

**The National Council for the Recovery of Ukraine from the
Consequences of the War**

Draft Ukraine Recovery Plan

Materials of the “Justice” working group

July 2022

Introduction

Ukraine has made its civilizational choice in favor of the European trajectory of development, which, among other things, means the conclusive rule of law and justice in all spheres of public policy and public life. The war did not destroy or even stop the functioning of the judiciary and constitutional justice, the prosecutor's office and the criminal justice system, the bar, the notary and the penitentiary system. But it is obvious that today it is important for Ukraine to solve the problems of the justice sector which arose because of the large-scale invasion of the russian federation and these problems need to be solved at the stage of rebuilding our country.

At the same time, one of the most important workstreams in the field of justice should be to bring the russian federation to international legal responsibility for armed aggression, human rights violations and violations of other rules of international law. Ukrainian society obviously demands that the enemy pay for the damage it caused. Since 2014, Ukraine has been taking all possible steps to bring the russian federation to justice while having extremely limited jurisdiction of international judicial institutions. In fact, international legal mechanisms that exist can only give a legal assessment of russia's actions in part. However, the scale of the new offenses indicates that it is necessary to enter into fundamentally new international agreements and create new institutions that will be able to fill existing jurisdictional problems, ensure the principle of inevitability of punishment, and provide Ukraine with proper satisfaction for the offenses committed.

The process of relaunching the judiciary began even before the full-scale invasion of the russian federation as judicial reform is one of the main indicators that Ukraine is ready to integrate with the European Union. Resuming the functioning of the High Council of Justice, the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine, human-centricity that is manifested by making it easier for people to have access to justice and participate in the administration of justice; digitalization of the judiciary is the priority area for overcoming the aftermath of the war.

The large-scale armed aggression by the russian federation against Ukraine has exacerbated problems that exist in the field of constitutional justice. Society is more interested than ever in the functioning of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine which is a position to ensure the supremacy of the Constitution of Ukraine, protect the constitutional order of the state, and ensure human rights and freedoms. Solving problems around the body having constitutional jurisdiction is able to meet the public demand for justice and demonstrate the high standards of constitutional justice to the world. Solving these problems will improve the arrangement of the work of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine and increase public trust to it.

The real challenge in the current lay of the land is to continue the reform launched previously in respect of the prosecutor's office as a body focused on the needs of the state and society which operates on the basis of the principles of professionalism, independence and responsibility. Filling gaps in regulations will help prosecutors improve carrying out their constitutional powers to ensure public prosecution, arranging and administering pre-trial investigations and representing the state in court, including while prosecuting the war crimes committed by the aggressor state in the territory of our country.

An independent system of criminal justice and law enforcement is a requisite component of a democratic state which operates effectively on the basis of the principles of respect for human and civil rights and freedoms. To set up such a system, such issues should be addressed: conducting criminal proceedings during a state of emergency, streamlining the rules of investigative jurisdiction with due regard to the outlines of improving the law enforcement agencies' activities, improving the investigative measures within criminal proceedings,

completing the list of misdemeanors, improving the principles of law enforcement. Achieving these goals will contribute to creating a policy of preventing criminal offenses instead of responding to criminal offenses already committed.

It should also be borne in mind that people's access to a fair and efficient court is impossible without an institutionally developed and independent bar. As for the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine, the bar is one of the important guarantees of observance and protection of the rights of citizens, in particular victims of the consequences of armed aggression. Therefore, the key goals in this area are to align the institutional setup and activities of the bar to the best international standards and standards of the Council of Europe, institutional independence of the bar, creating favorable conditions for effective and quality legal aid to war victims, ensuring full access to justice for them both in Ukraine and abroad.

Specific attention should be given the notary, which plays a significant role as an institution of undisputed civil jurisdiction and preventive justice. Currently, notaries in Ukraine mostly provide offline services, notaries' activities remain bureaucratic, the full range of services are provided in paper form and notarial records and archive are also kept paper form. Aware of this and taking into account the key opportunities, it is now necessary to introduce into notaries' activities modern technologies facilitating people to get this service, as well as to modernize the notary system by improving national legislation and aligning it to European institutions.

The penitentiary system and probation protect society from crime, ensure a balance between enforcing criminal charges and correcting criminals and facilitates their rehabilitation in the community without breaking the law. The hostilities because of which prison facilities were destroyed and damaged, which led to evacuation and relocation of convicts and prisoners has exacerbated the problem of detention conditions which are inconsistent with international standards.

The fact that systemic changes are required, including those caused by the war, makes the transition from punitive to rehabilitation in approaches to working with convicts and prisoners even more relevant. In order for social, educational and psychological work with convicts and detainees to be done, it is necessary to expand the list of tools, improve educational services, useful activities for convicts, effective use of convicts' free time. Further development of the above areas is possible only through coordinated and streamlined work of the state, the civic sector and international partners. The implementation of the intervention planned will be not a formal but a qualitative transformation of the justice system in Ukraine which corresponds to EU best practices, protects the legitimate rights and interests of the state and individuals.

Bringing russian federation to international legal responsibility for armed aggression and violation of other international law rules	4
Fair, independent and accessible court	23
Developing constitutional justice	64
Improving the system of prosecutor's offices	74
Developing criminal justice institutions system	88
Improving the bar. Transformation of the notary system	106
Societal safety and social rehabilitation of convicts and prisoners. Maintaining prisoners of war	125

Bringing russian federation to international legal responsibility for armed aggression and violation of other international law rules

The aggression of the russian federation (rf) against our state at the stage of large-scale invasion is accompanied by mass and flagrant violations of international law. An obvious demand from the Ukrainian society is to bring the russian federation as a state, as well as its particular citizens to responsibility for committing these offenses. At the same time, there are a number of legal challenges along the way. Since 2014, Ukraine has been taking all possible steps to bring the russian federation to justice while having extremely limited jurisdiction of international judicial institutions. In fact, international legal mechanisms in place can only partially, within the framework of specific conventions, give a legal assessment of russia's actions. However, the scale of the new offenses indicates that it is necessary to enter into fundamentally new international agreements and create new institutions that will be able to address jurisdiction-related challenges, ensure the principle of inevitability of punishment, and provide Ukraine with proper satisfaction for the offenses committed.

Substantiating the goals

Given the above, the following main objectives have been outlined as regards bringing rf to international legal responsibility:

- setting up a special tribunal to prosecute the crime of aggression; and
- setting up a national and international mechanisms to seize the rf's assets, that of its citizens or other persons taking part in rf's armed aggression against Ukraine or otherwise support it to compensate for the damage caused to Ukraine.

The scale and nature of crimes committed by the Russian armed forces during a large-scale invasion constitutes a challenge for both national and international criminal justice systems. After more than 40 countries filed applications on the basis of a declaration lodged by Ukraine accepting the ICC's jurisdiction, the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court sent its 'largest-ever' team of experts to launch investigations. However, the ICC has no jurisdiction to prosecute citizens of states that are not parties to the Rome Statute for the crime of aggression. Namely, the fact that top political and military leadership of russia committed the crime of aggression can be considered as the root cause of further committed war crimes and other international crimes by the armed forces of the rf in Ukraine over which the ICC has jurisdiction. Therefore, it is necessary to set up a fundamentally new international criminal mechanism for prosecuting the crime of aggression against Ukraine, which will enable bringing this group of people to responsibility for the crime of aggression quickly and effectively.

Moreover, russia's violation of the laws and customs of war is accompanied by mass destruction of civilian infrastructure, illegal blockade of Ukrainian ports, etc., which causes enormous economic damage to our country. In response to such actions, many civilized states have imposed sanctions against russia, which, among other things, include seizing russian assets in the territories of these states. In order to partially

compensate for the damage caused to Ukraine, it is necessary to conclude fundamentally new international agreements on confiscating these assets and subsequently transferring them to Ukraine.

Expected outcomes and further development

It is expected that the accomplishment of the objectives set will have profound and multifaceted consequences. First of all, bringing Russia to justice through international law tools is a demand on the part of Ukrainian society. Thus, adopting court judgements in favor of Ukraine, international condemnation of the actions taken by top political and military leadership of Russia can satisfy the society's need for justice.

In terms of international relations, achieving the goals will have far-reaching and multifaceted consequences. Depending on specific wording of court judgments, legal victories can ensure a more favourable attitude to Ukraine from the states that usually take a neutral position; these legal victories can become the basis for lodging claims for compensation for the damages caused; they can permanently destroy any territorial claims Russia may have in respect occupied territory of Ukraine etc.

Thus, achieving goals within mechanisms in place should forever secure for Russia a reputation of a country violating international law, which may have a negative impact on both the public and private spheres. Many international companies refuse to work with countries such as North Korea, Iran, Eritrea, etc. Securing for Russia a reputation of a country violating international law should for a long time ensure that Russia is in the cohort of such states.

Although the immediate scope of the special tribunal to be set up to punish the crime of aggression against Ukraine is still under discussion, this mechanism is already seen as a mechanism similar to the Nuremberg tribunal in order to condemn the current Kremlin regime. In the long run, the special tribunal may provide a basis for deputinizing Russia and shaping a non-aggressive, predictable neighbor on Ukraine's eastern borders.

Creating a multi-level compensation mechanism for Ukraine from Russian assets confiscated in third countries, from its citizens/other persons who take part in Russia's armed aggression against Ukraine or otherwise support it will not only facilitate Ukraine's postwar rebuilding, but will also promote consolidation of partner countries around Ukraine and building deep trust between Ukraine and partner countries. In the future, this cooperation will be an important step towards Ukraine being perceived as a state belonging to Western civilization.

Impact of the war on the defined area of analysis:

Key challenges (summarized for the area specified)

The architecture of international judicial institutions in place has a fragmented jurisdiction and cannot ensure full and complete bringing Russia to justice for violations of international law, nor can it provide compensation for the damage caused to Ukraine

Key opportunities (summarized for the area specified)

A strong international coalition around Ukraine can be used to fill the gaps in international justice administration and bring to justice not only Russia as a state, but also all the political and military leadership of Russia involved; moreover, it can create a unique mechanism to compensate Ukraine for the damage caused from foreign assets of the aggressor

Key constraints (summarized for the area specified)

1. Setting up and operations of international judicial institutions is highly time-consuming and costly;
2. The legitimacy of such bodies cannot be supported at the highest level, in particular, by the UN Security Council given Russia's veto power;
3. For the property of the aggressor state and persons related to it to be confiscated and transferred in favor of Ukraine, a special approach will have to be introduced in almost every jurisdiction, some countries need to adopt new laws in respect of that

2	Goals, objectives, stages of the Recovery Plan as per the area			
2.1	Description of problem No.1 to be solved in this area of the analysis:	No international court or tribunal having jurisdiction to investigate and prosecute Russia's top political and military leadership for committing the crime of aggression against Ukraine.		
2.1.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.1.2	Task to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:	Drawing up legal framework to make sure that it will be possible to set up a special tribunal for the crime of aggression against Ukraine.	Setting up a Special Tribunal for the Crime of Aggression against Ukraine (the tribunal is to have jurisdiction to investigate and prosecute the top political and military leadership for the crime of aggression against Ukraine. The tribunal is also not to recognize any immunities of senior officials)	
2.1.3	Deadline within the stage:	till 12/2022	till 12/2023	

2.1.4	Risks related to achieving the objective:	Lack of political will and consent of other states and / or international organizations to set up a tribunal. Trial in absentia is not widespread and is not recognized among international tribunals.	Lack of political will and consent of other states and / or international organizations to set up a tribunal	
2.1.5	Indicator measuring the achievement of an objective	Draft statutory documents (multilateral international treaty and rules of procedure) of the new special tribunal enabling trial in absentia, as well as enforcing the sentence regarding confiscation of the convict's assets and paying compensation to victims from the convict's assets drawn up.	The texts of the multilateral international agreement on setting up a Special Tribunal on the Crime of Aggression against Ukraine and its rules of procedure agreed upon. Their entry into force. The Special Tribunal actually commenced its operations.	
2.1.6	Total amount financial resources required to achieve the objective:			
2.1.7	Link of the objective with other areas:			
2.2	Description of problem No.2 to be solved in this area of the analysis:	No national and international mechanism to compensate for the damage caused by the rf's aggression and, accordingly, no guarantees as to confiscating assets of russians and other persons taking part in rf's armed aggression or of those who in some way support it abroad; no unified approach in shaping state policy during the transition period		
2.2.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.2.2	Task to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:	Introducing national legislation to limit the sovereign immunity of foreign states which will be consistent with international law of other jurisdictions	1. Establishing an international compensation mechanism based on a multilateral agreement between key partner countries and introducing in key partner countries legislation which will ensure confiscating assets of russia, russians/other certain	

