satellite imagery, artificial intelligence, data collection and analysis systems;

the production of mine action goods in Ukraine requires systematic support, both through stimulating demand for domestically produced goods and ensuring accessible certification processes for those goods;

lack of systematic communication with the public on the involvement of social groups' representatives in professional work in the mine action area, whose engagement constitutes a state interest, including women, veterans, persons with disabilities, and individuals affected by explosive ordnance;

the discrepancy between the number of specialists in the mine action area and the opportunities available for their training given the scale of challenges;

in relation to reducing the impact of explosive ordnance on the lives and health

of the population, specifically:

3

the lack of coordination concerning explosive ordnance risk education of population, which causes gaps in planning and reporting of educational activities, and their duplication, resulting in reduced efficiency of resource utilisation;

need to support and accompany individuals affected by explosive ordnance, including the discrepancy between the scope of available guarantees and the needs of affected individuals, the lack of comprehensive medical support and monitoring for them, along with an absence of systems to integrate affected individuals back into society;

lack of the systematic impact evaluation of explosive ordnance contamination on environment, which would include assessing such impacts during the mine action tasks prioritisation and the subsequent rehabilitation of contaminated areas.

in relation to developing and strengthening of the mine action management system, specifically:

need to expand the existing capacities of the mine action quality management system (including the external monitoring capabilities of mine action activities), which will enable the effective implementation of measures provided by the mine action quality management system;

mine action planning and task allocation to consider mine action operators capabilities and proposals, when identifying priorities and ensuring their implementation;

a divergence in the organisation of mine action at local levels in different regions and lack of uniformity. There is also a need to regulate a single line of communication between the state bodies responsible for managing mine action activities and local authorities;

need to regulate a single procedure for the certification of mine action operators to unify and achieve interoperability among conformity assessment bodies;

a scarcity of resources in the mine action management system, both human and material, as well as the absence of standardised regulation of information management processes by government agencies responsible for immediate response to the detection of explosive ordnance without quality assurance;

the level of resources available for mine action activities shows a significant discrepancy among different mine action entities (particularly within the state bodies), which does not always reflect the urgency and priority of the needs of the respective actors;

the level of communication with donors and other international partners in the mine action area, conducted predominantly by some state executive bodies rather than at the national level, does not reflect the overall needs in the mine action area and the status and implementation prospects of the respective state policy. This also leads to

disparities in the provision of resources to authorised units within central executive bodies, which act as mine action operators;

4

the lack of sufficient control and accountability mechanisms concerning individuals involved in mine action activities without adhering to national mine action standards and other requirements of the mine action management system, as well as responsibility for engaging hired labour to work in areas identified as contaminated/potentially contaminated areas.

Finding solutions to these and other problems is complicated due to the lack of a comprehensive review of the mine action legislative and regulatory framework, technical means for demining, international technical assistance, human potential for humanitarian demining and participation in the mine action by -national/local state executive authorities, self-government bodies, public-private partnerships, and civil society organisations.

The implementation of the Strategy will address the aforementioned problematic issues in the Mine Action area, which is an integral component of the national security of the state and its economic recovery and growth.

Normative Legal Acts in the Mine Action area.

The Strategy is based on the following documents:

The Law of Ukraine "On Mine Action in Ukraine";

The Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, dated October 10, 1980, ratified by the Decree of the Presidium of the Verkhovna Rada of the Ukrainian SSR on June 4, 1982, No. 3613-X;

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, dated September 18, 1997, ratified by the Law of Ukraine on May 18, 2005, No. 2566-X;

The Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices as amended on May 3, 1996, in Geneva (Protocol II as amended on May 3, 1996), annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects.

The Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects (Protocol V), adopted in Geneva on November 28, 2003, at the meeting of the States Parties to the Convention in Geneva.

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated November 10, 2021, No.

1207 “On the Establishment of the National Mine Action Authority” (Official Bulletin of Ukraine, 2021, No. 92, art. 5960);

5

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated November 3, 2021, No. 1150 “On Approval of the Procedure for Keeping Records of Mine Action Operators” (The Official Bulletin of Ukraine, 2021, No. 88, art. 5674);

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated September 29, 2021, No. 1020 “Some Issues of Appointment and Payment of One-Time Compensation and Annual Assistance Provided by the Law of Ukraine ‘On Mine Action in Ukraine’” (The Official Bulletin of Ukraine, 2021, No. 80, art. 5056);

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated April 17, 2019, No. 372 “On Approval of the Rules for Marking Hazards Associated with Mines and Explosive Remnants of War” (The Official Bulletin of Ukraine, 2019, No. 37, art. 1308; 2024, No. 8, art. 395);

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated June 7, 2006, No. 812 “On Approval of the Procedure for the Disposal of Missiles, Ammunition, and Explosives” (The Official Bulletin of Ukraine, 2006, No. 24, art. 1768; 2010, No. 46, art. 1500);

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated February 2, 2024, No. 123 “On the Implementation of an Experimental Project on Certification of Mine Action Operators and Mine Action Processes” (The Official Bulletin of Ukraine, 2024, No. 19, art. 1225);

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated March 8, 2024, No. 271 “On the Implementation of an Experimental Project on Mandatory Certification of Mechanised Demining Equipment (Humanitarian Demining), Related Products, Components, and Equipment” (The Official Bulletin of Ukraine, 2024, No. 27, art. 1743);

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated March 18, 2022, No. 314 “Some Issues of Ensuring Economic Activity under Martial Law” (The Official Bulletin of Ukraine, 2022, No. 26, art. 1399).

Analysis of the Current State of Affairs, Trends and Justification for the Need to Address the Identified Problems

Addressing the aforementioned problems in the mine action area is complicated by the absence of any research in this field. Given this, the Strategy implementation necessitates conducting a comprehensive review to identify measurable indicators of the aforementioned problems and other significant factors affecting the mine action area. Simultaneously, considering the available data, attention should be paid to the analysis of the current state of affairs and justification of the need to address problems identified in the mine action area, including:

in relation to ensuring the release of territories from explosive ordnance for their safe and productive use, specifically:

6

an incomplete determination of contamination scope and boundaries causes a number of implications.

