INSTITUTIONAL GOVERNANCE DOCUMENT

LABORATORY OF MILITARY ECOTONES

CHARTER

Field Research, Military Contamination Assessment, Remediation Evaluation, and Applied Scientific Development

Version 1.0 | September 2026

Organizational unit	Laboratory of Military Ecotones
Legal entity	New Euro Vision: exhibitions, marketing, research s.r.o.
Company identification	IČO 19260440 | Lidická 700/19, 602 00 Brno, Czech Republic
Legal status	Permanent internal organizational and research unit; no separate legal personality
Governing framework	Framework for the Establishment and Operation of Internal Laboratories

CORE FUNCTION

The Laboratory investigates territories transformed by war and military activity, with particular emphasis on field-based scientific assessment of contamination, environmental change, residual risk, remediation effectiveness, and the conditions under which affected territories may be understood, restored, managed, reused, or considered for future development.

1. Status and Institutional Position

The Laboratory of Military Ecotones (the “Laboratory”) is a permanent internal organizational and research unit of New Euro Vision: exhibitions, marketing, research s.r.o.. It operates under the Framework for the Establishment and Operation of Internal Laboratories and has no separate legal personality.

The Laboratory is designed for project-based work. It may conduct several independent projects simultaneously, including projects in different countries, with different scientific objectives, funding arrangements, operational conditions, and project teams.

Project personnel may include researchers, engineers, technicians, field assistants, drivers, security personnel, interpreters, medical support, logistics personnel, local specialists, administrative staff, and other persons required for safe and effective project execution. Not every project participant is expected to be a scientist or author of the resulting publications.

Corporate governance, contracts, project finance, banking, accounting, insurance, intellectual-property arrangements, project staffing, and project closure are governed primarily by the general Framework and by project-specific documentation. This Charter defines the substantive mission and distinctive field-research profile of the Laboratory.

2. Mission

The mission of the Laboratory is to develop and apply scientifically defensible methods for understanding territories affected by war, military operations, military infrastructure, weapons use, military waste, destruction of infrastructure, displacement of materials, emergency interventions, and the long-term environmental consequences of these processes.

The Laboratory studies the interaction between military disturbance and environmental systems. Its work may address soil, water, sediment, vegetation, ecosystems, built environments, infrastructure, land use, contamination pathways, spatial patterns, temporal change, and the consequences of attempted restoration or reuse.

The Laboratory combines field observation, sampling, measurement, mapping, documentation, laboratory analysis by qualified partners where required, data integration, modelling, interpretation, and methodological development.

3. Military Ecotones as a Research Object

For the purposes of the Laboratory, a military ecotone is understood as a territory or spatial system in which military activity and its consequences interact with environmental, social, infrastructural, and land-use processes in ways that create transitional, unstable, hybrid, or newly formed conditions.

The term is used as an analytical concept rather than as a claim that all conflict-affected territories share identical characteristics. Different projects may define the relevant spatial and temporal boundaries according to the scientific problem being examined.

The Laboratory may study active, recently affected, post-conflict, historically affected, or repeatedly transformed territories where military influence remains materially relevant to environmental conditions or future use.

4. Primary Field-Research Orientation

Field work is a principal mode of activity of the Laboratory. Projects may require repeated presence in difficult, damaged, remote, politically sensitive, or otherwise high-risk environments.

Field activity may include direct observation, environmental documentation, georeferenced recording, photography, mapping, instrument measurements, sample collection, interviews where authorized, inspection of remediation works, identification of potential contamination sources, and verification of information obtained from remote or documentary sources.

The exact field methods used in a project depend on the research question, applicable law, safety conditions, available expertise, and the physical characteristics of the territory.

5. Scientific Assessment of Military Contamination

A central function of the Laboratory is the scientific assessment of contamination and environmental transformation associated with military activity.