			<p>specified categories of persons in order to utilize them to compensate for damages caused to Ukraine</p> <p>2. Drawing up and implementing the Concept in the field of protection and restoration of human rights and fundamental freedoms while overcoming the consequences of the armed conflict on the territory of Ukraine caused by the armed aggression of the russian federation, as well as drafting and approving the government plan for its implementation</p>	
2.2.3	Deadline within the stage:	till 12/2022	<p>1. till 06/2023</p> <p>2. till 12/2023</p>	
2.2.4	Risks related to achieving the objective:	No international compensation mechanism; lack of resources to launch such a mechanism.	<p>1. The achievement of the objective depends on the political will of the participating States.</p> <p>2. Social tension and no consensus in society and among MPs</p>	
2.2.5	Indicator measuring the achievement of an objective	A legislative act on the sovereign immunities of foreign states adopted which is aligned at the contractual level with the laws of other countries in which the seized assets of the russian federation are located	<p>1. A multilateral agreement on a compensation mechanism for Ukraine drafted and concluded; the treaty entered into force; the bodies of the compensation mechanism are operational. Foreign aassets of the russian federation, russians and other persons connected with russian aggression or in some way supporting it used to</p>	

			compensate for the damage caused to Ukraine. 2. The Concept in the field of protection and restoration of human rights and fundamental freedoms while overcoming consequences of the armed conflict on the territory of Ukraine caused by the armed aggression of the russian federation drafted and implemented; the government plan for its implementation drafted and approved	
2.2.6	Total amount financial resources required to achieve the objective:		will incur no extra costs with from the state budget of Ukraine	
2.2.7	Link of the objective with other areas:		1. No link 2. “Improving the system of prosecutor’s offices”, “Developing criminal justice institutions system”, “Societal safety and social rehabilitation of convicts and prisoners. Maintaining prisoners of war”	
3	Current status of implementing program documents in the field of analysis selected as to the problem identified			
3.1	The name of the program document	Brief description of the current status		Name and last name of the member of the group submitting this information
3.1.1.				0
				0
4.	Determining tasks on achieving the objectives from point 2 (for each objective defined)			
	Task (from point 2)	Description of the task to achieve the objective	Deadline	Dependencies of the task on the tasks in other areas, spheres, problems

	Stage 1: 06/2022 – 12/2022			
	Drawing up legal framework to ensure that it will be possible to set up a Special Tribunal for the Crime of Aggression against Ukraine	Task 1. Holding extensive consultations with foreign countries.		
		Task 2. Drawing up draft statutory documents (multilateral international agreement and rules of procedure) of the new Special Tribunal		0
	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025			
	Setting up a Special Tribunal for the Crime of Aggression against Ukraine on the basis of a multilateral international agreement	Task 3. A multilateral international agreement on setting up a tribunal agreed upon and concluded. Measures for its ratification taken.		
		Task 4. Actual start of the Special Tribunal's operations arranged		0
		Task 5. The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court ratified.		
	Stage 1: 06/2022 – 12/2022			
	Introducing national legislation to limit the sovereign immunity of foreign states which will be consistent with international law of important jurisdictions	Task 6. Holding consultations with stakeholders.		
		Task 7. Drawing up and adopting legislation on sovereign immunities of foreign states.		0
	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025			
	Establishing an international compensation mechanism based on a multilateral agreement between key partner countries and introducing in key partner countries legislation which will ensure confiscating assets of russia, russians/other certain specified categories of persons in order to utilize them to compensate for damages caused to Ukraine	Task 8. Holding consultations with countries and international organizations that have imposed sanctions against russia because of its aggression against Ukraine and with other stakeholders as to creating an international compensation mechanism based on a multilateral agreement		
		Task 9. Concluding a multilateral agreement on creating an international compensation mechanism that will enable to (1) determine the process of obtaining		0

		compensation for losses and damages caused by russian aggression, (2) determine sources for compensation, (3) provide a "one stop shop" approach, (4) comply principles of the rule of law and due process, (5) reduce the damages Ukraine suffered as a victim state		
		Task 10. Taking measures to ratify the multilateral agreement		0
		Task 11 Setting up treaty bodies of the compensation mechanism		
	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025			
	Drafting and implementing the Concept in the field of protection and restoration of human rights and fundamental freedoms while overcoming consequences of the armed conflict on the territory of Ukraine caused by the armed aggression of the russian; drafting and implementing the government plan for its implementation	Task 12. Drafting and implementing the Concept in the field of protection and restoration of human rights and fundamental freedoms while overcoming consequences of the armed conflict on the territory of Ukraine caused by the armed aggression of the russian; drafting and implementing the government plan for its implementation	12.2023	0

Fair, independent and accessible court

Introduction of martial law on the territory of the state affected the processes of administering justice by the courts of Ukraine to some extent. However, under such difficult circumstances, the constitutional human right to judicial protection provided for in Article 55 of the Constitution of Ukraine cannot be restricted.

Currently, Ukrainian judiciary needs sustainable development and adjusting to martial law. It should also be borne in mind that judicial reform is one of the main indicators for assessing how ready Ukraine is to integrate with the European Union.

Since the war broke out in Ukraine, the courts and justice sector institutions have been facing many tough and large-scale challenges that require immediate and effective solutions.

At this stage, the priority task is to resume the High Council of Justice operations, without the quorum of which it is impossible to form the

High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine that is in charge of filling the judiciary with professional judges and judges having integrity and is also in charge of filling the vacancies in the Disciplinary inspectors service without which disciplinary complaints against the actions of judges pile up, which need to be considered and decisions need to be made within the timeframes prescribed by law.

Local courts remapping remains a relevant and urgent issue.

To date, the procedure of liquidating local general and commercial courts which were subject to liquidation under the decrees of the President of Ukraine has not been completed.

During 2021, the working group at the Parliamentary Committee on Legal Policy continued to develop a new network of general local courts in connection with changes in administrative and territorial structure.

In course of drawing up the future map of district courts, in addition to other components, there was taken as the basis the need to overcome different levels of court workload, optimize budget costs and streamline the remuneration of judges. Thus, in district general courts with the expected number of 3 judges the number of court staff is up to 6 people per judge, while in larger courts this ratio is about 4 court staff members per judge. At the same time, judges' workload within one instance and jurisdiction differs 12 times in some instances. Thus, in 2021, the Pechersk District Court of Kyiv where the expected number of judges is 36 judges, 20 judges work de-facto, received 71,782 cases (1,994 cases by expected number of judges and 3,589 cases per judge de facto). The Novodnistrovskiy City Court of Chernivtsi region where the expected number of judges is 3 judges, there are 2 judges there de facto, received 589 cases in 2021 (196 cases per the expected number of judges and 294 cases per judge de facto).

Therefore, balancing workload which can be done by remapping the existing network of courts is becoming urgent as on the one hand, the state spends budget funds to maintain courts with small workload and at the same time cannot provide a sufficient number of judges in overloaded courts, which negatively affects opportunities to consider cases within a reasonable timeframe.

It is the remapping (consolidation) of the existing network of local courts, among other things, that aims to create a "judge's office" model which will be aligned to a single way to determine and balance not only the terms of remuneration, but also the judicial workload.

Moreover, remapping of the network of local general courts on the principle of "one district court - one district" (where appropriate and possible), taking into account the resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine from 17.07.2020 № 807-IX "On forming and liquidating districts" will not only save budget funds, but also significantly increase the level of public trust to justice as it is impossible to trust a court where, because of excessive workload, court proceedings take years.

One of the challenges caused by the hostilities is the destruction and damage of the premises of judicial institutions, as well as the theft and damage of material and technical resources of judicial institutions and bodies in the justice system. Rebuilding damaged court premises and building new premises of appellate and local courts and justice sector institutions in accordance with European standards is also a priority workstream on the path of overcoming the consequences of the war.

Another innovative workstream that will improve the quality of court services and access to justice for many citizens is developing e-justice, digitization of elements of court proceedings, implementing E-Court and the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System with due regard to the recommendations of the European Commission on the Efficiency of Justice.

The existing system of enforcing court decisions requires changes. The European Commission and the Committee of Ministers of the

Council of Europe have repeatedly emphasized that it is necessary to change the system of enforcing judgments and applying the best practices of the European Union. Thus, in 2020, reforming enforcement system in respect of court judgements was included in the terms of the Macro-Financial Agreement between the European Union and Ukraine.

The European Court of Human Rights noted that the problem of non-enforcement of court decisions is of a systemic nature, the causes behind which include faults in national legislation, enforcement moratoria and the lack of effective enforcement tools. Non-enforcement or too lengthy enforcement of court decisions is one of the structural issues on the agenda of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe regarding Ukraine, and the number of cases it is overseeing now is 635. A significant part of decisions of national courts that are not enforced are decisions of a non-property nature issued against authorities and other subjects of power.

In view of the tasks put before the Government today as to ensuring functioning of the state economy, building a new effective system for enforcement of court decisions is one of the priorities.

In "Fair, independent and accessible court" workstream, the following main challenges have been identified:

- judicial governance bodies not formed, their faulty operations (duplication of functions, redundant powers, faulty mechanism for bringing judges to responsibility);
- the need to overcome staff crisis in Ukrainian judiciary;
- the need to remap the existing network of courts and bring it closer to the new administrative and territorial system;
- destruction and damage to premises, theft and damage to material and technical resources of appellate and local courts, the need to rebuild them in accordance with European standards;
- insufficient funding of the judiciary;
- slow development of e-justice, digitization of the judicial process, challenges with implementing the E-Court and the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System;
- ineffective use of alternative (out-of-court) and pre-trial dispute settlement mechanisms regulated by legislation;
- the need to introduce direct participation of citizens in the process of administering justice (jury court, justices of the peace);
- low level of voluntary enforcement of court decisions, improper enforcement and non-enforcement of court decisions that have entered into legal force.

Definition of goals. Based on the challenging areas identified, priority objectives and respective measures and deadlines for their achievement have been agreed upon:

- resuming the full-fledged work of the newly formed High Council of Justice and the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine;
- structural modernization and optimization of judicial governance bodies, including carrying out a comprehensive audit of the powers of justice sector institutions (the High Council of Justice, the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine, the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine, the Court Security Service, the National School of Judges of Ukraine and others) in order to eliminate duplicated

functions thereof and provide procedures for efficient use of resources;

- filling full-time positions of judges in the busiest courts of first instance and appellate courts;
- commencing operations of the High Court on intellectual property issues;
- improving the procedures for appointment, dismissal, and disciplinary sanctions in respect of judges;
- remapping the existing network of general courts in accordance with the new administrative and territorial system and present challenges, drawing up and adopting relevant draft laws on the liquidation (reorganization) and formation of local general and specialized courts, as a result of which the number of local general courts is to be reduced by at least three times;
- summarizing the extent of the damage caused, estimating material resources required to rebuild damaged buildings/court premises and rebuild new appellate and local courts in accordance with European standards, with due regard to the projected court map;
- designing typical blueprints of "houses of justice" with due regard to best European practices, construction of new buildings for newly created district courts based on such blueprints;
- ensuring a sufficient financing of the judiciary and solving the issue of remuneration of court staff members by introducing respective legislative changes;
- optimizing court costs, improving court fee administration procedures and sending it directly to the general fund of the State Budget;
- ensuring information and cyber security in information and communication systems and services of the judiciary;
- digitalizing court proceedings, developing remote court proceedings, developing the Unified judicial information and telecommunication system;
- working out the issue whether it is possible to use elements of artificial intelligence in court proceedings;
- developing the use of mediation, implementing the Law of Ukraine "On Mediation";
- improving and expanding the use of the institution of juries, adopting and implementing the Law of Ukraine "On Jury Trials";
- forming the model of the institute of justices of the peace and its approbation; developing and adopting respective legislative framework in case of this institute proves to be feasible.

Definitin of tasks.

To achieve the objectives, specific tasks are defined; carrying them out will contribute to solving respective challenges of the justice system as a whole.