As of January 1, 2023, according to data from the National Mine Action Authority, verified in the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA), the total area of territories directly affected by the armed aggression of the Russian Federation is nearly 156,000 square kilometres (including approximately 14,000 square kilometres of water area), of which approximately 65,000 square kilometres are under the control of Ukraine, and over 77,000 square kilometres are temporarily occupied (of which 15,000 square kilometres were affected prior to February 24, 2022, and another 63,000 square kilometres were affected after February 24, 2022). The territories directly affected by armed aggression and under the control of Ukraine are located in 708 communities. However, this assessment is not final, as active hostilities are ongoing.

The impact of explosive ordnance on the territories of Ukraine implies that such areas cannot be safely utilised for economic, social, and other purposes. However, international experience in Mine Action, including reports from the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining on "Land Release Technical Methods" (published in April 2011) and "Mechanical Application in Demining" (published in May 2004), indicates that the actual extent of contamination by explosive hazards may not exceed 10% of the total area directly affected by the armed aggression of the Russian Federation. Therefore, the return of the majority of suspected contaminated areas to productive use requires not immediate clearance but rather the identification of their actual status through primary non-technical survey, subsequent repeated non-technical surveys, technical surveys, and evaluation of their results.

Such uncertainty also leads to the temporary inability to accurately assess the extent of actual contamination by explosive hazards and, consequently, the required resources to address the contamination. In light of this, establishing the status of such lands through non-technical survey is the top priority.

In 2023, the National Mine Action Authority planned to survey 470.8 thousand hectares, of which 255.8 thousand hectares were covered by non-technical survey. This allows us to assume that by the end of 2024, all territories directly affected by the armed aggression of the Russian Federation and under the control of Ukraine will be covered by primary non-technical survey if necessary resources are provided, and proper management and a favourable security situation are in place.

Considering the aforementioned, it is necessary to ensure the training for a sufficient number of non-technical survey personnel and other specialists involved in the processes of mapping explosive ordnance contamination, and conducting

systematic primary non-technical surveys of areas available for humanitarian demining that have been directly affected by the armed aggression of the Russian Federation, in order to determine the scale and geographical boundaries of suspected/confirmed contaminated areas.

7

It is necessary to consider that non-technical surveying is a cyclic process. In this regard, there is a dire need to ensure the planning and conducting of repeated non technical surveys at reasonable intervals on all or specific areas where primary non technical surveying has been conducted to identify previously unregistered suspected/confirmed contaminated areas and/or cancel previously identified suspected/confirmed contaminated areas, and to ensure continuous monitoring of communities where primary non-technical surveying has been completed, for a 2-3 year period;

the significant part of territories that do not show signs of explosive ordnance contamination cannot be returned to productive use until a non-technical survey is completed, suspected/confirmed contaminated areas are identified and the remaining areas within the territorial community are released from suspicion of contamination.

Today, based on the results of a non-technical survey, areas containing evidence of explosive contamination are assigned the status of suspected/confirmed contaminated areas. At the same time, areas with no evidence of explosive ordnance contamination found during the non-technical survey are not assigned any status, which does not allow defining the degree of residual risk or its absence as well as using such areas.

Consequently, there are the situations where areas within certain territorial communities show no signs of contamination with explosive ordnance but remain unused due to the lack of formalisation in completing the primary non-technical survey process within these communities.

In light of this, it is necessary to regulate the process of determining the appropriate status for territories within territorial communities where no evidence of explosive ordnance contamination has been found through non-technical survey. The results of the primary non-technical survey within the community should be documented and communicated without unjustified delays to the local authorities and the community residents. This will accelerate the return of land with no evidence of contamination to productive use;

there is a need for state regulation on establishing authorised units within central executive bodies as mine action operators and for stimulating the mine action services market to ensure its full functioning.

In 2021, four mine action operators were certified. In the corresponding period of 2023, the number of mine action operators had increased to 29 (including six mine action operators among the authorised units of the Ministry of Defence and the State Emergency Service).

Meanwhile, given the needs and scope of humanitarian demining activities caused by the consequences of the full-scale invasion by the Russian Federation in 2022, the mine action services market requires significant strengthening.

Furthermore, the situation is compounded by the absence of a transparent pricing system for humanitarian demining services, which leads to unjustified work

8

assessments by commercial mine action operators and hinders the formation of a transparent service market.

Given the complex economic conditions, the capacity of humanitarian demining service clients – predominantly agricultural producers and landowners – is limited. The return of land to productive use will not ensure the clients of humanitarian demining services receiving short/mid-term profits that could offset the costs. This situation preconditions the following negative scenarios:

- the client resorts to illegal, non-certified humanitarian demining service providers that are not listed as mine action operators in line with the law. This poses a threat to both individuals and the state, adversely affecting the recovery of the national economy;

- the client acknowledges the release of the respective lands from productive use but does not take actions to return them;

- the client asks non-profit mine action operators to provide the relevant services at the expense of donor funding. However, the capacity of donors is limited, and as a result, only a few beneficiaries may gain access to such services, and within an indefinite time frame.

The aforementioned may increase budgetary expenditures aimed at compensating the customer for demining services at inflated prices negotiated with commercial demining operators.

To eliminate these risks, it is necessary to promote the increase in the number of mine action operators and their capacity, which will positively impact the competitiveness of the demining market and ensure appropriate pricing.

As of today, there are ongoing discussions on state support for agricultural producers and landowners aimed at reducing their expenses on humanitarian demining services, as well as support for national mine action operators to ensure the economic attractiveness of providing such services, which agricultural producers are currently unable to afford independently.

Such support will help increase the number of mine action operators and their capacity, resulting in a significant enhancement of their overall capacity, which in turn will positively impact the pace of mine action activities and promote competition.

