Ukraine elaborates the necessary legislation on mine action that will define its own national policy in countering improvised explosive devices as well as tackling the eventual use of those devices by illegal armed groups and terrorists.

During 2014-2015 the demining experts of Ukraine participated in the courses on disposal of specially set explosive devices using modern equipment which were held with the participation of experts from the French Demining Center. These specialists also participated in the training courses on the intelligence, demining and countering the improvised explosive devices at the NATO military facilities in the Slovak Republic.

State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SES) takes measures to inform the population of Ukraine, including in Donetsk and Luhansk regions, how to act upon detection of explosive devices. Relevant mobile groups were established to this end. These groups are provided with special equipment and informative materials to conduct awareness raising campaigns. Such materials (pamphlets, brochures, etc.) were published and distributed on the liberated territories of Donetsk and Luhansk regions. They are mainly aimed at informing schoolchildren about dangers caused by explosive devices and about respective code of behavior.

The official SES website contains a thematic portal for children and parents "Web security space" informing in an easily understood manner on types and signs of explosive devices as well as about required actions when explosive devices are detected.

In 2015 SES participated in the international technical assistance project "Informing the population of the mine risk in Donbass." A number of trainings were conducted among teachers and schools’ psychologists from Donetsk and Luhansk regions in order to train instructors in the sphere of mine awareness.

Ukraine carries out destruction of ammunition stockpiles and anti-personnel mines, elaborates relevant legal norms that regulate the storage procedures and admission to ammunition stocks in order to prevent proliferation of materials that could be used to make improvised explosive devices for black markets, illegal armed groups and terrorists.

On 26 January 2016 Security Service of Ukraine (SSU) representatives had a working meeting with UN demining experts. Parties defined ways, needs and main directions of international aid for humanitarian demining in the Anti-Terrorist Operation Zone (certain areas of Donetsk and Luhansk regions), current threats from mines and other explosive devices that have not yet detonated, aiming to create safe conditions for the locals and delivery of humanitarian aid.

In the framework of international cooperation SSU established working contacts with the International Bomb Data Center Working Group (IBDCWG). The National Police of Ukraine interacts with IBDCWG through its Explosion Management Department serving as a center for collecting and processing the data on illegal use of explosive materials and explosive devices in Ukraine.

Ukraine undertakes relevant measures under the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II as amended on 3 May 1996 and
annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects). We participate in the respective meetings within these legal instruments.

While Ukraine fully adheres to its commitments under the Convention and its Protocols we continue to face the use of the forbidden weapons by terrorists supported by the Russian Federation against us. Improvised explosive devices pose the biggest threat to the civil population of temporary occupied and liberated territories of Ukraine. The terrorists leave behind such devices not only in buildings and paths used by the anti-terrorist operation forces, but also in the places of possible gathering of people in order to wreak havoc. Household items, explosive substances for mining operations as well as unexploded ammunition are used in their production. The most cynical cases the Ukrainian field engineers had to deal with were improvised explosive devices hidden in children’s toys.