

Using the criteria of effectiveness (results), efficiency, equity, political feasibility and administrative capacity, the analysis recommends Option 2 – a pilot introduction of electronic voting in selected communities. Compared to Option 1, it addresses accessibility problems and generates practical experience with e-voting; compared to Option 3, it is less risky and resource-intensive, allowing technologies and procedures to be tested in a controlled environment before any possible scaling-up.

To implement the recommended option, the Central Election Commission (CEC) should initiate and support the development of amendments to the electoral legislation to enable a pilot project; jointly with the Ministry of Digital Transformation and other public authorities, prepare the technical and procedural standards for e-voting; ensure information and public awareness / clarification activities; and establish a monitoring system and interim evaluation of the pilot's results.

Expected results include: improved accessibility of elections for displaced persons and other vulnerable groups; evidence on the safety and acceptability of electronic voting; strengthened state capacity to counter cyber threats in elections; and increased trust in public institutions, provided that the pilot is implemented transparently. Addressing the problem is consistent with Ukraine's international commitments in the field of democratic elections, human rights and digital transformation – in particular, with Council of Europe and OSCE/ODIHR standards on free and inclusive elections, obligations related to EU integration. A cautious, step-by-step policy on electronic voting will help Ukraine combine democracy, security and digital modernisation in the post-war period.

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## **ENSURING EQUAL ACCESS TO INFORMATION ON PHYSICAL SPACES ACCESSIBILITY FOR PEOPLE WITH LIMITED MOBILITY**

Policymakers in Ukraine face significant challenges in ensuring equitable access to information on the physical accessibility of public spaces. Regulatory requirements mandate monitoring accessibility, and official documents recognize barrier-free development as a state priority, yet fragmented and incomplete information often fails to appear in standardized or user-friendly formats. As a result, people with limited mobility are unable to independently

plan their movements, access public services, or fully participate in social and economic life. Meanwhile, public authorities, civil society organizations, and digital service providers lack a coherent data framework to support evidence-based decision-making and service development.

The Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine is identified as the client of this policy analysis. Its interest in addressing the problem derives from its mandate to develop and coordinate digital public infrastructure, promote open data, and ensure interoperability and usability of state information systems. The Ministry possesses the institutional authority and technical capacity to influence data standards, publication requirements, and digital tools related to accessibility information, while coordinating actions with other central executive bodies and local self-government.

The problem persists due to fragmented institutional responsibilities, insufficient local capacity for data collection and publication, limited financial and human resources at the municipal level, and the absence of unified requirements for publishing open data on physical accessibility. These challenges are particularly acute in the context of post-war recovery and reconstruction, which increases the risk of reproducing spatial inequality if accessibility considerations are not integrated into information systems promptly. Therefore, state intervention is required at this stage to prevent long-term exclusion and to align recovery processes with principles of inclusive development.

The analysis compares three policy options: maintaining the status quo, strengthening the capacity of local self-government bodies in the field of accessibility data, and creating a centralized national digital platform on accessibility. Based on a multi-criteria assessment, the recommended option is strengthening local governments' data capacity. This option achieves the most balanced combination of effectiveness, efficiency, equity, and administrative feasibility. Unlike the status quo, it enables gradual improvement in data quality and availability without merely imitating policy implementation. Compared to establishing a national platform, it avoids significant initial investments and institutional risks, while remaining politically and administratively realistic in the medium term.

To implement the recommended option, the Ministry of Digital Transformation should take the following steps:

- 1) update open data publication requirements in accordance with existing accessibility monitoring procedures;
- 2) develop and distribute methodological guidelines and standardized data templates for municipalities;
- 3) support and fund training programs for local staff responsible for accessibility data;

4) facilitate partnerships with civil society and civic technology communities.

Additionally, the Ministry should conduct targeted communication campaigns to raise awareness and demand for accessibility data, ensuring that people with limited mobility and stakeholders understand how to access and use the information, thereby strengthening public trust in digital solutions.

Expected results include improved access to information for people with limited mobility, enhanced data-driven decision-making at the local level, the emergence of new civic and digital services based on open accessibility data, and stronger cooperation between public authorities, civil society, and the IT sector. In the longer run, these actions will contribute to the formation of a sustainable accessibility data ecosystem that may support the future development of a national digital platform.

Addressing this problem directly contributes to Ukraine's international obligations, including the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and commitments arising from the European integration process. By ensuring equal access to accessibility information, Ukraine advances inclusive governance, strengthens transparency, and aligns its digital transformation agenda with international human rights and non-discrimination standards.

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### **ENSURING THE STABLE FUNCTIONING OF THE PUBLIC BROADCASTING COMPANY OF UKRAINE (UA: PBC) UNDER CONDITIONS OF STAFF REDUCTIOS AND MOBILIZATION**

This paper examines the problem of ensuring the stable operation of the Public Broadcaster of Ukraine (UA "PBC") under conditions of staff attrition and military mobilisation. The client of the analysis is the National Public Broadcasting Company of Ukraine.

During the full-scale war, the Public Broadcaster performs a key function in the sphere of national information security: it provides citizens with reliable and timely information, counters disinformation, and supports the informational resilience of society. Continuous broadcasting is not only a matter of operational capacity but also a prerequisite for maintaining the trust of millions of viewers and listeners across the country.