Currently, consolidated proposals have been prepared as to:

- shaping an effective system of judicial governance: honest and professional composition of the High Council of Justice, the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine for the full-fledged performance of their powers;
- remapping the existing network of local courts and aligning it to the new administrative and territorial system; drawing up and adopting respective draft laws on the liquidation (reorganization) and formation of local general and specialized courts based on the principle of "one district court - one district" (where possible and feasible);
- conducting a functional audit of the powers of justice sector institutions so that to eliminate duplicated functions and balancing competencies; drafting respective legislative changes;

- summarizing the damages suffered by courts and justice sector institutions during the full-scale war of Russian state against Ukraine, including because of damage and destruction of court buildings (premises), theft and damage to the equipment, etc.; determining financial indicators, conducting estimations, determining the source of funding (state budget, international technical assistance, donor financial assistance);
- encouraging the parties to use alternative methods of dispute settlement (amendments to procedural codes, the Law of Ukraine "On Court Fees", etc.);
- building infrastructure for information security and cyber protection of courts and judiciary data centers; protection of end points (personal computers, laptops of users), obtaining information security gateways for courts and data centers;
- providing centralized secure storage of documents in the "court cloud" - distributed data centers, while making it possible to store backup copies of information in the public cloud;
- developing the Unified State Register of Enforcement Documents with due regard to architectural requirements for further application of "Big Data" analysis technologies;
- setting forth in legislation the judge's right to free access to information contained in state registers, information systems, data banks, etc. via automated interaction of the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System (through the judge's account) while administering justice;
- study and application of the best world practices and experience of implementing elements of artificial intelligence in court proceedings through cooperation with donor and other international organizations;
- setting forth in legislation the categories of cases that can be considered online, as well as enabling access to information (in particular, public information) exclusively via the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System (in particular, the web portal of the judiciary); preventing the collection of personal data from online services (prohibition of publication of information about the participants in the case).

Expected results. The objectives set can be achieved on time only via coordinated and streamlined work of all parties involved in the reform. It is assumed that the implementation of the interventions planned will influence not only the amendments of the respective legislation, but will actually ensure proper and effective functioning of courts and justice sector institutions during martial law and in the post-war period.

The impact of war on a specific area of analysis:

Because of the full-scale aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, justice in Ukraine is carried out to a limited extent, with a certain balance between the safety of judges, court staff members, participants in the court process and observance of the procedural rights of the parties in the case and the principles of administration judiciary. However, even in such difficult circumstances, a person's constitutional right to judicial protection cannot be restricted since under Articles 10 and 26 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" during martial law, the powers of the courts cannot be terminated. However, in view of the fact that martial law is introduced on the territory of Ukraine, revenues to the special fund of the state budget have significantly decreased, which jeopardizes proper support to the operations of

appellate courts and local courts in the administration of justice. Moreover, judiciary infrastructure was partially destroyed/damaged, there have been thefts and damages to network equipment, the material and resource base of courts and justice sector recorded.

Key challenges (generalized for the area specified):

It is necessary to solve the following challenges, in particular, regarding resumption of the full-fledged work of the newly formed High Council of Justice and the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine; structural modernization and optimization of judicial governance authorities; remapping the existing network of general courts in accordance with the new administrative and territorial system and existing challenges; developing e-justice, digitization of the court proceedings, enabling remote consideration of cases and the resuming court proceedings lost during the wartime; etc. To address a number of issues, it is necessary to draw up and adopt respective legislative amendments.

Key opportunities (generalized for the area specified):

Relaunching the judiciary of Ukraine as the judicial reform itself is one of the main indicators of assessing whether Ukraine is ready for integration with the European Union. Increased public attention to reforming the judiciary. Political will to modernize justice sector institutions and optimize courts. Attracting international aid to rebuild the infrastructure of the courts in order to ensure international standards of the judiciary.

Key limitations (generalized for the area specified):

Security (restriction of operations because of hostilities and martial law).

Financial (restrictions on state budget funding).

Logistics (restrictions as to the movement of judges, court staff, equipment, etc.).

Information (limited opportunities as to receiving and providing up-to-date information on objects in a temporarily uncontrolled territory or in a combat zone).

2	Goals, Objectives, Stages Recovery Plan by spheres			
2.1	Description of problem No.1 to be solved in this area of the analysis:	Judicial governance bodies not formed, their faulty operations (duplication of functions, redundant powers, faulty mechanism for bringing judges to responsibility)		
2.1.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.1.2	Task to be achieved to solve the	1. Renewing the composition of the High Council of Justice. 2. Renewing the composition of the High Qualification	3. Structural modernization and optimization of judiciary bodies, introducing online	

	problem at each stage:	Commission of Judges of Ukraine	congress of judges and electronic voting. 4. Introducing an effective mechanism of bringing judges to responsibility. 5. Reviewing mechanism of judge notifying about interference with his/her activity	
2.1.3	Deadline within the stage:	till 12/2022	till 12/2024	
2.1.4	Risks related to achieving the objective:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - because of hostilities, peculiarities of the legal regime of martial law and other objective and subjective circumstances, respective competitions will not be held and completed. - forming the quoras of the HCJ and the HQCJ is carried out in equal partnership with independent entities – international partners and judicial self-government, and therefore the State cannot be solely responsible for how long these processes will last 		
2.1.5	Indicator measuring the achievement of an objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least 15 HCJ members appointed/elected. 2. At least 11 members of the HQCJ appointed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Functional audit conducted; legislative amendments introduced to eliminate duplicated functions; balanced and not duplicated mandate of judicial bodies and institutions. 4. A disciplinary complaint against a judge is not considered for more than 6 months. 5. Legislative amendments introduced 	
2.1.6	Total amount financial resources required to achieve the objective:			
2.1.7	Link of the objective with other areas:			

2.2	Description of problem No.2 to be solved in this area of the analysis:	It is necessary to overcome the staff crisis in the judiciary of Ukraine (procedures for the competition to fill judicial vacancy are too lengthy; A significant number of judicial vacancies in appellate and local courts; loss of human resources as regards court staff members; the system of higher specialized courts is not fully formed)		
2.2.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.2.2	Task to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:	1. To fill full-time positions of judges in the most overloaded first instance courts. 2. To fill full-time positions of judges in appellate courts 3. To optimize procedures for appointing judges to positions 4. The High Court on Intellectual Property Issues started its operation	1. To fill full-time positions of judges in the most overloaded first instance courts. 2. To fill full-time positions of judges in appellate courts. 3. To optimize procedures for appointing judges to positions. 4. The High Court on Intellectual Property Issues started its operation. 5. Improving the operations of the High Anti-Corruption Court	
2.2.3	Deadline within the stage:	till 12/2022	3. 4. till 12/2024 5. till 12/2025	
2.2.4	Risks related to achieving the objective:	H CJ and H Q C J will not be formed	3. legislative amendments not introduced. 4. H CJ, H Q C J will not be formed. 4. limited financial resources. 5. legislative amendments not introduced, limited financial resources	
2.2.5	Indicator measuring the achievement of an objective	1. The difference in workload does not differ more than 5 times. The number of vacancies in the most overloaded courts reduced by 50% 2. 60 percent of vacancies filled	3. The competition for the position of a judge of any instance does not last more than 3 months. New competitive procedures enable appointing any number of judges. 4. High Court of Intellectual Property operates with the required number of judges 5. HACC and the HACC Appeals Chamber operate with the required number of judges 6. Criminal proceedings in the	

			first instance of the HACC are carried out individually, except for proceedings on especially grave crimes	
2.2.6	Total amount financial resources required to achieve the objective:			
2.2.7	Link of the objective with other areas:			
2.3	Description of problem No.3 to be solved in this area of the analysis:	The need to carry out court remapping, aligning it to the new administrative and territorial structure		
2.3.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.3.2	Task to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:	Remapping the existing network of general courts in accordance with the new administrative and territorial structure and current challenges		
2.3.3	Deadline within the stage:	till 12/2022		
2.3.4	Risks related to achieving the objective:	Constantly changing situation as to the territories under active hostilities, or temporarily occupied territories/territories not under Ukrainian control		
2.3.5	Indicator measuring the achievement of an objective	The number of local general courts reduced by at least three times. The minimum number of judges in a court is 5 judges, the workload per judge in any court does not differ by more than 30%		
2.3.6	Total amount financial resources required to achieve the objective:			

2.3.7	Link of the objective with other areas:			
2.4	Description of problem No.4 to be solved in this area of the analysis:	Destruction and damage of premises, theft and damage of equipment and facilities of appellate and local courts, the need to rebuild them in accordance with European standards, in particular, to ensure the accessibility of court premises and court services		
2.4.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.4.2	Task to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:	Summarizing the scale of damage, calculating the required resources to rebuild the damaged property with due regard to the projected map of the courts. Carrying out a thorough inspection of all damaged buildings to establish financial indicators and estimate the attraction of funds and investments	Rebuilding damaged court buildings / premises and reconstructing new appellate and local courts under international standards, ensuring, inter alia, barrier-free of court premises and court services	Providing newly created (optimized) district courts with staff-only premises. Analyzing the actual lay of land in the premises of existing courts with due regard to the new map of courts in terms of whether they meet construction and architectural standards.
2.4.3	Deadline within the stage:	12.2022	12.2025	12.2032
2.4.4	Risks related to achieving the objective:	Active hostilities taking place in respective territories, temporary occupation of territories. Insufficient funding or limited financial resources. Changing number of damaged/destroyed infrastructure facilities, network and other types of equipment.	Changing number of damaged / destroyed infrastructure facilities, network and other equipment. Complicated logistics. Limited funding for rebuilding damaged courts and premises of justice sector institutions. Insufficient funding for building new courthouses instead of destroyed ones.	Lack of financial resources.
2.4.5	Indicator measuring the achievement of an objective	The total amount of losses determined, financial indicators determined, estimations made, the source of financing determined (state budget, international technical assistance, donor financial assistance). About 34% of the total number of damaged premises or approximately 24 premises of courts and justice sector institutions rebuilt (contingent on whether there are active hostilities in respective territories and whether there are financial resources for that)	The list of premises of courts and that of justice sector institutions which are not feasible to rebuild taking into account the forecasted map of courts defined. Construction works and extensive repairs carried out in respect of buildings / premises, in which it	Standard blueprints of "houses of justice" with due regard to best practices, including international ones drawn up. New premises for newly created district courts on the basis of such blueprints built. 60% of district courts are located in premises that meet all construction and architectural standards and are accessible to less mobile groups.

			is planned to have optimized court-related institutions in the future.	
2.4.6	Total amount financial resources required to achieve the objective:	Allocating budget, attracting funds and investments to rebuild damaged premises of courts and justice sector institutions, carrying out construction works and extensive repairs of court buildings/premises	Allocating budget, attracting funds and investments to rebuild court premises, network and other equipment to ensure proper access to justice for citizens.	
2.4.7	Link of the objective with other areas:			
2.5	Description of problem No.5 to be solved in this area of the analysis:	Insufficient funding of the judiciary.		
2.5.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.5.2	Task to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:	1. Ensuring a sufficient funding for the judiciary. 2. Solving the issue of remuneration of court staff and creating appropriate conditions for court operations	1. Solving the issue of remuneration of court staff and creating appropriate conditions for court operations 2. Improving the procedures for administering court fee and sending it directly to the State Budget general fund	
2.5.3	Deadline within the stage:	till 12/2022	till 12/2023	
2.5.4	Risks related to achieving the objective:	limited financial resources		
2.5.5	Indicator measuring the achievement of an objective	1. The needs of courts in 2022 are 100% financed; 2. Draft law № 6311 of 16.11.2021 on amending the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges" as to solving the issue of remuneration of court staff members adopted. The lowest salary of a court staff member is not less than UAH 12,000. The maximum amount of incentive payments does not exceed 30%.	funds from the court fee go to the State budget general fund	