- identification and characterization of suspected or confirmed contamination sources;
- assessment of spatial distribution and environmental pathways of contaminants;
- evaluation of soil, water, sediment, vegetation, dust, waste, damaged infrastructure, and other relevant environmental media;
- comparison of affected and reference locations where scientifically appropriate;
- analysis of temporal persistence, redistribution, transformation, or secondary mobilisation of contamination;
- integration of field evidence with historical, military, geographic, remote-sensing, administrative, and scientific information;
- assessment of uncertainty, data gaps, and alternative explanations;
- development of site-specific or project-specific conceptual models of contamination and environmental change.

The Laboratory does not presume that all environmental damage in a war-affected territory is attributable to military contamination. Attribution must be based on evidence appropriate to the project and should distinguish observed conditions, probable relationships, hypotheses, and confirmed causal findings.

6. Relationship to Demining, Explosive Hazards, and Operational Clearance

The Laboratory is not established as a demining organization, explosive-ordnance disposal unit, or operational clearance contractor. Its primary function is scientific and analytical assessment.

Where explosive remnants of war, mines, unexploded ordnance, damaged ammunition, or other hazardous military objects are relevant to a project, the Laboratory may cooperate with competent public authorities, accredited demining organizations, military specialists, security services, or other legally authorized professionals.

Laboratory personnel must not undertake activities requiring specialized explosive-ordnance authorization, licensing, or operational competence unless those activities are performed by

persons and organizations legally qualified for that purpose under the applicable project arrangements.

Demining and clearance information may nevertheless form an important part of environmental assessment, because access restrictions, cleared corridors, residual contamination, removed materials, disturbed soils, and post-clearance land conditions may affect scientific interpretation.

7. Assessment of Remediation and Territory Recovery

The Laboratory may assess the design, implementation, effectiveness, limitations, and environmental consequences of measures intended to reduce, contain, remove, treat, stabilize, isolate, monitor, or otherwise manage military contamination and conflict-related environmental damage.

- baseline assessment before intervention;
- scientific review of proposed remediation or recovery measures;
- field verification during or after implementation;
- comparison between planned and observed outcomes;
- monitoring of residual contamination and secondary impacts;
- evaluation of whether remediation has changed exposure pathways or environmental risks;
- assessment of long-term monitoring requirements;
- development or testing of alternative remediation concepts.

The Laboratory may evaluate remediation without itself acting as the contractor responsible for physical cleanup. This separation may be important where independent scientific assessment is required.

8. Research Supporting Investment and Development Decisions

The Laboratory may conduct scientific and technical investigations in support of investment, reconstruction, land redevelopment, infrastructure, agriculture, water management, industrial reuse, settlement planning, conservation, or other development decisions concerning territories affected by war or military activity.

Such work may include assessment of environmental constraints, contamination uncertainty, residual risk, monitoring requirements, remediation needs, information gaps, and the scientific conditions that should be satisfied before a territory is considered suitable for a proposed use.

The Laboratory provides scientific evidence, analytical interpretation, and decision support. It does not replace the legal, financial, engineering, public-health, permitting, or governmental decisions required for an investment or development project.

The existence of commercial or investment interests does not alter the Laboratory’s obligation to distinguish evidence from assumption and to disclose scientifically material uncertainty.

9. Methods and Methodological Development

The Laboratory may apply established scientific methods, adapt methods from other disciplines, combine several methodologies, or develop original methodologies appropriate to military ecotones and conflict-affected environmental systems.

Methodological development is an independent part of the Laboratory's mission. A project may therefore be undertaken not only to produce a site-specific result but also to test, refine, compare, validate, or create methods for future investigations.

- field sampling and monitoring strategies;
- spatial and geostatistical methods;
- remote sensing and change detection;
- contamination pathway analysis;
- environmental forensic approaches;
- historical and documentary reconstruction;
- comparative site assessment;
- multicriteria evaluation and decision-support methods;
- risk-screening and prioritization systems;
- integrated methods combining environmental, geographic, infrastructural, and historical evidence.

Project documentation should identify whether a methodology is established, adapted, experimental, or newly developed, and should describe its limitations at a level appropriate to the intended use of the results.

10. Scientific Independence and Evidence

The Laboratory may work for public authorities, investors, companies, international organizations, research institutions, communities, foundations, or other clients and partners. The identity of the funder or beneficiary must not determine the scientific conclusion.