One of the ways to significantly strengthen the market of mine action services is to ensure the state facilitation in the establishment and development of authorised

units within central executive authorities as mine action operators and their entry into the humanitarian demining services market, which will significantly reduce the cost of such services and enhance the state's ability to ensure the land release;

the absence of systematic and centralised efforts to introduce innovative technologies in the mine action area, including unmanned aerial vehicles, the use of satellite imagery, artificial intelligence, and big data collection and analysis systems.

9

Today, the development and implementation of innovative technologies in the Mine Action area are relevant. The use of unmanned aerial vehicles with various optics, filters, and other technologies, as well as the analysis of satellite imagery, allows:

- identifying objects and ground signs that may indicate contamination of the respective territory with explosive ordnance and determine their location;
- determining whether military operations have been conducted in the respective territories and the facts of active use of agricultural land, which may indirectly indicate the potential safety or danger of the respective territories.

Artificial intelligence capabilities enable the analysis, comparison, and processing of large datasets in a short time. However, the implementation of innovative technologies requires a series of actions, including assessing their effectiveness, defining procedures for their use (formalising the possibility and procedure of using such technologies in mine action), preparing for their widespread adoption (including training personnel and providing necessary equipment), and coordinating and collaborating with all stakeholders involved.

The existing capacities of state research institutions and the private sector enables the development of innovative prototypes', though scaling up production requires both state and international partners' support. Obtaining such support and scaling up the production of innovative technologies will help reduce the humanitarian demining costs;

the production of mine action goods in Ukraine requires systematic support by stimulating demand for domestically produced goods and ensuring accessible certification processes.

The scale of mine action challenges requires a high level of funding, in particular to ensure that national mine action operators have sufficient material and technical resources.

At the same time, it is expedient to involve the potential of domestic producers in forming such a material and technical base, particularly in manufacturing technical means for humanitarian demining, production of mechanised demining machines (heavy-duty robotic complexes), pyrotechnic machines of heavy (light) type, which will contribute to reducing their cost. Additionally, this will have impact on the country's economic development and promote employment opportunities for the population;

There is also a need to establish a unified certification procedure for mechanised demining (humanitarian demining) equipment, related products, components, and equipment.

there is the lack of systematic communication with the public on the involvement in professional mine action work of social groups' representatives, whose engagement constitutes a state interest, including women, veterans, persons with disabilities, and individuals affected by explosive ordnance;

10

Certain social categories and groups are of particular interest to the state in the context of their professional involvement in mine action, namely: individuals discharged or released from military service, civilians, including women, veterans, individuals affected by explosive ordnance and persons with disabilities.

The involvement of such individuals in mine action contributes to the inclusiveness of mine action's professional dimension, their personal and professional development, and to their social protection and integration into society.

Furthermore, such individuals are generally not conscripted, thus their professional engagement in mine action activities helps ensure a higher stability of the mine action staffing component during conscription. Simultaneously, the mine action professional area is not commonly associated with these specified social categories and groups, and the number of their representatives in the mine action professional area is limited.

the number of specialists in mine action and the available opportunities for their training do not currently meet the scale of the challenges.

The effective solution of mine action tasks, given the scale of the associated challenges, requires trainings for a significant number of specialists in this area to carry out a range of mine action activities, including humanitarian demining (non technical/technical survey, manual and mechanised demining), mine risk education, and providing assistance to affected individuals.

Nowadays the state level training is conducted for the profession of "Sapper (demining)" according to the relevant state, professional and educational standards. The full application of these standards does not meet the needs of the training programme for mine action specialists, as it involves in-depth study of sapper's work, which is not applicable to most mine action activities, though requires significant time and material resources to learn. In addition, ten educational institutions are currently licensed to conduct educational activities for "Sapper (demining)", and only some of them carry out actual training.

At the same time, there are prerequisites for solving this problem. The existing regulatory framework for vocational education partially addresses this problem by recognizing the professional training obtained through informal education and by allowing mine action operators to employ workers with partial qualifications. To this end, it is necessary to ensure that educational institutions licensed in the profession of

"Sapper (demining)" establish respective accredited qualification commissions/qualification centres. It is also possible to develop new professional and educational standards, however this option should be further analysed in terms of available alternatives and the complexity of possible solutions.

in relation to reducing the impact of explosive ordnance on the lives and health of the population, specifically:

explosive ordnance risk education of the population currently lacks unified coordination, causing gaps in such aspects as planning educational activities, reporting,

11

and duplication of relevant efforts, resulting in reduced effectiveness in resource utilisation.

Systematic explosive ordnance risk education of Ukraine's population will mitigate adverse effects on lives and well-being. However, there is no effective and unified coordination model, leading to the above-mentioned gaps in explosive ordnance risk education. Furthermore, a significant concern arises due to "uncertified" explosive ordnance risk education, when such education is conducted under the management of international organisations by representatives of predominantly national organisations, which were not certified to conduct the relevant education. Nevertheless, their operational standards are subject to oversight by international organisations.

Given the foregoing, the efficiency of measures in explosive ordnance risk education is diminishing. This is evidenced by duplications and gaps related to the educational system. Furthermore, "uncertified" risk education results in insufficient data about the actual state of education and the available resources. This leads to ineffective resources utilisation and risks to the population uncovered by certified education programmes.

In view of the aforementioned, it is imperative to ensure the capabilities of the authority accountable for implementing state policy on explosive ordnance risk education. The responsible authority must ensure the planning and development of a unified risk education programme, considering educational needs of disaggregated age and social groups, the proportion of which is the highest among those affected by explosive ordnance. Additionally, the legalisation of "uncertified" education is crucial, with a possibility of recognizing education obtained from uncertified organisations, but whose work quality is verified by a certified organisation responsible for the compliance with quality standards of education and ensuring appropriate reporting.

there is a need for support and accompanying of individuals affected by explosive ordnance, in particular the discrepancy between the scope of available guarantees and needs of affected people, the lack of comprehensive medical support and monitoring for the injured, along with an absence of a social integration system for affected individuals.