2.5.6	Total amount financial resources required to achieve the objective:	1. Budget allocations in the amount of UAH 1,324.1 million directed at ensuring the functioning of appellate and local courts, as well as other justice sector institutions by the end of 2022. 2. The estimated need for extra financial resources for 2023 will be UAH 13,348.8 million.		
2.5.7	Link of the objective with other areas:			
2.6	Description of problem No.6 to be solved in this area of the analysis:	Gaps in cyber security of the information infrastructure of courts and other justice sector institutions		
2.6.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.6.2	Task to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:	building basic infrastructure of information security and cyber protection of courts, data centers and user endpoints; storing documents in "court cloud" and storing separate backup copies in public cloud; 100% of software for virtualization infrastructure, databases, courts, etc. are licensed	building backup infrastructure of information security and cyber protection of courts and data centers; building a second backup data center; SOC - Security Operational Center of the judiciary started functioning; obtaining UJITS Comprehensive information protection system certificate	Supporting information security infrastructure operations (service subscriptions, technical support, etc.)
2.6.3	Deadline within the stage:	12.2022	12.2024	12.2032
2.6.4	Risks related to achieving the objective:	inadequate funding; logistics challenges in supplying equipment	inadequate funding; logistics challenges in supplying equipment; poor expertise of SOC specialists; working conditions for cyber security specialists are not achievement-oriented	inadequate funding; obsolete hardware and (or) software
2.6.5	Indicator measuring the achievement of	data centers and operational courts: equipped with information protection gateways and endpoint protection software; use 100% licensed system	data centers and 100% of courts are equipped with backup information security gateways,	proper equipment and software functioning is ensured, required subscriptions and services are available

	an objective	software (OS, databases) and at least 95% application software	judiciary SOC is operational	
2.6.6	Total amount financial resources required to achieve the objective:	643 722	555 514	640 407
2.6.7	Link of the objective with other areas:			
2.7	Description of problem No.7 to be solved in this area of the analysis:	The development of the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System has not been completed. No e-document flow in courts and other justice sector institutions. Courts not having enough computerization tools.		
2.7.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.7.2	Task to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:	Developing the Unified State Register of Enforcement Documents; Developing new software for the Unified State Register of Court Judgements (with due regard to new features provided by procedural codes); Connecting the Kyiv Court of Appeal to the "E-Court" subsystem; Implementing automated compilation and maintenance of the judge's file and personnel records of judges and court staff; Implementing e-document management in the State Administration of Ukraine and its territorial administrations; Providing courts with informatization means	Implementing procedural document flow in general and specialized courts; Implementing automated staff accounting system for judges and court staff members; Implementing analytics and statistics subsystems; Equipping 95% of courts with information technologies in accordance with regulations	Supporting e-services operations, their improvement
2.7.3	Deadline within the stage:	12.2022	12.2025	12.2032
2.7.4	Risks related to achieving the objective:	inadequate funding; legislative amendments changing requirements as to registers; no legislative amendments preventing automated collection of personal data and giving judges the right to access state registers	inadequate funding; mistakes in planning and/or implementing systems	inadequate funding; improper assessment of the needs of judges and system users; untimely updating of components which leads to their being obsolete and irrelevant
2.7.5	Indicator measuring the		introducing the updated procedural document flow	

	achievement of an objective		platform in Ukrainian courts; the functioning of the Unified State Register of Court Decisions and the Unified State Register of Enforcement Documents as part of the UJITS; raising citizens' awareness of e-services	
2.7.6	Total amount financial resources required to achieve the objective:	777 483	727 700	1 195 474
2.7.7	Link of the objective with other areas:			
2.8	Description of problem No.8 to be solved in this area of the analysis:	Narrow spread of the use of electronic tools for remote communication between courts and participants in the legal process (notifying parties, sending documents, familiarizing with case materials via electronic communication)		
2.8.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.8.2	Task to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:	Expanding E-Court features; Introducing additional sources of communication with participants in court proceedings Streamlining automated interaction of EJITS with information resources of other authorities	10% of applications are submitted to court via electronically (via respective account) 95% of the courts are equipped with scanners for filling e-court	Support for the functioning of electronic services, their improvement
2.8.3	Deadline within the stage:	12.2022	12.2025	12.2032
2.8.4	Risks related to achieving the objective:	political risks (no legislative changes), lack of funding, logistics issues	no funding and no legislative amendments, choosing wrong target audience or wrong channel of interaction with potential users	
2.8.5	Indicator measuring the achievement of	courts' need for planetary scanners is 95% covered	10% of applications are submitted via e-court	

	an objective			
2.8.6	Total amount financial resources required to achieve the objective:	125 874	177 698	210 755
2.8.7	Link of the objective with other areas:			
2.9	Description of problem No.9 to be solved in this area of the analysis:	Addressing the issue whether it is possible to use artificial intelligence in the judiciary		
2.9.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.9.2	Task to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:	Drawing up recommendations on the use of AI tools in court proceedings	Using AI tools when searching in the USRCD, the USRED and when predicting the outcome of cases consideration	
2.9.3	Deadline within the stage:	12.2022	12.2025	
2.9.4	Risks related to achieving the objective:	lack of support from international organizations and/or governments in providing information; insufficient amount of information	no aligned vision and no consolidation among stakeholders; inadequate funding; poor qualification of technical specialists	
2.9.5	Indicator measuring the achievement of an objective	systematic analysis of world practices and priority development areas	the efficiency of using artificial intelligence algorithms is more than 90% (in 90% of cases the result obtained meets the requirements and criteria established)	
2.9.6	Total amount financial resources required to achieve the		38 626	

	objective:			
2.9.7	Link of the objective with other areas:			
2.10	Description of problem No.10 to be solved in this area of the analysis:	Developing mechanisms for alternative (out-of-court) and pre-trial settlement of disputes		
2.10.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.10.2	Task to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:		Improving the procedure of settling the dispute with the participation of a judge	1. Encouraging the use of out-of-court methods of dispute settlement, for certain categories of cases, establishing a mandatory pre-trial dispute settlement procedure using mediation and other practices. 2. Developing mediation
2.10.3	Deadline within the stage:		till 12/2025	till 12/2026
2.10.4	Risks related to achieving the objective:			
2.10.5	Indicator measuring the achievement of an objective		the number of cases resolved via the dispute resolution procedure with the participation of a judge increased by 10%	1. The number of cases subject to a mandatory pre-trial dispute settlement procedure increased. A list of such categories of disputes defined; the number of a mediation clause included in contracts and mediation agreements concluded increased by 5%; the number of referrals to mediation in the categories of disputes where amicable settlement is expedient increased by 2%. The number of mediators in the register of mediators increased by 10%
2.10.6	Total amount financial resources required to achieve the			

	objective:			
2.10.7	Link of the objective with other areas:			
2.11	Description of problem No.11 to be solved in this area of the analysis:	Introducing direct participation of citizens in the court proceedings (jury trial, justices of the peace)		
2.11.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.11.2	Task to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:		Improving and expanding engagement of jurors	Shaping of the model of the institute of justices of the peace and its approbation (if feasible).
2.11.3	Deadline within the stage:		till 12/2025	till 12/2030
2.11.4	Risks related to achieving the objective:			
2.11.5	Indicator measuring the achievement of an objective		the Law of Ukraine “On Jury Trial” adopted	legislative amendments introduced
2.11.6	Total amount financial resources required to achieve the objective:			
2.11.7	Link of the objective with other areas:			
2.12	Description of problem No.12 to be	Improper enforcement and non-enforcement of court decisions that have entered into force		

	solved in this area of the analysis:			
2.12.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.12.2	Task to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:	Facilitating operations of the system for enforcing court decisions and decisions of other bodies during martial law	1. Digitization of enforcement proceedings 2. Ensuring enforcement of ECtHR judgements by Ukraine (Ivanov, Burmych case group), (including the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe)	
2.12.3	Deadline within the stage:	till 12/2022	till 12/2025	
2.12.4	Risks related to achieving the objective:			
2.12.5	Indicator measuring the achievement of an objective	1. The draft law on the peculiarities of enforcing decisions during martial law registered in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine 2. Legal framework regarding the peculiarities of enforcing decisions during martial law adopted	1. Legal framework as to mandatory connection and participation of banks in the information interaction between enforcement officers and banks (revised with due regard to comments of the Ministry of Justice and draft law 5660 adopted or a resolution of the National Bank of Ukraine providing for mandatory obligation to connect banks to the ASEP and for banks to participate in the automated garnishment of debtors' funds on accounts adopted) 2. Enabled service of enforcement documents using the Unified State Register of Enforcement Documents 3. The draft law on the lifting	

			moratoria that make enforcing court decisions more complicated registered in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine 4. The draft law on introducing effective and efficient judicial control over the enforcement of decisions registered in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine 5. The draft law on the effective procedure for establishing or changing the method or manner of enforcing decisions of a non-property nature registered in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine 6. Draft law 5660 (On enforcement of decisions) revised, taking into account observations of the Ministry of Justice, and adopted. 7. The number of court decisions enforced has actually increased	
2.12.6	Total amount financial resources required to achieve the objective:			
2.12.7	Link of the objective with other areas:			
3	Current status of implementing program documents in the field of analysis selected as to the problem identified			
3.1	The name of the program document	Brief description of the current status		Name and last name of the member of the group submitting this information
3.1.1.	Concept of the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System	Work on developing and implementing UJITS started in 2018, were not completed because of lack of funding		
4	Definition of tasks to achieve goals from point 2 (for each objective set)			
	Task (from para 2)	Description of the task to achieve	Deadline	Task dependency on other workstreams,

		the objective		areas, problems
	Stage 1: 06/2022 – 12/2022			
	Renewing the composition of the High Council of Justice	Task 1. The President of Ukraine announces a competition for the vacant position of a member of the HCJ		
		Task 2. Congresses (conferences) are convened by competent entities the agenda of which includes electing members of the HCJ		
		Task 3. The Secretariat conducts a special background check of candidates for the positions of members of the HCJ		
		Task 4. The Ethics Council conducts integrity checks of HCJ candidates		
		Task 5. Entities in charge of electing/appointing members of HCJ elect/appoint HCJ members		
	Renewing the composition of the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine			
		Task 6. The competition commission resumes its operations and conducts a competition for the position of a member of the HQCJ. The High Council of Justice appoints members of the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine		
	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025			
	Structural modernization and optimization of judicial governance bodies, introducing online congress of judges and electronic voting	Task 7. Conducting a comprehensive audit of the powers of justice sector institutions (HCJ, HQCJ, SJA, CSS, NSJU and others) to eliminate duplicated functions, ensure procedures for effective use of resources		
		Task 8. Drawing up draft		

		legislative acts regarding revision of powers and functions of justice sector institutions		
		Task 9. Adopting relevant laws and their implementation		0
	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025			
	Improving the mechanism for bringing a judge to disciplinary responsibility	Task 10. Drawing up and adopting respective legislative amendments		
	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025			
	Reviewing the mechanism for the judge to notify that his/her activities have been interfered with;	Task 11. Drawing up and adopting respective legislative amendments		
	Stage 1: 06/2022 – 12/2022			
	Fill full-time positions of judges in the most overloaded first instance courts.	Task 12. The President of the Supreme Court announces the procedure for secondment to the busiest courts for all judges		
		Task 13. Judges are seconded from the least loaded courts to the most loaded courts (both from the first instance courts and from appellate courts)		
	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025			
		Task 14. Competitions for vacant positions are held in accordance with new procedures – providing courts with the necessary server and computer equipment, and IT tools, as envisaged in the regulations;		

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - introduction of the principles of Good Data Governance – data management and transition from reporting to strategic forecasting; - finalization of the electronic court, including video conferencing software, eCourt mobile application; - implementation of the principles of minimizing the amount of information entered by the user, as well as one-time entry and multiple use of data; - creation of the judiciary contact center; - promotion of electronic court services, creation of educational and informational programs and materials, user training, cooperation with mass media 		
	Stage 1: 06/2022 – 12/2022			
	Fill full-time positions of judges in appellate courts	Task 15. Introducing the possibility of secondment of judges of the first instance who are in office for more than 5 to 10 years from courts with moderate workload to courts of appellate instance with a significant shortage of judges		

