The core causes of the problem include outdated paper-based procedures, fragmented information systems, the absence of an integrated digital registry connecting civil registration offices, medical institutions and administrative service centres, as well as limited accessibility in frontline and de-occupied communities. These factors lead to multiple visits, delays, additional financial burdens and inequalities in accessing essential documents needed for social benefits and inheritance procedures. State intervention is urgent because the ongoing war increases the number of deaths while simultaneously reducing the availability of administrative infrastructure.

Three policy alternatives were analysed. The first option, maintaining the current centralized model, was rejected due to its limited impact on accessibility and its inability to address structural bottlenecks. The second option, a fully centralized digital registration model integrated into the Diia platform, was assessed as desirable but currently unrealistic due to the high cost of implementation, security and data protection concerns. The recommended option focuses on expanding the authority of local self-government bodies and Administrative Service Centres (ЦНАПи) to register deaths. This option offers the most favourable balance of feasibility and impact, ensuring faster service delivery, improved accessibility and reduced bureaucratic workload.

To implement the recommended policy, the Ministry of Justice must introduce regulatory amendments, support the technical integration of registries, provide training for local authorities and Administrative Service Centres personnel and conduct public communication about new procedures. Expected outcomes include reducing registration time to less than three hours in most cases, enabling single-visit completion, ensuring service availability in all communities – including remote and conflict-affected areas. The proposed policy aligns with best international practices and supports Ukraine's broader commitments to digital transformation and EU-oriented administrative reforms.

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HOW TO ADDRESS THE PROBLEM OF ACCESSIBILITY OF THE EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS IN THE TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES (a case study of the Kalynivka territorial community, Kyiv region)

The paper addresses the problem of limited access of children with special educational needs (SEN) to a high-quality and adequately adapted educational

environment within a territorial community. Despite the existence of national standards for inclusive education, a significant number of children with SEN do not receive sufficient support due to human-resource and institutional constraints, insufficient material and technical resources, low digital readiness of Inclusive Resource Centres (IRCs) and schools, as well as weak coordination among participants in the educational process. The client of the analysis is the local education authority, which is interested in ensuring equal opportunities for all children and fulfilling national and international commitments in the field of inclusion. Its interest lies in implementing an effective model for supporting children with SEN, particularly through the use of innovative technologies.

The causes of the problem stem from a combination of market and institutional failures, including information asymmetry, a lack of specialized digital solutions, an underdeveloped market for inclusive educational tools, excessive workload of IRC specialists, and insufficient interagency coordination. The need for public intervention has become particularly urgent due to the growing number of children with SEN, the necessity to modernize the education system, ensure compliance with international standards, and take advantage of new opportunities offered by digital technologies and artificial intelligence.

The analysis considered three policy options: maintaining the status quo, creating a digital library of accessible learning materials, and implementing artificial intelligence tools for data analysis, supporting the work of IRCs, and personalizing educational trajectories for children with SEN. The comparison showed that the third option provides the highest level of effectiveness, as it combines modern technological solutions, partial automation of diagnostic procedures, opportunities for personalized support, and improved quality of managerial decision-making. It also creates conditions for the development of local partnerships between the community, educational institutions, NGOs, and technology providers, whereas the first two options address existing challenges only partially and do not eliminate key systemic barriers.

To implement the recommended option, the client must ensure adequate resource provision (human, technical, financial, and informational), develop local regulatory documents, organize professional training for teachers, establish cooperation between IRCs, schools, civil society organizations, and digital solution providers, and launch an information campaign for parents and the local community.

The expected outcomes of the policy include improved accessibility and quality of education for children with SEN, enhanced diagnostic accuracy, the development of personalized learning pathways, reduced workload for specialists, strengthened institutional capacity of educational institutions, and increased inclusive potential of the community. The benefits extend to children, their parents, educators, and the community as a whole by promoting

individualized approaches, reducing barriers, and creating a more equitable educational environment.

The implementation of the proposed approach is consistent with Ukraine's international commitments, including the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Sustainable Development Goals, and EU recommendations on the development of inclusive and digital education.