

- launch investment insurance instruments and blended finance mechanisms in cooperation with international partners (MIGA, DFC) and the Ministry of Finance;

- transform the PPP Support Agency into a service-oriented office providing professional assistance to public partners.

The implementation of the policy will enable the formation of a portfolio of at least 100 projects prepared for competitive selection and the attraction of more than USD 500 million in private investment into pilot reconstruction projects as early as 2026–2027.

The target audiences will receive the following benefits:

- territorial communities – rapid restoration of access to quality municipal services (heating, water, healthcare) without the need to wait for full state budget financing;

- investors and businesses – transparent rules of the game, protection against war-related risks, and access to a reconstruction market worth hundreds of billions of dollars;

- society – improved quality of life and employment opportunities through economic revitalization.

Addressing the problem is directly linked to Ukraine’s European integration trajectory. Effective reform of public investment management (PIM) and harmonization of PPP legislation with the EU *acquis* are explicit requirements of the Ukraine Facility programme regulation. Successful implementation of the recommended policy is a key condition for obtaining EU macro-financial assistance of EUR 50 billion and for further integration into the European economic space.

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**HOW TO TRANSITION TO A PREDICTIVE MODEL
THAT IDENTIFIES RISKS TO PEOPLE IN ADVANCE
AND PROVIDES SUPPORT BEFORE A CRISIS OCCURS**

The problem addressed in this term paper is the insufficient effectiveness of the social support system in Ukraine, which remains largely reactive, fragmented, and focused on outdated categories of the population. The analysis was commissioned by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, which is interested in transforming the support system for vulnerable groups to make it

more proactive, targeted, and efficient in its use of public resources. The ministry is interested in obtaining sound policy recommendations that will enable it to modernize social policy based on contemporary approaches to data processing and a focus on human needs. The problem exists due to historical inertia—the system still relies on formal statuses and outdated approaches, ignoring individual life circumstances. It is unable to identify the vulnerability of citizens in a timely manner, and assistance arrives too late. In the context of full-scale war, internal displacement, economic instability, and growing population needs, such a system is not fulfilling its functions. Therefore, right now, the state must make a qualitative leap in the field of social support, in line with the course of digital transformation and European integration.

Based on the results of the analysis of three policy alternatives, it is recommended to implement the option of full data integration and the introduction of a predictive model for supporting and developing human potential. This option involves the use of a single digital profile of the individual, vulnerability prediction algorithms, personalized social packages, and targeting assistance not only to overcome the consequences of crises, but also to increase the activity and inclusion of recipients. Compared to the current policy or trigger approach, this option ensures proactivity, effective intervention planning, long-term economic benefits, and people's exit from the support system through training, employment, and participation in the economy.

To implement the recommended option, the client should:

- introduce the necessary regulatory changes to allow for the integration of cross-sectoral data in compliance with protection standards;
- provide the technical infrastructure for data exchange and the implementation of predictive analytics;
- create a coordinating body or platform to manage the integrated system;
- train specialists and launch a public information campaign to garner public support.

Expected results include:

- reducing the proportion of households falling into social decline;
- increasing the number of people leaving welfare and moving into active employment (annual growth of ≥ 5 percentage points);
- improved efficiency of public spending through reduced need for emergency assistance;
- creation of a system that promotes inclusion, equal opportunities, and human capital.

The proposed approach is consistent with Ukraine's international commitments under the Association Agreement with the EU, the UN Sustainable Development Goals (in particular, Goals 1, 8, and 10), Ukraine's Digital Transformation Strategy, as well as international experience (New

Zealand, Estonia, the US, the UK) and efforts to move towards predictability and proactivity, moving away from reactivity, which ultimately saves money and, conversely, benefits a number of areas of the state. Its implementation will facilitate the transition to a service-oriented, people-centred state that is capable not only of supporting but also of unlocking the potential of its citizens.

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**HOW TO VERIFY THE SINCERITY OF BELIEFS TO CONFIRM
THE RIGHT TO PERFORM ALTERNATIVE (NON-MILITARY)
SERVICE DURING WAR TIME IN UKRAINE**

This policy analysis examines the systemic failure to ensure access to alternative (non-military) service in Ukraine under martial law, identifying the absence of a legitimate mechanism to verify the sincerity of conscientious beliefs as the cornerstone of this problem. The client for the analysis is defined as the State Service of Ukraine for Ethnic Affairs and Freedom of Conscience (DESS), the central executive body with the expertise to develop and coordinate a legally sound verification procedure. The ultimate decision-making authority for implementing the proposed policy rests with the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

The problem stems from a significant legal gap: while Article 35 of the Constitution of Ukraine guarantees the right to alternative service, the legislative framework for its implementation during mobilisation is absent. This has led to the de facto criminalisation of conscientious objection, with hundreds of citizens facing prosecution under Article 336 of the Criminal Code for draft evasion. This practice contradicts Ukraine's international obligations, particularly under Article 9 of the ECHR, as interpreted by the European Court of Human Rights, and under Article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). The urgency of state intervention is underscored by the Supreme Court of Ukraine's jurisprudence, which places the burden of proving the sincerity of beliefs on the individual, and by the Venice Commission's March 2025 Amicus Curiae brief, which explicitly states that a fair and transparent verification mechanism is a positive obligation of the state, even during wartime. Thus, creating a reliable procedure for verifying sincerity is not merely a technical issue but a precondition for resolving the broader human rights and national security dilemma.