	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025			
		Task 16. Holding a competition to fill judicial positions in appellate courts in accordance with new procedures		
	Stage 1: 06/2022 – 12/2022			
	Optimize procedures for appointing judges to positions	Task 17. Development of draft legislative acts on revision of procedures for appointing judges to positions		
	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025			
		Task 18. All judges are appointed based on the results of the competition (selection to be canceled)		
		Task 19. Judges with work experience should have a priority in career development and “horizontal transfer” (for example, appointment from a district court to a regional center)		0
		Task 20. Quotas (from 10% to 50%) are introduced for NON-JUDGES, while competitive procedures for them are conducted separately from judges (this will only apply to the appellate and cassation instances, since the first-		

		competition at the first instance is held only for NON-JUDGES)		
		Task 21. All exams within the competitions are held with minimum “human” interference		0
		Task 22. Adoption of relevant laws and their implementation		0
	Stage 1: 06/2022 – 12/2022			
	The High Court on Intellectual Property Issues started its operation	Task 23. Completion of competitions to fill judicial positions in the High Court on Intellectual Property and its Appeals Chamber		
	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025			
		Task 24. Organizational and financial conditions in place for the Court to start working		
	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025			
	Improving the operations of the High Anti-Corruption Court	Task 25. Adopt a decision on increasing the number of judges in the High Anti-Corruption Court and the Appeals Chamber of the High Anti-Corruption Court		
		Task 26. Hold selection to fill vacant judicial positions in the High Anti-Corruption Court and the Appeals Chamber of the High Anti-Corruption Court with the		0

		involvement of the Public Council of International Experts		
		Task 27. Develop and adopt a draft law, according to which the panel hearing of crimes at HACC in the first instance will be carried out by one judge, except for hearings of special serious crimes		0
	Stage 1: 06/2022 – 12/2022			
	Remapping the existing network of general courts in accordance with the new administrative and territorial structure and current challenges	Task 28. Conduct analysis of the existing network of local courts, prepare proposals for its optimization and bringing it in line with a new administrative-territorial system		
	.	Task 29. Eliminate courts in remote cities logistic support (restoration) of which is impractical from the financially standpoint. Premises to be transferred (for a fee/free of charge) to the balance of territorial communities for the formation of Transparent Offices, including with the service of remote participation in court hearings using electronic means of communication.		0
		Task 30. Development and		0

		adoption of relevant draft laws on the liquidation (reorganization) and creation of local general and specialized courts		
		Task 31. Legislative changes developed and adopted		0
	Stage 1: 06/2022 – 12/2022			
	Summarizing the scale of damage, calculating the required resources to rebuild the damaged property with due regard to the projected map of the courts. Carrying out a thorough inspection of all damaged buildings to establish financial indicators and estimate the attraction of funds and investments.	Task 32. Summarizing the scale of damage, calculating the necessary material resources for the restoration of damaged property, taking into account the projected map of courts	12.2022	Active hostilities in the relevant territories, temporary occupation of territories. Insufficient funding or limited financial resources. Change in the number of damaged/destroyed infrastructure objects, network equipment, facilities and resources.
		Task 33. Conduct a thorough inspection of damaged court buildings (where possible, taking into account the conditions of martial law, active hostilities, temporary occupation of territories, etc.) to form financial indicators and calculate the attraction of funds and investments.	12.2022	
		Task 34. Preparation of appropriate design and estimate documentation	12.2022	
		Task 35. Allocation of budget, attraction of funds and investments for restoration of the destroyed premises of courts and justice	12.2022	

		system bodies and institutions		
	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025			
	Rebuilding damaged court buildings / premises and reconstructing new appellate and local courts under international standards, ensuring, inter alia, barrier-free of court premises and court services	Task 36. The list of premises of courts and judicial institutions, which are impractical to restore, taking into account the projected map of courts, is drafted.	6.2023	Change in the number of damaged/destroyed infrastructure objects, network equipment, facilities and resources. Complicated logistics. Limited funding for restoration of damaged premises of courts and justice system bodies. Insufficient funding for the construction of new court buildings instead of destroyed ones.
		Task 37. Carrying out construction works and major repairs of buildings/premises, which are designated for the optimized judicial institutions in the future.	2023-2025	
		Task 38. Allocation of budget, attraction of funds and investments for restoration of court premises, network equipment, facilities and resources, with the aim of ensuring proper access to justice for citizens	2023-2025	
	Stage 3: 01/2026 – 12/2032			
	Providing newly created (optimized) district courts with staff-only premises. Analyzing the actual lay of land in the premises of	Task 39. Analysis of the real state of the premises of existing courts, taking into account the new map of courts, as to their compliance	12.2026	Lack of financial resources.

	existing courts with due regard to the new map of courts in terms of whether they meet construction and architectural standards.	with construction and architectural standards		
		Task 40. Development of typical projects of “houses of justice’ taking into account best practices, including international ones. Construction of new buildings for the newly created district courts based on such projects	2026-2032	
	.	Task 41. Allocating budget, attracting funds and investments for the construction of new court buildings	2026-2032	
	Stage 1: 06/2022 – 12/2022			
	Ensuring a sufficient funding for the judiciary	Task 42. Making appropriate amendments to the Law of Ukraine “On the State Budget of Ukraine for 2022” and increasing budget allocations under budget program 0501020 “Ensuring the administration of justice by local and appellate courts and the functioning of the justice system bodies and institutions”	12.2022	Lack of financial resources.
		Task 43. Budget allocations	12.2022	

		amounting to 1,324.1 million UAH allocated to ensure the operation of appellate and local courts, and of other justice system institutions until the end of 2022.		
		Task 44. Ensuring 100 percent financing of courts and justice system bodies and institutions in 2022	12.2022	
	Stage 1: 06/2022 – 12/2022			
	Solving the issue of remuneration of court staff and creating appropriate conditions for court operations	Task 45. Draft law No. 6311 dated 16.11.2021 on amendments to the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges” regarding the regulation of the remuneration of court employees adopted	12.2022	
	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025			
		Task 46. Allocation of additional funds from the state budget for the specified purposes.	2023-2025	
	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025			
	Improving the procedures for administering court fee and sending it directly to the State Budget general fund	Task 47. Development and adoption of relevant legislative amendments		0
	Stage 1: 06/2022 – 12/2022			
	Ensuring information and	Task 48. Building the	12.2022	adequate funding from the state budget

	cybersecurity in the information and telecommunication systems and services of the judiciary	infrastructure of information security and cyber protection of courts and data centers of the judiciary; protection of endpoints (personal computers, laptops of users). Purchase of information security gateways for courts and data centers.		or donor assistance is needed
		Task 49. Legalization of virtualization infrastructure software and databases of distributed data centers	12.2022	adequate funding from the state budget or donor assistance is needed
		Task 50. Legalization of court software	12.2022	adequate funding from the state budget or donor assistance is needed
		Task 51. Provision of centralized secure storage of documents in the “court cloud” - distributed data centers, with the possibility of storing backup copies of information in public clouds	12.2022	
	Digitization of court proceedings, development of remote justice, building up UJITS	Task 52. Integration of the procedural document flow system of the Kyiv Court of Appeal with the electronic court	12.2022	adequate funding from the state budget or donor assistance is needed
		Task 53. Introduction of a centralized electronic general document flow system in the SJA of Ukraine and its territorial units	12.2022	adequate funding from the state budget or donor assistance is needed
		Task 54. Development of the Unified State Register of	12.2022	adequate funding from the state budget or donor assistance is needed

		Writs of Executions taking into account architectural requirements for further application of “Big Data” analysis technologies		
		Task 55. Development of the Unified State Register of Court Decisions taking into account architectural requirements for the further application of “Big Data” analysis technologies	12.2022	adequate funding from the state budget or donor assistance is needed
		Task 56. Introduction of a centralized secure system for the automated creation, maintenance, and publication of judicial dossiers, personnel records of judges and court staff	12.2022	adequate funding from the state budget or donor assistance is needed
		Task 57. Provision of IT tools to courts (server and computer equipment) for proper functioning of the infrastructure of courts; work of judges and court staff in accordance with existing regulations	12.2022	adequate funding from the state budget or donor assistance is needed
		Task 58. Legislative consolidation of the judge’s right to free access, when administering justice, to information contained in state registers, information systems, data banks, etc.	12.2022	

		using the means of the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System (through the judge's electronic cabinet)		
		Task 59. Implementation of automated interaction (application programming interface) with the services of Ukrposhta and the print center to speed up and reduce the cost of sending documents to parties (receiving from parties)	12.2022	support of international donor organizations is needed
	Using artificial intelligence in the administration of justice	Task 60. Study of the best world practices and experience of implementing artificial intelligence in the administration of justice through cooperation with donor and other international organizations	12.2022	
	Ensuring barrier-free court proceedings	Task 61. Legislative consolidation of the categories of cases that can be heard online, as well as the possibility of access to information (in particular, public information) exclusively through the means of the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System (in particular, the web portal	12.2022	

		of the judiciary); preventing the collection of personal data from online services (prohibition of publication of information about the participants in a case)		
		Task 62. Legislative consolidation of the SJA's of Ukraine right to oversee compliance with the obligation to register official electronic addresses in UJITS, by introducing amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges" and to the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses	12.2022	adequate funding from the state budget or donor assistance is needed
		Task 63. The need for legislative regulation of the issue of expanding the possibilities of remote justice	12.2022	
		Task 64. Providing judges with full access to the information of the Unified State Demographic Register; signing the relevant Protocol on interaction with the SJA and the SMS so that judges could obtain information from the Unified State Demographic Register	12.2022	
		Task 65. Providing the courts with the required number of	12.2022	adequate funding from the state budget or donor assistance is needed

		scanners that will allow converting case files from hardcopies to electronic form, which will allow access to the case files from electronic cabinets of participants		
Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025				
	Ensuring information and cybersecurity in the information and telecommunication systems and services of the judiciary	Task 66. Completion of the construction of the infrastructure of information security and cyber protection of courts and data centers; organization of the Security Operational Center (SOC) of the judiciary	12.2023	adequate funding from the state budget or donor assistance is needed
		Task 67. Certification of the infrastructure of cyber protection of courts and data centers for the possibility of transmitting restricted information, while encrypted, through unprotected communication channels	12.2024	
		Task 68. Creation of the second backup data center of the judiciary and provision of reserved data transmission channels	6.2023	adequate funding from the state budget or donor assistance is needed
	Digitization of court proceedings, development of remote justice, building up UJITS	Task 69. Implementation of centralized electronic procedural document flow of general courts	12.2023	adequate funding from the state budget or donor assistance is needed
		Task 70. Implementation of	12.2024	adequate funding from the state budget

		centralized electronic procedural document flow of specialized courts		or donor assistance is needed
		Task 71. Introduction of the Unified State Register of Court Decisions, taking into account architectural requirements for the further application of “Big Data” analysis technologies	12.2023	adequate funding from the state budget or donor assistance is needed
		Task 72. Introduction of the Unified State Register of Writs of Execution , taking into account architectural requirements for further application of “Big Data” analysis technologies	12.2023	adequate funding from the state budget or donor assistance is needed
		Task 73. Development and introduction of a subsystem of analytics, statistics, planning, which uses big data when building reports according to the specified parameters and for the selected time period	6.2024	adequate funding from the state budget or donor assistance is needed
		Task 74. Introduction of Good Data Governance, which are the principles of data management, which will lay the structure of further conceptual approaches to architecture and data models and allow, with minimal errors, recording, monitoring,	12.2025	

		analyzing and forecasting all key indicators of court operation and ensuring, on this basis, the transition to strategic forecasting development		
	Using artificial intelligence in the administration of justice	Task 75. Introduction of artificial intelligence mechanisms in services for predictive search of decisions in the Unified State Register of Court Decisions, the Unified State Register of Writs of Execution	12.2024	adequate funding from the state budget or donor assistance is needed
		Task 76. Use of artificial intelligence to depersonalize the texts of court decisions before their open publication	12.2024	adequate funding from the state budget or donor assistance is needed
		Task 77. Use of artificial intelligence to predict the outcome of a court trial based on the results of analysis of the text of a claim	12.2024	adequate funding from the state budget or donor assistance is needed
		Task 78. Introduction of artificial intelligence for the purpose of independent determination of the qualification level of a judge and a judicial candidate for the purposes of addressing issues relating to judicial career (competition (transfer) to a judicial position, professional development,	12.2023	adequate funding from the state budget or donor assistance is needed