Currently, the support for the population affected by explosive ordnance and their social and medical assistance requires a comprehensive approach and interaction among government bodies.

The legislation envisages certain types of social guarantees for individuals affected by explosive ordnance, in particular, they are entitled to social and medical services, rehabilitation equipment, one-time compensation for harm caused to health, and annual healthcare assistance.

A comprehensive system of guarantees includes, among other things, providing necessary medical assistance to patients, including affected people, as provided by the Law of Ukraine “On State Financial Guarantees of Medical Services for the Population” and defines state financial guarantees for providing necessary medical

12

services and quality medicines funded from the state budget under the medical guarantees programme. For 2024, the medical guarantees programme that allocates funds to healthcare facilities, defines 44 packages of medical services aimed at ensuring comprehensive medical care and treatment of patients.

The basic principles for creating legal, socio-economic, and organisational conditions to eliminate or compensate for the consequences caused by persistent health impairments and to functionally support persons with disabilities' physical, mental, and social well-being are established by the Law of Ukraine 'On Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities in Ukraine.

The Law specifies a list of persons entitled to rehabilitation services and auxiliary rehabilitation devices regardless of disability status. This includes persons who resided directly in combat areas during martial law or specific areas subjected to bombings, airstrikes, and other armed attacks, and received casualty, concussions, mutilations, or illnesses as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, irrespective of their disability status.

According to the mentioned Law, psychological rehabilitation is provided in cases of psychological problems associated with disability, particularly within families and when violations and/or deviations in mental activity and behaviour of persons or children with disabilities are identified.

The Law of Ukraine 'On Rehabilitation in the Healthcare Sector' provides for rehabilitation assistance in the healthcare sector, involving rehabilitation specialists in healthcare to carry out a range of measures aimed at optimising the functioning of individuals experiencing or likely to experience limitations in their daily functioning within their environment.

Ukraine has a developed system for providing social services, regulated by the Law of Ukraine “On Social Services.” This Law defines the work organisation in providing social services, establishes deadlines for reviewing applications and making decisions, provides an exhaustive list of factors for recognising individuals/families in need of social services, outlines the rights and obligations of recipients of social

services, tasks social service providers, and defines a list of basic social services provided by the Kyiv City State Administration, executive bodies of city councils of regional significance, village, town and city councils of territorial communities. The Law also provides for the creation of a Registry of Providers and Recipients of Social Services.

The Social Services Classifier approved by the Ministry of Social Policy on June 23, 2020, No. 429, defines 38 social services. Ministerial decrees approve 31 state social services standards, specifying the content and procedure for providing social services to individuals/families in need, according to individual needs assessment.

It is worth noting that the Law of Ukraine 'On Social Services', specifically subsection 2 of subparagraph (a) of section 1 of paragraph 2 of Article 28, stipulates that social services are provided at the expense of budget funds regardless of the

13

income of the recipient of social services, particularly to individuals affected by hostilities, terrorist acts, armed conflict, temporary occupation.

To ensure social services for vulnerable population groups in Ukraine, there is a comprehensive network of social service providers.

The Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to Article 2 of the Law of Ukraine “On State Social Assistance to Persons with Disabilities from Childhood and Children with Disabilities” and the Procedure for the Appointment and Payment of State Social Assistance to Persons with Disabilities from Childhood and Children with Disabilities, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on February 3, 2021, No. 79 (The Official Bulletin of Ukraine, 2021, No. 13, art. 545), increased amount of state social assistance for children with disabilities affected by explosive ordnance.

The amount of state social assistance for children with disabilities under 18, whose disability is connected to injury or other casualty from explosive ordnance, including all surcharges, increases, and other supplement payments as provided by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, is increased by 50 percent of the amount of state social assistance for children with disabilities under 18.

Currently, Ukraine has a well-developed system of social payments and spends significant funds on assistance to those most in need.

Additionally, the Law of Ukraine “On Mine Action in Ukraine” provides additional guarantees regulated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine Resolution No. 1020 dated September 29, 2021, “Certain Issues of the Appointment and Payment of One-Time Compensation and Annual Assistance Provided by the Law of Ukraine “On Mine Action in Ukraine”,” which introduced one-time compensation to the affected from three to five subsistence minimums, and annual rehabilitation assistance is less than half of one subsistence minimum.

As the subsistence minimum increases, the amounts of one-time compensation and annual assistance payments increase annually.

In light of this, it is necessary to develop an algorithm to ensure a comprehensive approach and interagency coordination (multidisciplinary implementation) in support of determining needs and providing necessary support, including medical and social services to individuals affected by explosive ordnance, as well as addressing the issue of providing additional one-time assistance financed by donor funds.

Furthermore, further research is needed in the area of provision of comprehensive medical and social services, as well as provision of rehabilitation means to individuals affected by explosive ordnance, considering available funds from the state budget and funds that may be mobilised from other sources, including the increased number of affected individuals and risks of reduced financial support for Ukraine in the future.

It is also important to ensure accessibility of information regarding corresponding guarantees for affected individuals. The above-mentioned issues require further comprehensive research.

14

Considering the above, it is necessary to include in the comprehensive review the issue of accessibility of administrative processes aimed at obtaining all types of assistance and social services for affected individuals, as well as information about such assistance.

there is a lack of the systematic evaluation of impact from explosive ordnance contamination on the environment, which would include assessing such impacts during the prioritisation of mine action tasks and the subsequent rehabilitation of contaminated areas.

The ecological aspect of explosive ordnance contamination and its complex environmental impact have not been systematically studied. At the same time, it is undeniable that there is both a direct and indirect negative impact of explosive ordnance contamination on the environment, including chemical contamination of soil and cultivated agricultural crops, the state of local flora and fauna, hindrance of access to areas of ecological significance and their proper maintenance, as well as causing harm and destruction of flora and fauna as a result of mine action activities.