Where a project has practical, commercial, political, reconstruction, compensation, or regulatory implications, the Laboratory should maintain a clear distinction between the sponsor's objectives and the evidence produced by the investigation.

Results may be preliminary, conditional, probabilistic, or incomplete. Where uncertainty is scientifically material, it should be stated rather than concealed in order to create a more definite conclusion.

11. Field Safety and Operational Support

Because Laboratory projects may take place in conflict-affected or otherwise hazardous environments, safe access and operational support are integral to project design.

Depending on the project, field teams may require security personnel, trained drivers, local guides, interpreters, communications support, medical support, protective equipment, specialist transport, access permissions, demining coordination, accommodation, evacuation planning, or other logistical measures.

The participation of such personnel is part of legitimate scientific project execution and should be planned and budgeted as necessary project infrastructure rather than treated as incidental expenditure.

No scientific objective requires the Laboratory to expose project personnel to avoidable or unauthorized danger. Field activity may be postponed, relocated, reduced, or terminated when acceptable access and safety conditions cannot be established.

12. Field Records, Samples, and Chain of Information

The evidentiary value of field work depends on the traceability of observations and materials. Projects should therefore establish appropriate procedures for recording locations, dates, personnel, instruments, sampling conditions, identifiers, photographs, field notes, transfers, storage, analytical results, and later transformations of the data.

Where samples are collected, project procedures should define custody, labelling, storage, transport, laboratory transfer, retention, disposal, and any legal or customs requirements relevant to the materials.

Where information cannot be collected under ideal scientific conditions because of access, security, conflict, weather, infrastructure, or emergency constraints, the limitation should be documented so that later users can evaluate the strength of the evidence.

13. Innovation, Inventions, and Intellectual Property

The Laboratory may create new methods, devices, instruments, sampling systems, monitoring systems, software, field equipment, analytical procedures, technical solutions, or other innovations arising from project work.

Potentially protectable results should be identified before public disclosure where reasonably possible. The Company may seek patents, utility models, design protection, copyright protection, database rights, trade-secret protection, contractual protection, or other forms of intellectual-property protection available under applicable law.

Inventorship and authorship must be attributed in accordance with applicable law. Ownership, entitlement to file applications, licences, remuneration where required, and rights in commissioned or employee-created work are governed by the general Framework, applicable law, and the relevant project contracts.

Scientific publication and intellectual-property protection should be coordinated so that premature disclosure does not unnecessarily destroy the possibility of patent or utility-model protection.

14. Cognitive and Scientific Development

The Laboratory is not limited to paid site assessment or the practical evaluation of cleanup projects. It may undertake theoretical, methodological, comparative, exploratory, and long-term scientific work intended to improve understanding of military ecotones and the environmental consequences of war.

Such work may include development of concepts, classifications, models, hypotheses, research standards, experimental methods, comparative datasets, and new questions that are not tied to an immediate commercial deliverable.

The Company may support such activity directly or through external funding, partnerships, grants, publications, intellectual-property development, or later application within practical projects.

15. Cooperation with the Laboratory of Information Systems

The Laboratory of Military Ecotones and the Laboratory of Information Systems are separate organizational units with distinct principal functions. They may nevertheless cooperate on projects where field research and complex information processing form parts of the same problem.

The Laboratory of Information Systems may support projects of the Laboratory of Military Ecotones through database design, information architecture, multilingual processing, archival integration, GIS, remote information consolidation, AI-assisted processing, search systems, provenance management, visualization, analytical workflows, and decision-support systems.

The Laboratory of Military Ecotones may provide field observations, samples, spatial data, environmental measurements, technical interpretation, site knowledge, and research requirements that become inputs to information systems developed or managed by the Laboratory of Information Systems.

A joint project does not merge the two Laboratories. Project documentation should identify their respective functions, responsible personnel, deliverables, and any shared infrastructure.

16. Collaboration with External Organizations

The Laboratory may collaborate with universities, research institutes, ministries, public authorities, municipalities, international organizations, demining organizations, laboratories, engineering companies, environmental consultants, investors, landowners, local communities, non-governmental organizations, security providers, logistics providers, and other relevant partners.