		<p>qualification evaluation (ability to administer justice in the relevant court), disciplinary proceedings etc). Evaluation criteria: 1) competence (professional, personal, social, etc.); 2) professional ethics; 3) integrity. The assessment of the judge's or judicial candidates' suitability to the position will be carried out on the basis of data contained in the automatically generated dossiers by comparing the quantitative and qualitative indicators of the dossier against admissible model indicators</p>		
		Task 79. Involvement of a wide range of stakeholders to establish priority areas for its use in UJITS, their implementation and continuous improvement	12.2025	support of international donor organizations is needed
	Ensuring barrier-free court proceedings	Task 80. Finalization of the electronic court and software that allows participation in the court session via video conference; mobile application eCourt; implementation of the principles of minimizing the	12.2025	

		amount of information entered by the user, as well as one-time entry and multiple use of information		
		Task 81. Improvement of the mechanism of delivery of court notices and summonses, in particular by using messengers (creation of a contact center), which will allow combining all communication channels (telephone, e-mail, messengers) with participants in court cases and choosing the fastest and the cheapest mean to send summonses, messages etc.	6.2024	adequate funding from the state budget or donor assistance is needed
		Task 82. Promotion of electronic court services, creation of educational and information programs and materials, training of users, cooperation with mass media	12.2024	adequate funding from the state budget or donor assistance is needed
Stage 3: 03/2026 – 12/2032				
	Digitization of court proceedings, development of remote justice, building up UJITS	Task 83. Support for the functioning of the information security infrastructure (service subscriptions, technical support, etc.)	12.2032	proper financing within the framework of the state budget is needed
	Digitization of court proceedings, development of	Task 84. Support for the functioning of electronic	12.2032	proper financing within the framework of the state budget is needed

	remote justice, building up UJITS	services, their improvement		
	Ensuring barrier-free court proceedings	Task 85. Support for the functioning of electronic services, their improvement	12.2032	proper financing within the framework of the state budget is needed
	Stage 3: 01/2026 – 12/2032			
	Encouraging the use of out-of-court methods of dispute settlement, for certain categories of cases, establishing a mandatory pre-trial dispute settlement procedure using mediation and other practices.	Task 86. Development and adoption of legislative changes		
		Task 87. Implementation of measures to increase public awareness of mandatory pre-trial dispute settlement		
	Stage 3: 01/2026 – 12/2032			
	Development of mediation	Task 88. Development of the Action Plan for the implementation of the Law of Ukraine “On Mediation”. Carrying out a broad public outreach campaign explaining the essence of mediation.		
		Task 89. Promotion of assistance in facilitating access to mediation by primary free legal aid		

		providers. Organizingp the collection of statistics on mediation		
		Task 90. Development of judicial mediation. Itroduction of a mechanism to ensure the implementation of international mediation-based deispute settlement agreements		
		Task 91. Development of training programs on mediation for legal professionals, representatives of public authorities and local self-government. Approval of the state standard of a social service of mediation		
	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025			
	Improving the dispute settlement procedure with the participation of a judge	Task 92. Improvement of legal regulation of the dispute settlement procedure with the participation of a judge (DSPJ) The assessment of the judge's or judicial candidates' suitability to the position will be carried out on the basis of data contained in the automatically generated dossiers by		

		comparing the quantitative and qualitative indicators of the dossier against admissible model indicators		
		Task 93. Improvement of forms of statistical accounting for the purpose of collecting initial data for analysis of effectiveness and recurrence to DSPJ.		0
		Task 94. Conducting training of judges on dispute settlement with the participation of a judge		
	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025			
	Improving and expanding engagement of jurors	Task 95. Adoption and implementation of the Law of Ukraine “On Jury Trial”		
		Task 96. Establishing procedural safeguards for impartiality of jurors and introducing a transitional period for the introduction of this institute		0
	Stage 3: 01/2026 – 12/2032			
	Shaping of the model of the institute of justices of peace and its approbation (if feasible).	Task 97. Formation of a model of the institute of justices of the peace and its approbation. Development and adoption of a legislative framework in		0

		case if introducing such institute.is deemed reasonable		
	Stage 1: 06/2022 – 12/2022			
	Facilitating operations of the system for enforcing court decisions and decisions of other bodies during martial law	Task 98. Implementation of measures to regulate the peculiarities of enforcement of decisions under martial law		0
	.	Task 99. Addressing the issue of procedural terms within the enforcement proceedings under martial law		0
		Task 100. Easing the deadlines for making decisions and taking enforcement actions by EOs		0
		Task 101. Review of the debtor's obligations within the enforcement proceedings during martial law		0
	.	Task 102. Addressing the issue of crediting the funds collected from a debtor, which have not been claimed by the claimant within one year, to the account for financing the Armed Forces		0
		Task 103. Regulation of the procedure for resuming enforcement proceedings in the event of their destruction		0

		(loss) during wartime		
		Task 104. Improving regulation of the activities of PEOs		0
		Task 105. Addressing the issue of enforcement of writs of execution, the place of execution of which is: a temporarily occupied territory as a result of military aggression of the Russian Federation or a territory located in the area of military operations (hostilities)		0
	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025			
	Digitization of enforcement proceedings	Task 106. Establishing electronic interaction with bodies, institutions and banks in the process of enforcement of decisions		0
		Task 107. 100% of banks are connected to ASEP to ensure automated seizure of debtors' funds in bank accounts under enforcement proceedings		
		Task 108. Implementation of the Unified State Register of Writs of Execution. Establishment of information interaction between the Unified State Register of Writs of Execution and the		0

		ASEP									
	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025										
	Ensuring enforcement of ECtHR judgements by Ukraine (Ivanov, Burmych case group), (including the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe)	Task 109. Introduction of automatic enforcement of court decisions issued against the State.									
		Task 110. Cancellation of moratoria that complicate the enforcement of court decisions			0						
		Task 111. Introduction of effective and efficient judicial control over the execution of court decisions									
		Task 112. Introduction of an effective procedure for establishing or changing the method or order of execution of non-property decisions			0						
		Task 113. Improvement of the procedure for the enforcement of decisions undero which the debtor is obliged to perform certain actions or refrain from them			0						
5	List of nation-wide projects for the implementation of the task from para 4 (for the corresponding task)										
	Description of the project to	Justification of the project	Qualitative indicators	Economic effect (impact on GDP, budget,	Main responsible	Estimated need	Proposed sources	Necessary regulatory	Adjacent sphere of regulation	Name and last	Status of the projec

	task No. from para 4		rs of project impleme ntation	employment, etc.)	publi c autho rity	for fundi ng (mln. UAH)	of funding	framewor k	of EU law (general comment)	name of the person who makes the propos al	t in the group
5. 1	The project of building a Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunications System and providing IT tools to courts	meeting the requirements of procedural legislation and the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges” so far as ensuring the functioning of UJITS	improvin g access to justice, impleme nting electroni c justice tools, phased impleme ntation of the UJITS subsys tems	It will reduce the courts’ expenses for postal correspondence and for the formation of case files in hard copies. It will optimize the internal processes of document flow, as well as reduce time spent on obtaining information from other authorities	State Judicial Administration, Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine	2526 (for 2022-2024)	International technical aid; charity; loans from international financial organizations. If possible, state budget	Amending procedural codes as to the extension of the toolkit of remote communication between the court and the participants to a trial			
5. 2	Provision of newly created (optimized) district courts with premises	The need for the project is to provide the newly created district courts with premises that would be built in accordance with	Ensuring the implementation of proper, effective judicial proceedings in	Optimization of the state budget expenditures, including for the maintenance of court premises, payment of salaries to court staff	State Judicial Administration of Ukraine	The approximate need for financing can be determined	State Budget of Ukraine Donor financial aid from international organizat				

		European standards. Analysis of the real state of the premises of the existing courts, taking into account the new map of the courts, as to their compliance with construction and architectural regulations, will be the first step in achieving this goal. Development of typical projects of “houses of justice” while taking into account best practices, including international ones, and construction	accordance with European standards ; improving the citizens’ access to justice			after the formation of district courts and the approval of the necessary number of judges in each district court, taking into account the indicator of the area of minimum space	ions. International technical aid Funds raised from other sources that are not prohibited by law.				
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--

		of new premises for newly created district courts based on projects.				per judge, established by the State Building Regulations					
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Development of the Constitutional Justice

The large-scale armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, in general, did not create new problems, but significantly exacerbated the existing ones, in the field of constitutional justice. The everlasting “need for reforming” was either postponed for an indefinite term or carried out hastily without proper public discussion and expert analysis. At the same time, under martial law, the operation of any state body becomes specific, and its timely regulation will ensure the proper functioning of the body itself and promote the rapid recovery and development of the whole country in the postwar period.

The society is interested, as never before, in the operation of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine which would ensure the supremacy of the Constitution of Ukraine; preserve the constitutional order in Ukraine; and reaffirm human rights and freedoms. However, today there are many problems around this body of constitutional jurisdiction, solving which would meet public demand for justice and demonstrate to the world high standards of the constitutional justice.

Definition of problems. The main reason and, at the same time, the catalyst for the reform of the constitutional justice is the lack of regulations and practical experience of the functioning of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine under martial law.

Thus, the following key problems have been identified and systematized in the area of the constitutional justice development:

- imperfect procedure for appointment to the judicial positions in the Constitutional Court of Ukraine;
- imperfect procedure for dismissal of justices of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine;
- imperfect procedure for disciplinary liability of justices of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine;
- insufficient effectiveness of the mechanism of compliance and monitoring of observance of the anti-corruption legislation by justices of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine;
- imperfect legal regulation of the organization of operation of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine and constitutional proceedings.

Definition of goals. Based on the outlined problems, the priority goals and deadlines have been agreed and established:

- updating the system of bodies and transparent procedures for forming the composition of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine;
- improvement of procedures for appointment to positions, dismissal, disciplinary actions against justices of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine;
- providing an effective mechanism for compliance and monitoring of observance of the anti-corruption legislation by justices of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine;
- improvement of legal regulation of the organization of operation of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine and constitutional proceedings.

Definition of tasks. In order to achieve goals, specific tasks have been agreed and defined; their completion would contribute to solving of the relevant problems in the field of constitutional justice.

The work to prepare strategic initiatives and compile proposals is currently underway which would facilitate the development of draft regulations, the adoption and implementation of which are necessary for the effective work of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine and the restoration of Ukraine in the war and postwar periods, including:

- development of the draft Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine “On the Constitutional Court of Ukraine” as to the Operation of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine in Connection with Martial Law” in terms of entry into force of decisions issued by the Constitutional Court of Ukraine under martial law, if laws or other regulations governing issues that form the basis of the constitutional order of Ukraine are declared unconstitutional in such decisions. It is proposed to develop a mechanism under which such decisions will take effect no earlier than three months after the end of martial law. This will allow the parliament or other bodies whose acts would be declared unconstitutional to fill the gap in legal regulation and prevent problematic situations in the relevant area;

- development of a draft law on amendments to the Law of Ukraine “On the Constitutional Court of Ukraine” in terms of regulating the communication policy of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine and information to be published on the official website of the Court. It is proposed to provide obligatory daily updating of information on the website of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, in particular on the results of sessions and plenary sessions of boards, senates, and the Grand Chamber.

Expected results. The goals set by the working group can be achieved in time solely in the case of well-coordinated and well-organized work of all parties involved in the reform. It is assumed that the implementation of the planned measures will affect not only the change of relevant legislation, but also the actual facilitation of proper and effective functioning of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine under martial law and in the postwar period.

Ensuring an effective communication policy of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine is expected to promote openness of this body; improvement of certain procedures (appointment, dismissal, disciplinary actions against judges); proper performance of judicial duties, provision of an effective mechanism for compliance and monitoring of observance of the anti-corruption legislation by the justices of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine – in other words, their integrity. Finally, the solution of all problems is aimed at improving the organization and operation of the body of constitutional jurisdiction, the existing constitutional proceedings, as well as the formation of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine with a high level of trust in the society.

Impact of war on the defined area of analysis:

The war showed the unwillingness of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine to work in wartime, and also exacerbated the problems that existed in the operation of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine before the war. This indicates the urgent need to improve legal regulation of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine both in peacetime and under martial law.

Key challenges (summarized for the defined area):

Lack of regulations and practical experience as to the operation of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine under martial law.