Furthermore, mitigating the consequences of contamination by explosive ordnance requires undertaking activities that are often characterised by a high degree of invasiveness (intervention) into the ecosystem. These activities may include damaging and destroying vegetation in the work area, ploughing the surface soil layer or its compaction due to exerting high-pressure, all of which individually and collectively exert a negative impact on the environment.

The outlined circumstances necessitate a comprehensive review of the impact caused by explosive ordnance contamination on the environment to determine the nature and extent of such impact, as well as to include the relevant damage in the overall losses that shall be reimbursed by the Russian Federation as the aggressor state. The results of the respective comprehensive review should be considered during the development of procedures for the lands restoration and their return to

productive use. Furthermore, recommendations should be provided for considering the impact of explosive ordnance on the environment during the planning and carrying out works with explosive ordnance.

on developing and strengthening of the mine action management system, specifically:

there is a need to expand the existing capacities of the quality management system in the mine action area (including the external monitoring capabilities of mine action activities), which will enable the effective implementation of measures provided by the mine action quality management system.

Currently, there are gaps in the mine action quality management system in terms of quality assurance and quality control, which hinders the widespread utilisation of the land release processes and their return to productive use.

According to DSTU (National Standard of Ukraine) 8820:2023 "Mine Action. Management Processes. Basic Provisions", quality management is an integral

15

component of the mine action system. In Ukraine, the quality management system is regulated by national mine action standards. The return of land by mine action operators without quality control procedures is impossible.

Currently, the quality management tasks can be discharged by the Mine Action Centre, the Interregional Centre for Humanitarian Demining and Rapid Response of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine, as well as the Demining Centre of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (Unit A2641).

Meanwhile, the capacity of these entities to carry out quality management processes in Mine Action does not meet up-to-date needs and leads to delays in quality control. External monitoring of all types of mine action also needs to be addressed, which would significantly improve the quality assurance of mine action operations, ensuring that quality requirements are met.

The current situation results in land being returned by demining operators in Ukraine either with significant delays or without adhering to quality standards, in a breach of Ukraine's demining regulations.

mine action planning and task allocation should consider capabilities and proposals of mine action operators and not be based solely on identifying priorities and ensuring their implementation.

Given the scale of the explosive ordnance contamination challenges and the limited resources available to address them, it is impossible to immediately overcome all threats in this area. Therefore, efficacy of reducing the impact of explosive ordnance contamination depends entirely on the prioritisation of the specific problems to be addressed with the limited resources available.

Ensuring such effectiveness requires a mechanism for centralised allocation of tasks by the authorised body among operators and other mine action stakeholders

based on defined priorities. Therefore, the implementation of such an effective mechanism requires establishing two components: development of mine action task prioritisation system and the centralised distribution of relevant tasks by the authorised body.

A unified prioritisation system for mine action tasks is currently absent as well as criteria it will be based upon. Additionally, the implementation of a prioritisation system requires use of supplementary data sets enabling the systematic determination of the task significance across social, economic, environmental, security, and other pertinent dimensions.

It is necessary to delineate the authority of the body responsible for the collection, processing, storage, and utilisation of such data, while also ensuring their security.

Currently, the distribution of tasks in the mine action area is carried out by the Mine Action Centre based on proposals from regional administrations and mine action operators.

Given the above, it is necessary to establish criteria for prioritising mine action tasks, determine the amount of data for task prioritisation, including organising their

16

collection and management, as well as responsibilities for ensuring the security of such data.

At the same time, at the level of the Strategy, it is possible and necessary to establish the key components for shaping the mine action task prioritisation system.

The top priority is to complete the primary non-technical survey of areas at risk of contamination by explosive ordnance, as well as to identify, mark, and fence off suspected/confirmed contaminated areas. Planned humanitarian demining activities will be carried out in accordance with a prioritisation system that should consider social, economic, environmental, and other indicators, the availability of transportation, energy, and other infrastructure, the number of explosive ordnance incidents, the nature and amount of evidence of contamination in the respective area, its industrial and agricultural importance, and the needs of the most vulnerable individuals.

In the liberated territories, a top priority is to ensure the possibility of carrying out urgent mine action activities to unblock roads, critical infrastructure objects, and provide electricity, water, heating, and gas supply. This also includes facilitating repair and restoration works and enabling the safe return of people to their abandoned places of residence. These measures are carried out promptly and exclusively by authorised units of the central executive authorities responsible for executing these tasks.

Therefore, it is necessary to develop mine action task prioritisation system based on the identified criteria;

the system of organising mine action at the local levels differs from region to region and lacks uniformity. There is also a need for regulating a single line of communication between the authorities responsible for managing mine action activities and local state authorities.

The legislation provides for the interaction of local state administrations, local self-government bodies with central executive authorities, other state bodies, and the National Mine Action Authority within their powers, in particular, to facilitate the implementation of mine action activities and the distribution of tasks using all available resources, including the resources of mine action operators.

Currently, there is no single procedure defining such interaction. The absence of a single coordination model complicates the process of national mine action management and incurs inefficient planning and resource utilisation, causing a reduction in the effectiveness of mine action measures at the local level.

Thus, the matter of organising mine action coordination at the local level requires additional research as part of a comprehensive review to identify gaps in cooperation. It will allow developing a unified mine action coordination model at the local level, involving all available mine action actors in the respective area.

there is a need to regulate a unified procedure for the certification process of mine action operators to achieve uniformity and interoperability of activities among conformity assessment bodies.

17

In 2023, certification of operators and mine action processes was carried out by three accredited conformity assessment bodies, each having a single certification scheme for mine action operators and activities, but with different implementation approaches.

The legislation does not limit the range of entities that can certify mine action operators and processes, which may result in the emergence of new entities that will also be guided by their own certification procedures, further complicating the understanding of the certification procedure for Mine Action operators, including creating conditions for unfair competition.

