

DEMINING AS A COMPONENT OF ECONOMIC RESTORATION FOR TERRITORIES DURING WAR AND POST-WAR PERIODS: A FUTURISTIC LOOK AT THE ISSUE

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Justifications for the importance of researching interdisciplinary approaches in the field of mine action are increasingly found in various forms in foreign and domestic scientific sources. Some of the most cited contemporary scientific works are studies by R. Evans, M. Bold, L. Nelson, T. Temple [1], D. Payne, K. Wollen, K. Loughran [2], R. Collins, L. Fragniere, R. Dulce [3], and others. These scholars highlight the multi-vector aspects of demining, most often through the prism of innovation, financial and technical support, as well as in correlation with the provisions of the concept of sustainable development and the digital economy. In Ukraine, however, interdisciplinary work on this issue has only recently begun to develop, as evidenced by the economic and legal vector of research on demining territories conducted by scientists at the V. Mamutov Institute of Economic and Legal Research of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, where the economic and legal determinants of this complex of actions are considered in the context of national security in wartime and post-war periods [4].

Familiarisation with global and national scientific and information-analytical content in the field of demining proves the importance of applying modern approaches and drivers of this process, which have been studied in the context of post-conflict territory restoration. Although there are not many positive cases in this area, the following drivers of demining can be identified:

1. Introduction of innovative mechanisms (in particular, related to innovative financing) and technologies into demining practice; monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of the process at all stages.

2. Planning goals, measures and actions in the field of demining as part of the economic recovery of territories (considering spatial aspects).

3. Implementation of measures and actions in the field of demining, mainly within the framework of long-term international projects and programmes (with traditional types of financing).

Each of the drivers listed above must be thoroughly researched, the results comprehensively analysed, and the feasibility of incorporating them into Ukrainian practice understood. Today, scientific research with a clearly defined practical component in the form of proposals or recommendations for state and local authorities is particularly important, not only stating the need for change (e.g., implementation of innovative financing) in the field of demining but also providing a corresponding roadmap.

In this context, research related to highlighting the role of humanitarian demining in the comprehensive restoration of affected areas is becoming increasingly important. Scientific and applied research in this area will contribute to updating the agenda for demining territories in conditions of war and post-war recovery not only in Ukraine but also in the entire international community, as these issues are being addressed by domestic experts for the first time. Another important aspect of future work is research on demining within the framework of the implementation of state policy in the field of national security, where issues of economic and information security will remain at the top of the agenda of state authorities for a long time to come. In addition, it is important to devote time and effort not only to accelerating the pace of demining territories, but also to forming an appropriate methodological basis for assessing this process within the framework of the restoration of territories affected by hostilities.

Thus, the issue of economic support for demining territories and their subsequent restoration will occupy the highest levels of scientific and applied research for several years to come. From the generalisation of theoretical approaches to the development of clear recommendations aimed at accelerating demining and ensuring its proper quality, it is predicted that the world-class scientific base will highlight these and other aspects at the intersection of economics and security. An important task for Ukrainian territories in the near future may be the formation of a methodological basis for the restoration of post-conflict territories from a conceptual point of view in the context of their sustainable and spatial development, which will further contribute to the formation of directions for improving the economic security of the restoration of Ukraine's territories.

References:

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