External laboratories or accredited testing facilities may perform chemical, physical, biological, toxicological, radiological, or other analyses when specialized equipment, certification, accreditation, or independent verification is required.

Use of external expertise does not prevent the Laboratory from integrating the resulting information into its own scientific assessment, provided that the source, method, and responsibility for the external result remain identifiable.

17. Outputs of the Laboratory

Outputs depend on the nature of the project and may include both scientific and applied products.

- field survey reports and environmental assessment reports;
- military-contamination assessments and conceptual site models;

- remediation evaluations and monitoring plans;
- investment-support and redevelopment assessments;
- maps, GIS layers, spatial databases, field catalogues, and monitoring datasets;
- sampling protocols, field methodologies, classification systems, and research standards;
- scientific papers, books, conference materials, technical reports, institutional publications, and DOI-identified documents;
- prototypes, devices, software, monitoring systems, inventions, patent applications, utility models, and other protectable technical results;
- decision-support products, risk maps, prioritization systems, and comparative assessments;
- long-term scientific datasets and methodological resources intended for later projects.

18. Publications, Attribution, and Project Contributions

Formal outputs may identify the Laboratory of Military Ecotones as an institutional authoring or responsible organizational unit where institutional authorship is appropriate. Individual scientific authors, inventors, technical contributors, and other project participants should be identified according to their actual contribution and the applicable publication, patent, contractual, or professional rules.

Participation in field logistics, transport, security, administration, translation, sampling assistance, or other project support does not automatically create academic authorship, but significant contributions should be acknowledged where appropriate.

The Laboratory may publish both project-specific findings and broader methodological or theoretical work arising from accumulated experience across several projects.

19. Continuity and Institutional Knowledge

The Laboratory remains institutionally continuous even when individual projects are completed and project teams are dissolved. Its accumulated value includes field methods, research protocols, safety experience, environmental models, comparative knowledge, datasets, technical designs, inventions, publications, and lessons learned.

Where legally and contractually permitted, project experience should be preserved in a form that allows future teams to understand how major conclusions, methods, and technical solutions were developed.

The Laboratory may revise its methods as scientific understanding, field technologies, security conditions, environmental standards, and available analytical tools evolve.

20. Relationship to Project-Specific Documentation

This Charter defines the permanent substantive identity of the Laboratory. Each field project may require substantially more detailed documentation because conditions, risks, participants, jurisdictions, samples, permits, safety arrangements, budgets, and deliverables may differ.

Project-specific documents may therefore define the research question, territory, field methods, sampling plan, safety plan, participating organizations, access permissions, environmental and

legal requirements, financial structure, logistics, analytical laboratories, intellectual-property provisions, publication rules, and acceptance criteria.

Such project-specific detail supplements this Charter but does not redefine the Laboratory's institutional mission.

21. Institutional Formula

The Laboratory goes to the affected territory, establishes what can be observed and measured, separates evidence from assumption, evaluates contamination and recovery, develops better methods where necessary, and converts field knowledge into scientifically usable conclusions for research and informed action.

Its defining competence is the integration of field science, environmental interpretation, methodological development, and applied assessment in territories where war has altered the conditions under which land, water, infrastructure, ecosystems, and human activity interact.

22. Adoption and Version Control

This Charter is issued by New Euro Vision: exhibitions, marketing, research s.r.o. for the Laboratory of Military Ecotones. It is subordinate to the Framework for the Establishment and Operation of Internal Laboratories and should be interpreted consistently with that document.

Material amendments to the mission, legal status, or institutional scope of the Laboratory should be adopted as a new numbered version. Changes in project locations, temporary personnel, technologies, methods, clients, or partner organizations do not by themselves require amendment of this Charter.

Issued by: New Euro Vision: exhibitions, marketing, research s.r.o.

Organizational unit: Laboratory of Military Ecotones

Company Registration Number (IČO): 19260440

Registered office: Lidická 700/19, 602 00 Brno, Czech Republic

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Approved by authorized representative of the Company: Dmitry Nikolaenko