Therefore, it is necessary to introduce a unified certification procedure for operators and mine action activities, which will contribute to transparency and efficiency of the certification process, as well as avoiding the practice of imposing unjustified requirements during certification procedures.

The certification process for mine action operators should also take into account the country's digitalisation track and the development of digital communications in the public services sector. Therefore, the certification process for such operators will require digital transformation.

there is a scarcity of resources in the mine action management system, both human and material, as well as the absence of standardised regulation of information

management processes by government agencies responsible for the timely response to the detection of explosive ordnance without ensuring quality assurance;

There is a critical shortage of both human and material resources in the mine action management system, which means that the involvement of specialists in mine action management is not adequate to the tasks at hand, and the development of management mechanisms is limited and slower than necessary.

The scarcity of resources in mine action also manifests in the discrepancy between the material-technical base of mine action management entities and their tasks, negatively impacting their capacity for effective management.

Additionally, attention should be brought to the discrepancy in salary levels between executive and managerial positions in mine action management entities and the corresponding levels for mine action operators and international organisations operating in the mine action area. This incongruity poses a significant risk of staff turnover, especially among the most skilled professionals, and adversely affects the level of institutional capacity of the relevant mine action management entities.

The identified problems reduce effectiveness of mine action management (formulation of a holistic vision for mine action development in Ukraine and its implementation, task planning and prioritisation, quality oversight, certification of operators and mine action activities, task allocation, coordination of explosive ordnance risk education programmes, coordination of assistance to affected individuals, prioritisation of material support needs, and the establishment of transparent and accountable aid allocation mechanisms).

18

Furthermore, security and defence forces units, which are partially involved in mine action and engage in operational response without quality assurance, are subject solely to internal regulation of management processes and require standardisation of these processes within the Mine Action area.

Considering the aforementioned, it is imperative to create prerequisites for increasing human resources, enhancing their material and technical maintenance through a comprehensive review within the mine action sphere regarding the needs of the management system for outlined resources, taking into account swift responsiveness to mine action challenges.

the level of resources available for mine action activities shows a significant discrepancy among different mine action entities (particularly within the state bodies), which does not always reflect the urgency and priority of the needs of the respective actors;

Currently, there is no unified government coordination of aid engagement in the mine action area in Ukraine. The absence of a unified state policy on prioritising mine action needs and communication with donors within a single request with defined priorities causes interagency competition, where needs are presented separately by each of the executive authorities, which results in the localisation of mine action task

execution and consequently, constrains the efficacy of assistance engaged.

Therefore, it is imperative to develop and implement a mechanism for creating a unified list of material and technical needs for mine action to facilitate donor communication, along with ensuring needs prioritisation.

communication with donors and other international partners in the mine action area predominantly occurs at the level of separate executive bodies rather than at the national level, which fails to reflect the overall needs in the mine action area and the status and prospects of implementing state policy in this area. This also leads to disparities in the provision of resources to authorised units within central executive bodies, which act as mine action operators.

Until recently, communication with donors and other international entities in Mine Action regarding material and technical needs, as well as the development of mine action state policy, was conducted primarily by separate executive bodies.

Providing such information by separate executive bodies only may create a distorted perception among donors regarding the overall state of mine action in the country. The effective functioning of such a mechanism is also essential to ensure the data collection on international support for mine action, as well as to ensure transparency and accountability in the utilisation of material and technical assistance.

Possible ramifications of the current situation include a decreased understanding of the mine action state policy and, accordingly, the level of donor support as well as a decrease in the effectiveness of technical cooperation with mine action partners. In light of this, it is necessary to actively implement national level communication mechanism with donors in the mine action area;

19

the lack of sufficient control mechanisms and accountability for individuals engaged in mine action activities without adhering to national mine action standards and other requirements of the mine action management system, as well as responsibility for engaging hired labour to work in areas identified as suspected/confirmed contaminated areas.

The compliance with national mine action standards by mine action stakeholders and their participation in a unified reporting, planning, and management system are crucial for ensuring public trust, quality, and effectiveness of mine action both locally and nationally. The absence of responsibility for violating accountability requirements and established national mine action standards leads to the increase of such negative practices among other mine action entities.

The activities of so-called "black deminers" – actors engaged in clearing designated areas from explosive ordnance outside the mine action management system (both for profit and pro bono), pose a danger to both the "black deminers" themselves and others due to the potential quality control non-compliance of their services. Furthermore, it hampers efficient mine action management by distorting official information about the respective areas' contamination status.

Given the foregoing, engaging in mine action activities outside the mine action management system poses a public danger and requires establishing accountability for such actions. The nature of this accountability should be determined following further investigation into the matter.

Furthermore, public danger includes actions involving hired labour to work on lands with suspected/confirmed contaminated status. The absence of an immediate and accessible mechanism to fully address the problem of the explosive ordnance contamination of land (including agricultural lands) couples with the economic unattractiveness of humanitarian demining services for landowners and the desire to renew effective land use. These factors push landowners to resume using the lands identified as suspected/confirmed contaminated areas, irrespective of the threats (including through the use of hired labour), which also endangers the lives and wellbeing of individuals engaged in work on such territories.

Therefore, it is necessary to establish accountability for the aforementioned actions and determine the nature of this accountability after further investigation into the matter.

Thus, an analysis of the current state of affairs in the mine action area indicates problematic issues requiring state control and regulation.

However, during the preparation of strategic measures aimed at addressing the aforementioned mine action challenges, a cross-cutting issue concerns the risk mitigation need regarding:

existing mine action management system to avoid significant changes in the modality of the management system, as such changes may complicate the established work of the mine action management system causing the loss of planning and progress,

20

and affect the stability and transparency of the system not only for national but also for international actors. Simultaneously, striking a balance, includes in particular the need to simplify the administrative model of mine action management and activities implementation;

donor support, which should be obtained in accordance with planned needs and taking into account trends in the reduction of international assistance in mine action over time;

corruption prevention, namely Ukraine's responsibility to donors, which requires the introduction of effective and sufficient mechanisms to ensure accountability, transparency and access to the necessary information on the use of the provided assistance, as well as participation in the process of utilisation monitoring.

