Addressing this problem is directly linked to Ukraine's international commitments. Implementing a fair verification procedure is a direct response to EU integration and aligns Ukraine's domestic legislation with its obligations. A proactive, step-by-step policy on alternative service will strengthen Ukraine's reputation as a state governed by the rule of law, demonstrating its commitment to democratic values and human rights even amid a full-scale war, which is crucial for its European integration process.

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PECULIARITIES OF THE INTRODUCTION OF ELECTRONIC VOTING IN UKRAINE IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD

This policy analysis is devoted to analysing the specific features of implementing electronic voting in Ukraine in the post-war period. The problem is that, amid large-scale population displacement, infrastructure destruction, and persistently high security risks, Ukraine is not sufficiently prepared – in institutional, technological, or communication terms – for the safe and legitimate introduction of electronic voting. The client of the analysis is the Central Election Commission of Ukraine, which is interested in maintaining trust in the electoral process and ensuring that citizens can participate in elections in the post-war period.

The problem stems from war-related destruction, large-scale internal and external displacement, high cyber threats, a fragmented legal framework and low trust in public institutions. The traditional paper-based model does not adequately secure participation of internally displaced persons, citizens abroad and people with limited mobility. At the same time, there is no coherent state policy for gradual and secure introduction of electronic voting. Now, in the context of planning post-war recovery and European integration, the state needs a clear strategy in this area in order to prevent ad hoc decisions that could undermine the legitimacy of elections.

The paper considers three policy options:

1) maintaining the current policy of exclusively paper-based voting;

2) introducing a pilot electronic voting project in selected territorial communities in the post-war period;

3) introduce a hybrid voting model (paper + e-voting) at the national level.

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