2	Goals, objectives, stages of the Recovery Plan as per the area			
2.1	Description of problem No. 1 to be solved in this area of the analysis:	Imperfect procedure for appointment to the judicial positions in the Constitutional Court of Ukraine		
2.1.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022		
2.1.2	Task to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:	Updated system of bodies and transparent procedures for forming the composition of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine		
2.1.3	Deadline within the stage:	till 12/2022		
2.1.4	Risks related to achieving the objective:	none		
2.1.5	Indicator measuring the achievement of an objective	The procedure for selecting judges of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine includes a preliminary selection process based on integrity and professional competence evaluation, in accordance with the recommendations of the Venice Commission		
2.1.6	Total amount financial resources	No additional expenditures from the state budget needed		

	required to achieve the objective:			
2.1.7	Link of the objective with other areas:	none		
2.2	Description of problem No. 2 to be solved in this area of the analysis:	Improvement of legal regulations of dismissal of justices of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine		
2.2.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.2.2	Task to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:		Constitutional and legal regulation of the procedure for dismissal of justices of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine developed and updated	Updated procedure for dismissal of justices of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine
2.2.3	Deadline within the stage:		till 12/2025	till 12/2027
2.2.4	Risks related to achieving the objective:		none	none
2.2.5	Indicator measuring		Amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine as	New Law of Ukraine “On the Constitutional Court of Ukraine”,

	the achievement of an objective		to the improvement of legal regulation of the procedure for dismissal of justices of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine adopted and entered into force.	which provides for an updated procedure for dismissal of judges of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, adopted and entered into force.
2.2.6	Total amount financial resources required to achieve the objective:		No additional expenditures from the state budget needed	No additional expenditures from the state budget needed
2.2.7	Link of the objective with other areas:		none	none
2.3	Description of problem No. 3 to be solved in this area of the analysis:	Imperfect procedure for disciplinary liability of justices of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine		
2.3.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.3.2	Task to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:		Updated procedure for disciplinary liability of justices of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine	
2.3.3	Deadline within the		till 12/2025	

	stage:			
2.3.4	Risks related to achieving the objective:		none	
2.3.5	Indicator measuring the achievement of an objective		100% of disciplinary proceedings against judges of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine considered under the updated procedure	
2.3.6	Total amount financial resources required to achieve the objective:		No additional expenditures from the state budget needed	
2.3.7	Link of the objective with other areas:		none	
2.4	Description of problem No. 4 to be solved in this area of the analysis:	Insufficient efficiency of the mechanism of compliance and monitoring of observance of requirements of the anti-corruption legislation by justices of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine		
2.4.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032

2.4.2	Task to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:		Effective mechanism for compliance and monitoring of observance of <u>the anti-corruption legislation</u> by justices of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine in place	
2.4.3	Deadline within the stage:		till 12/2025	
2.4.4	Risks related to achieving the objective:		none	
2.4.5	Indicator measuring the achievement of an objective		Monitoring of compliance by the justices of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine of the anti-corruption legislation is carried out in accordance with updated and effective procedures for 100% of justices of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine. 100% of justices of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine comply with the anti-corruption legislation.	
2.4.6	Total amount financial		No additional expenditures from the state budget needed	

	resources required to achieve the objective:			
2.4.7	Link of the objective with other areas:		none	
2.5	Description of problem No. 5 to be solved in this area of the analysis:	Imperfect legal regulation of the organization of operation of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine and constitutional proceedings		
2.5.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.5.2	Task to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:			Improved legal regulation of the organization of operation of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine and constitutional proceedings
2.5.3	Deadline within the stage:			till 12/2027
2.5.4	Risks related to achieving the objective:			none
2.5.5	Indicator measuring			New legislation on regulation of the organization of operation of the

	the achievement of an objective			Constitutional Court of Ukraine and constitutional proceedings developed and entered into force
2.5.6	Total amount financial resources required to achieve the objective:			No additional expenditures from the state budget needed
2.5.7	Link of the objective with other areas:			none
3	Current status of implementing program documents in the field of analysis selected as to the problem identified			
3.1	Name of the program document	Brief description of the current status		Name and last name of the member of the group submitting this information
3.1.1.				0
				0
4	Determining tasks on achieving the objectives from point 2 (for each objective defined)			
	Task (from point 2)	Description of the task to achieve the objective	Deadline	Dependencies of the task on the tasks in other areas, spheres, problems
	Stage 1: 06/2022 – 12/2022			
	Updated system of bodies and transparent procedures for forming the composition of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine	Task 1. Adopt and implement legislation on the selection procedure of justices of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, including the process of preliminary selection based on the integrity and professional		

		competence evaluation, in accordance with the recommendations of the Venice Commission;		
Stage 2: 01/2023 - 12/2025				
	Updated procedure for dismissal of justices of the Constitutional Court	Task 2. Amend the Constitution of Ukraine in terms of improving the legal regulation of the procedure for dismissal of justices of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.		0
	Updated procedure for disciplinary liability of justices of the Constitutional Court	Task 3. Amend the Constitution of Ukraine in terms of improving the legal regulation of disciplinary liability of justices of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine		0
	Effective mechanism in place for checking compliance, by justices of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, with the anti-corruption legislation	Task 4. Improve legal regulation of the mechanism for checking compliance with the anti-corruption legislation by justices of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine		
Stage 3: 01/2026 – 12/2032				
	Updated procedure for dismissal of justices of the Constitutional Court	Task 5. After introducing the appropriate amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine, adopt a new Law of Ukraine “On the Constitutional Court		0

		of Ukraine”, which would reflect the updated legal regulation of the procedure for dismissal of justices of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.				
	Improved legal regulation of the organization of operation of the Constitutional Court and constitutional proceedings	Task 6. Adopt a new Law of Ukraine “On the Constitutional Court of Ukraine” or the Code of Constitutional Proceedings of Ukraine, which would provide for the updated legal regulation of the organization of operation of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine and constitutional proceedings		0		
6	Required regulatory framework					
No. From para 4	Regulatory act to the task from para 4	No. From para 4	Regulatory act to the task from para 4	No. From para 4	Regulatory act to the task from para 4	No. From para 4
1.	Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine”	Updating the constitutional and legal regulation of the status of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine	Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine	by the end of December 2023		
2.	Law of Ukraine “On the Constitutional Court of Ukraine” or the Code of Constitutional Proceedings	Introducing a new legal regulation of the status and grounds for operation of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine based on the updated norms of the Constitution of Ukraine	Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine	by the end of December 2026		

Improving the system of public prosecution

The prosecutorial reform, which has been going on in Ukraine since 2019, has had a comprehensive impact on the external and internal processes of the system in question. Despite the successful reform of certain areas, on the one hand, and a number of legislative, organizational and law enforcement issues, on the other hand, the system of public prosecution has now untapped potential to be actualized within the concept of balanced, consistent, and gradual strategic planning.

The implementation of the plan to improve the system of public prosecution will create preconditions for the implementation of the principles of professionalism, independence, responsibility and further development of the prosecutor's office, while taking into account the program-based method. As a result, we aim to increase the efficiency of the prosecutorial system, in particular to ensure the implementation of constitutional functions and powers; improve external and internal communications; implement a modern human capital management system; expand the resources of the prosecution, which is a necessary component of systemic transformation in the country, in particular in the context of European integration.

Thus, it is necessary to improve the exercise by prosecutors of their constitutional powers to uphold public prosecution; organize and administer pre-trial investigation; and represent the State in court, which is possible with the preparation and adoption of certain draft laws which will consolidate the prosecutors' functions of organizing a pre-trial investigation and will fill the gaps in regulatory acts the prosecutorial system abides by in its operation.

As one of the stages of the respective task, it is planned to improve the disciplinary procedure, which provides for transparency and objectivity when considering the applications on disciplinary misconduct of prosecutors; inevitability and proportionality of responsibility for them; consistency and uniformity of misdemeanors; as well as prevention of interference with the prosecutor's independence through disciplinary proceedings.

In addition, it is important to introduce systemic tools for the formation of criminal policy in order to coordinate the activities of law enforcement agencies in the fight against crimes and implement criminal policy in priority areas. Relevant changes can solve the problem of the over-bureaucratized criminal justice system in Ukraine and help recreating a comprehensive nation-wide strategy to combat crime.

Impact of the war on the defined area of analysis:

Before the war, there was a complete personnel reshuffling within the system of public prosecution with elimination, through the attestation procedure, of those prosecutors who failed to meet the requirements of integrity and professionalism; selection of external candidates for prosecutorial positions was conducted; a change in the system of selection to the prosecutors' offices was initiated; a system for assessing the quality of prosecutors' work and new approaches to the professional development and promotion of prosecutors have been introduced; prosecutorial self-government bodies and disciplinary bodies were established; the foundations for improving disciplinary procedures were laid, which in general became the ground for building a European-style prosecutorial system in Ukraine. For the first time, the Strategy for the Development of the Prosecutor's Office for 2021–2023 and the Action Plan for its implementation were approved, which set out the strategic priorities of the prosecutor's office for the coming years in order to bring the prosecutor's office in line with European standards.

Key challenges (summarized for the defined area):

Regarding the improvement of the exercise of constitutional powers by prosecutors:

- inconsistency of the norms of the Law of Ukraine “On the Prosecutor’s Office”, the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, and regulatory acts with the norms of the Constitution of Ukraine;
- uncertainty of the procedural content of functions of the prosecutor’s office in organizing a pre-trial investigation;
- lack of a unified procedure for setting priorities for the activities of the prosecutorial system and law enforcement agencies;
- lack of resources for high-quality investigation of criminal offenses;
- lack of real safeguards against abuse of procedural rights;
- need to introduce a system of specialization of prosecutors, alongside a mechanism for transparent and competitive (evidence-based) appointment thereof in order to effectively use available staff and resources;

Regarding the introduction of systemic tools for criminal policy-making:

- imperfection of the state strategy for combating crime;
 - unsystematic and uncoordinated nature of the formation and implementation of criminal policy, which is carried out in the absence of proper organizational and coordination influence;
 - overbureaucratized criminal justice system in Ukraine;
 - limited role of criminal justice which consists in responding to criminal offenses that have already been committed (reactive law enforcement paradigm), low level of implementation of the preventive function in the today activities of criminal justice bodies;
 - insufficient coordination of law enforcement activities in the field of crime prevention and implementation of criminal policy in priority areas;
- Regarding transparent and objective consideration of a disciplinary complaint about a disciplinary misconduct by a prosecutor; inevitability and proportionality of a prosecutor’s disciplinary liability:

- improving the disciplinary procedure against the criteria set out in the GRECO recommendations, and implementation of sub-clause 2.5.2.2 of clause 2.5.2 of the Strategy for the Development of the Prosecutor's Office for 2021–2023, approved by the Order of the Prosecutor General dated October 16, 2020 No. 489

Key opportunities (summarized for the defined area):

1. Stability and consistency of criminal policy formation. Strengthening the capacity of law enforcement agencies on the basis of integrity,

systemic approach, and coordination of their activities.

2. Clarity and efficiency of implementation of the constitutional functions by the prosecutorial system..

3. Transparent and objective consideration of disciplinary complaints about the commission of a disciplinary misconduct by a prosecutor; inevitability and proportionality of a prosecutor's disciplinary liability.