The ongoing hostilities waged by the Russian Federation on the territory of Ukraine pose unavoidable risks, which still must be considered. In particular, this encompasses both the regaining of control over a large part of the temporarily

occupied territory of Ukraine and the likelihood of expanding the territories under temporary occupation with the potential for hostilities in areas where humanitarian demining activities are already underway. In this context, each step in the planning and implementation of Mine Action activities must be made taking into account such risks.

Strategic Goals, Objectives, and Expected Outcomes Aimed at Achieving the Stated Goals.

The definition of the strategic goals of the National strategy is grounded in assessment of the challenges and issues in the mine action area. Achieving strategic goals to address key problems is accomplished through the execution of corresponding tasks.

Strategic Goal 1: Ensuring the release of territories from risks of explosive ordnance presence for their safe and productive use.

To achieve the stated strategic goal, the following tasks are envisaged:

conducting systematic surveys of territories to determine the scale and geographical boundaries of areas at risk of explosive ordnance contamination;

defining the criteria for removing lands of territorial communities from suspicion of explosive ordnance presence, where non-technical surveys have not revealed evidence of contamination by explosive ordnance, and granting these territories the appropriate status;

ensuring stimulation of the mine action services market;

facilitating an environment conducive to innovation in the mine action area;

providing conditions for the development of national production of goods for mine action and their servicing in Ukraine;

21

ensuring sufficient human resources in the mine action activities implementation, in particular through the involvement to the professional participation in mine action of representatives of social categories and groups of special state interest;

applying environmentally safe demining methods in the territories and objects of the natural reserve fund, the Emerald Network, internationally significant wetlands and other nature conservation areas.

As a result of the implementation of the specified tasks, the following outcomes are expected:

during first stage throughout 2024-2026:

- completion of primary non-technical survey of 100% of the territories controlled by Ukraine, where humanitarian demining activities are possible;

- determination and application of criteria for releasing lands of territorial

communities from suspicion of the presence of explosive ordnance, where no evidence of explosive ordnance contamination was found during non-technical surveys, and granting these territories the appropriate status;

- formation and ensuring the capability of authorised units within central executive authorities as mine action operators;

- creation of preconditions to stimulate the mine action services market by ensuring their economic viability;

- ensuring the establishment and/or functioning of an environment conducive to innovation and production in the mine action area;

- implementation of production of goods for mine action in Ukraine, including by ensuring domestic demand for such goods in Ukraine;

- increasing the percentage ratio of women, veterans, individuals affected by explosive ordnance, and persons with disabilities among those engaged in mine action activities.

during the second stage throughout 2027–2029:

- reverting to productive use of 100% of the territories where no evidence of explosive ordnance contamination was found during non-technical survey;

- identification of 100% of suspected and confirmed contaminated areas;

- incorporation of innovative technologies proven to be effective in mine action activities;

- preservation, support, and expansion of national production of goods for mine action in Ukraine;

- further increase in the percentage ratio of women, veterans, individuals affected by explosive ordnance, and persons with disabilities among those engaged in Mine Action activities.

during the third stage throughout 2030–2033:

22

- returning 80% of the territories directly affected by armed aggression to productive use;

- achieving the goal of ensuring professional fulfilment and social integration of women, veterans, individuals affected by explosive ordnance, and persons with disabilities by involving them in mine action activities.

Strategic Goal 2. Reduction of the impact from explosive ordnance on the lives and wellbeing of the population.

To achieve this strategic goal, the following tasks are envisaged:

- ensuring public awareness regarding the geographic boundaries of territories where explosive ordnance risks may emerge, in particular through the effective marking of relevant territories;

facilitating efficient coordination of explosive ordnance risk education, developing and implementing relevant unified risk education programme tailored to the needs of diverse social and age groups;

ensuring adequate and accessible social protection for people affected by explosive ordnance, including through effective cross-sectoral coordination on the organisation of respective assistance, ensuring adequate and accessible social rehabilitation services and accessibility and barrier-free environment in communities where such people live;

mitigating the impact of explosive ordnance contamination on the environment and management of associated risks;

As a result of the implementation of the specified tasks, the following outcomes are expected:

during the first stage throughout 2024–2026:

- marking of 100% of identified suspected and confirmed contaminated areas;
- development of effective solutions to ensure explosive ordnance risk education for population, as well as mechanisms for coordinating such education;
- identification of a single body responsible for implementing state policy within the framework of organising and coordinating assistance to those affected by explosive ordnance, as well as determination of the central executive authorities involved in organising relevant assistance and the scope of their responsibilities;
- implementation of a system for the protection of affected individuals, which will ensure, on the one hand, identification, protection, and provision of assistance to individuals affected by explosive ordnance (referral mechanism), and on the other hand, awareness of such individuals regarding available social guarantees, including through the development of a corresponding set of services and technologies for their provision (social services, including case management tools, psychosocial support, and adequate and accessible rehabilitation services), as well as the provision of necessary infrastructure (establishment of a network of social service providers, rehabilitation

23

facilities, creation of local level conditions for an inclusive environment in communities where affected individuals live);

- identification of the impact of explosive ordnance contamination on the environment and the development of solutions regarding further actions to manage associated risks in the respective areas;

during the second stage throughout 2027–2029:

- marking of 100% of suspected contaminated areas;
- ensuring 100% coverage of affected individuals with effective social protection guarantees;

- increasing the efficiency of the protection system for affected individuals through ensuring cross-sectoral assistance coordination, implementing previously developed referral mechanism, covering 100% of affected individuals with case management tools, implementing effective psychosocial support mechanisms for affected individuals and their families, further developing necessary infrastructure (expanding the range of geographically accessible social services and providers, rehabilitation services and facilities, improving accessibility and inclusivity conditions in relevant communities);

- increasing public awareness regarding suspected/confirmed contaminated areas and explosive ordnance risks;

- reducing the number of incidents involving explosive ordnance through a comprehensive approach involving explosive ordnance risk education for population and marking suspected/confirmed contaminated areas;

- ensuring the implementation of solutions regarding the risks management related to impact of contamination on the environment.

during the third stage throughout 2030-2033:

- minimization of the number of incidents involving explosive ordnance through a comprehensive approach involving explosive ordnance risk education and marking suspected/confirmed contaminated areas;

- achievement of the necessary level of public awareness regarding contaminated areas and threats associated with explosive ordnance;

- ensuring adequate and accessible social services for individuals affected by explosive ordnance, including through effective cross-sectoral assistance coordination, the functioning of previously developed case management tools, referral, and psychosocial support for affected individuals and their families, achieving a proper level of development of necessary infrastructure (list of geographically accessible social services and providers, rehabilitation services, and facilities, accessibility and inclusivity conditions in respective communities);

- ensuring the socio-economic reintegration of 100% of individuals affected by explosive ordnance;

24

- minimising the impact of contamination by explosive ordnance on the environment.

Strategic Goal 3: Development of Mine Action Management System.

To achieve the stated strategic goal, the following tasks are envisaged:

- providing the necessary capacity for executive authorities responsible for managing mine action, including in the field of external monitoring;

- incorporation of an effective mine action task prioritisation system based on comprehensive criteria, taking into account social, economic (including agriculture

and forestry), environmental, and other relevant factors;

ensuring coordination of mine action efforts at the local level and implementing effective communication between executive authorities and local self-government bodies at the national and local levels;

establishing unified certification procedures for operators and mine action processes;

establishing a unified information management system for mine action activities;

ensuring effective utilisation of international technical assistance for mine action activities;

implementation of mechanisms to prevent the engagement of individuals in work on hazardous areas outside established requirements, and determination of accountability in case of their involvement in such work.

As a result of the implementation of the specified tasks, the following outcomes are expected:

during the first stage throughout 2024–2026:

- ensuring an adequate capacity of authorised units of central executive bodies for information management, external monitoring of mine action activities, and other units responsible for managing mine action;

- development and implementation of an effective task prioritisation system in mine action area based on comprehensive criteria;

- development and implementation of a unified local level mine action coordination system;

- development and implementation of an effective communication system in the mine action area between government and local self-government bodies;

- establishment of a unified certification procedure for mine action operators and processes;

- ensuring the functioning of all mine action entities within an efficient and unified mine action information management system;

- implementation of a mechanism for determining the priority needs for donor assistance in the mine action area;

25

- prevention of activities in the mine action area outside established requirements and the engagement of individuals in work in hazardous areas.

during the second stage throughout 2027-2029:

- updating the mine action management system to ensure it addresses the needs of the second stage of the Strategy implementation;

- continue enhancing the capacity of authorised units within central executive

authorities in the mine action management and their support.

during the third stage throughout 2030-2033:

- updating the mine action management system to ensure its alignment with the needs of the third stage of the Strategy implementation;
- supporting the capacity of authorised units within central executive authorities in the mine action management.

Procedure for conducting the Monitoring, Evaluation of Results of the Implementation of the Strategy, and Reporting

The monitoring of the implementation of the Strategy is regularly conducted to obtain information on the effectiveness of accomplishing tasks and measures outlined in the Strategy, as well as assessment of needs.

Monitoring is carried out by the National Mine Action Authority at the interagency level and other advisory bodies to the executive authorities at the sectoral level, by receiving information on the implementation status of relevant measures of the Strategy from mine action stakeholders.

The monitoring results are taken into account during the review and refinement of measures for the implementation of tasks defined by the Strategy in the mine action area.

The implementation of the Strategy is envisaged for the period 2024-2033 and is ensured within the competence through the joint efforts of relevant executive authorities, state institutions and organisations, local self-government bodies, mine action operators, and the civil society.

The Strategy is implemented through the execution of its tasks and measures in line with the following stages:

First stage - 2024-2026;

Second stage - 2027-2029;

Third stage - 2030-2033.

Each stage involves the development and execution of an implementation plan of measures for the operation of the Strategy for the respective period based on the strategic goals and tasks defined by the Strategy, with expected results and performance indicators.

The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine ensures the development of the implementation plan aimed at the Strategy's operation. The National Mine Action Authority coordinates the development and realisation of the implementation plan aimed at the Strategy's operation by the mine action actors.

The monitoring and evaluation system for the Strategy's implementation

includes annual reporting on the realisation of the implementation plan aimed at the Strategy's operation and comparing the actual values of indicators with their forecasted values.

The Ministry of Economy ensures the organisational support for the preparation of the report on the realisation of the implementation plan aimed at the Strategy's operation.

Each year, no later than April 1, the Ministry of Economy prepares and submits to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine an analytical report on the implementation of the Strategy for the previous year, which contains information on realisation of the implementation plan aimed at the Strategy's operation for the respective year.

Based on the review of the annual report on the realisation of the implementation aimed at the Strategy's operation, amendments to the implementation plan aimed at the Strategy's operation may be initiated.

Financial Support for the Strategy Implementation

Funding for the implementation of this Strategy will be ensured from allocations provided in the state and local budgets for the respective year for state bodies responsible for implementing measures, as well as funds from enterprises, institutions, and organisations irrespective of ownership, as well as from other sources not prohibited by law.

Financial support for the implementation of the Strategy will also be provided through the use of financial and technical assistance provided to Ukraine by international institutions and organisations, as well as foreign countries. Technical assistance may be engaged in the form of expert support, necessary material resources, or funds allocated for specific purposes. Assistance may be credited to a special fund of the state budget under relevant budget programs or provided in-kind.

The amount of expenditures for the Strategy's implementation is determined annually when drafting the state and local budgets for the respective year, taking into account their real capabilities.