Key constraints (summarized for the defined area):

Lack of the state criminal doctrine, concept, and strategy for the implementation of criminal policy; the tendency to fragmentary, sometimes unsystematic, changes in legislation

2	Goals, objectives, stages of the Recovery Plan as per the area			
2.1	Description of problem No. 1 to be solved in this area of the analysis:	Inconsistency of the norms of the Law of Ukraine “On the Prosecutor’s Office”, the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, and regulatory act acts with the norms of the Constitution of Ukraine		
2.1.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.1.2	Task to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:	Bringing the Law of Ukraine “On the Prosecutor’s Office”, the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, and other legislative acts in compliance with the Constitution of Ukraine in terms of ensuring the implementation of the functions of the prosecutor’s office as to the organization and procedural guidance of pre-trial investigations and pressing charges within public prosecution		
2.1.3	Deadline within the stage:	July 2022 – end of 2022		

2.1.4	Risks related to achieving the objective:	lengthy consideration of the relevant draft laws in the Parliament		
2.1.5	Indicator measuring the achievement of an objective	agreed and coordinated activity of the prosecutorial system, effective performance of constitutional functions by the prosecutor's office		
2.1.6	Total amount financial resources required to achieve the objective:	No additional expenditures from the state budget of Ukraine needed	.	
2.1.7	Link of the objective with other areas:	"Development of the criminal justice bodies"		
2.2	Description of problem No. 2 to be solved in this area of the analysis:	Uncertainty of the procedural content of functions of the prosecutor's office in organizing a pre-trial investigation; its correlation with procedural guidance of a pre-trial investigation, as to the resolution of other issues in accordance with the law during criminal proceedings; supervision of covert and other investigative actions of law enforcement agencies		
2.2.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.2.2	Task to be achieved to solve the	Amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On the Prosecutor's Office", the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine that are aimed at the		

	problem at each stage:	regulation of the prosecutorial function of organizing a pre-trial investigation		
2.2.3	Deadline within the stage:	July 2022– end of 2022		
2.2.4	Risks related to achieving the objective:	lengthy consideration of relevant draft laws in the Parliament		
2.2.5	Indicator measuring the achievement of an objective	determined procedural content of the functions of the prosecutor's office in relation to the organization of a pre-trial investigation; delineated powers of the prosecutor and heads of a pre-trial investigation body and an inquiry body regarding the organization of a pre-trial investigation; established delineation of powers in this regard between the heads of the prosecutor's offices and prosecutors who carry out procedural guidance of pre-trial investigations		
2.2.6	Total amount financial resources required to achieve the objective:	No additional expenditures from the state budget of Ukraine needed		
2.2.7	Link of the objective with other areas:	"Development of the criminal justice bodies"		

2.3	Description of problem No. 3 to be solved in this area of the analysis:	Lack of a unified procedure for setting priorities for the activities of the prosecutorial system and law enforcement agencies		
2.3.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.3.2	Task to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:		Determined priority areas of formation and implementation of criminal policy. Formation of policies regarding the prioritization of criminal proceedings and granting a prosecutor with appropriate powers to apply it	
2.3.3	Deadline within the stage:		IV trimester 2022 – December 2023	
2.3.4	Risks related to achieving the objective:		lengthy consideration of relevant draft laws in the Parliament	
2.3.5	Indicator measuring the achievement of an objective		ensured prompt identification of pressing problems in the criminal justice system and developed proposals to address them;	

			priorities of the prosecutor's office and law enforcement agencies coordinated with the help of coordination mechanisms; determined rational limits for the use of criminal justice resources	
2.3.6	Total amount financial resources required to achieve the objective:		No additional expenditures from the state budget of Ukraine needed	
2.3.7	Link of the objective with other areas:		"Development of the criminal justice bodies"	
2.4	Description of problem No. 4 to be solved in this area of the analysis:	Lack of resources for high-quality investigation of criminal offenses. Need to introduce a system of specialization of prosecutors in order to effectively use available personnel and resources.		
2.4.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.4.2	Task to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:		Enshrined clear objective criteria for the distribution of workload among prosecutors, including the criterion of specialization.	

			Restorative justice mechanisms implemented at the pre-trial stage of criminal proceedings	
2.4.3	Deadline within the stage:		IV trimester 2022 – December 2023	
2.4.4	Risks related to achieving the objective:		lengthy consideration of relevant draft laws in the Parliament	
2.4.5	Indicator measuring the achievement of an objective		developed restorative justice and other alternative models of resolution of criminal conflicts; simplified procedure for carrying out criminal proceedings, ensuring the effectiveness of the implementation of the prosecutorial functions in the relevant (specialized) areas	
2.4.6	Total amount financial resources required to achieve the objective:		requires minor additional expenditures from the State Budget of Ukraine or coverage at the expense of donor aid for organizational and technical support of the mechanism	
2.4.7	Link of the		“Development of the	

	objective with other areas:		criminal justice bodies”	
2.5	Description of problem No. 5 to be solved in this area of the analysis:	Need to introduce a mechanism for transparent and competitive (evidence-based) appointment of prosecutors		
2.5.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.5.2	Task to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:		Further development of the mechanism of transparent and competitive (evidence-based) selection and appointment of prosecutors	
2.5.3	Deadline within the stage:		January 2023 - December 2025	
2.5.4	Risks related to achieving the objective:		lengthy consideration of relevant draft laws in the Parliament	
2.5.5	Indicator measuring the achievement of an objective		The Council of Prosecutors of Ukraine the disciplinary body, and the corresponding system of proper selection and appointment of	

			prosecutors (taking into account international standards) effectively support independence of the system in general and of individual prosecutors in particular; contribute to increasing trust in them within the system and public confidence in the prosecutor's office	
2.5.6	Total amount financial resources required to achieve the objective:		No additional expenditures from the state budget of Ukraine needed	
2.5.7	Link of the objective with other areas:		"Development of the criminal justice bodies"	
2.6	Description of problem No. 6 to be solved in this area of the analysis:	Imperfection of the state strategy for combating crime; unsystematic and uncoordinated nature of the formation and implementation of criminal policy, which is carried out in the absence of proper organizational and coordination influence		
2.6.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.6.2	Task to be achieved to		Carried out an analysis of the current situation of the	

	solve the problem at each stage:		formation and implementation of state policy in the field of combating crime based on a problem-oriented approach. Comprehensive nation-wide strategy to combat crime prepared.	
2.6.3	Deadline within the stage:		January 2023 - December 2025	
2.6.4	Risks related to achieving the objective:		lengthy consideration of relevant draft laws in the Parliament	
2.6.5	Indicator measuring the achievement of an objective		systematic and coordinated nature of criminal policy formation and implementation (Criminal Policy Strategy); effective mechanisms of regular interaction with local self-government bodies and representatives of civil society.	
2.6.6	Total amount financial resources required to achieve the objective:		No additional expenditures from the state budget of Ukraine needed	

2.6.7	Link of the objective with other areas:		“Development of the criminal justice bodies”	
2.7	Description of problem No. 7 to be solved in this area of the analysis:	Ensuring transparent and objective consideration of a disciplinary complaint about a disciplinary misconduct by a prosecutor; inevitability and proportionality of a prosecutor’s disciplinary liability		
2.7.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.7.2	Task to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:		Digitized disciplinary procedures; increased level of awareness and enhanced external communications. Annual evaluation system of the prosecutor’s performance in place.	
2.7.3	Deadline within the stage:		December 2023	
2.7.4	Risks related to achieving the objective:		Lack of adequate funding of ToR	
2.7.5	Indicator measuring the achievement of an		increased awareness among the public about the grounds and procedure for disciplinary liability of prosecutors;	

	objective		set of of moral, material, and career incentives for prosecutors in place	
2.7.6	Total amount financial resources required to achieve the objective:		requires minor additional expenditures from the State Budget of Ukraine or coverage at the expense of donor aid for organizational and technical support of the mechanism	
2.7.7	Link of the objective with other areas:		“Development of the criminal justice bodies”	
3	Current status of implementing program documents in the field of analysis selected as to the problem identified			
3.1	The name of the program document	Brief description of the current status		Name and last name of the member of the group submitting this information
3.1.1.	“Prosecutor’s Office Development Strategy” for 2021 – 2023, approved by the order of the Prosecutor General dated 16.10.2020 No. 489	Being implemented in accordance with the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Prosecutor’s Office Development Strategy for 2021-2023		0
4	Definition of tasks to achieve goals from point 2 (for each objective set)			
	Task (from para 2)	Description of the task to achieve the objective	Deadline	Task dependency on other workstreams, areas, problems
	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025			
	Determining priority areas of formation and implementation of criminal policy. Formation of policies	Task 1. Determination of priority areas for the formation and implementation of criminal	December 2023	

	regarding the prioritization of criminal proceedings and granting a prosecutor with appropriate powers to apply it.	policy, taking into account the findings of crime research at the national and regional levels		
		Task 2. Development, approval and implementation of the Criminal Policy Strategy, which will determine long-term inter-sectoral and sectoral, institutional, legal, and organizational measures to combat crime	December 2023	
		Task 3. Preparation of a draft law of Ukraine on amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine “On the Prosecutor’s Office” regarding the prioritization of criminal proceedings and granting the prosecutor with appropriate powers to apply it	February 2023	
		Task 4. Coordination of the priorities of the prosecutor’s office and law enforcement agencies with the help of coordination mechanisms	February 2023	
	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025			
	Enshrining clear objective criteria for the distribution of workload among	Task 5. Development and consolidation of clear objective criteria for the	December 2023	

	prosecutors, including the criterion of specialization. Implementation of restorative justice mechanisms at the pre-trial stage of criminal proceedings	distribution of workload among prosecutors, including the criterion of specialization		
		Task 6. Development of mediation procedures and creation of appropriate infrastructure. Implementation of restorative justice mechanisms at the pre-trial stage of proceedings, as an alternative to criminal liability, in combination with mediation, compensation for damage to the victim, social reintegration of the offender	December 2023	
		Task 7. Facilitating the creation of specialized services to support victims and the work of non-governmental organizations providing assistance to victims	December 2023	
	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025			
	Further development of the mechanism of transparent and competitive (evidence-based) selection and appointment of prosecutors	Task 8. Creation of the “Personal Dossier” system, where all basic data on the prosecutor’s career growth, competence, and integrity will be generated	December 2025	
	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025			
	Carrying out an analysis of the current situation of the formation and	Task 9. Analysis of the current situation of the formation and	December 2023	

	implementation of state policy in the field of combating crime based on a problem-oriented approach. Formation of a comprehensive nation-wide strategy to combat crime.	implementation of the state policy in the field of combating crime based on a problem-oriented approach				
	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025					
	Digitization of disciplinary procedures; raising the level of awareness and enhancing external communications. Introduction of the annual evaluation system of the prosecutor’s performance.	Task 10. Implementation of the system of individual evaluation of the prosecutors’ performance (assessment once every 4 years). Completing the digitization of disciplinary procedures; raising awareness and enhancing external communications	December 2023			
		Task 11. Improvement of the Procedure for conducting a secret integrity check of prosecutors; development of the Procedure for organizing processing of reports on corruption submitted by whistleblowers in the prosecutors’ offices across Ukraine	April 2023	“Development of the criminal justice bodies”		
6	Required regulatory framework					
No. From para 4	Regulatory act to the task from para 4	Content of development/amendments to the regulatory act	Public authority responsible for the development/amendment of the regulatory act	Deadline for development	Deadline for entry into force	Legal act status

4.1	Draft Law “On Amendments to the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine and other regulations acts as to bringing them in line with the norms of the Constitution of Ukraine (in terms of ensuring the implementation of the functions of the Prosecutor’s Office)”	Bringing the norms of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine “On the Prosecutor’s Office” as to the functions of the Prosecutor’s Office regarding the organization and procedural guidance of pre-trial investigations and pressing charges within public prosecution in accordance with the norms of the Constitution of Ukraine	Prosecutor’s General Office	September 2022		Law
4.2	Draft Law “On Amendments to the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine and Other Regulations to Ensure the Implementation of the Prosecutor’s Office Functions”	Definition of the procedural content of the prosecutorial functions regarding the organization of pre-trial investigation; solving of other issues in accordance with the law during criminal proceedings; supervision of covert and other investigative actions of law enforcement agencies	Prosecutor’s General Office	November 2022		Law
4.6	Draft Law “On Amendments to the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine as to the Performance of the Prosecutor’s Office”	Implementation of mechanisms for prioritizing criminal proceedings and granting the prosecutor with appropriate powers to apply it	Prosecutor’s General Office	February 2023		Law
4.9	Draft Law “On Amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine as to Improving Restorative Justice Mechanisms”	Implementation of restorative justice mechanisms at the pre-trial stage of criminal proceedings as an alternative to criminal liability, in combination with mediation, compensation for damage to the victim, social reintegration of the offender	Prosecutor’s General Office	December 2023		Law

Criminal Justice Institutional Development Framework

The specific war-affected areas under analysis:

Currently, criminal justice in Ukraine has faced new challenges. As a result of the war, the protracted armed conflict in the east of Ukraine and the temporary occupation of several territories of Ukraine, the criminogenic situation and the structure of crime have changed; the law enforcement practice shows endemic problems of a legal and institutional nature, causing failures in proper functional performance by criminal justice, and in particular by the law enforcement agencies. Legislative initiatives in the field of criminal justice are sometimes recognized as not compliant with the Constitution of Ukraine. They are proposed in the absence of a comprehensive approach, and they often lack either scientific or practical justification. The legal certainty across the provisions of the Criminal and Criminal Procedure Codes of Ukraine is insufficient, which causes gaps in legal regulation, complexity of legal qualification of a crime, creates obstacles to the protection of individuals, society and the state from criminal offenses, their expedite and complete investigation and trial, causes lack of unity of law enforcement practices.

In addition, deeper digitalization of law enforcement agencies' operations is planned in Ukraine. Implementation of full-fledged electronic criminal proceedings will solve the issue of incompatibility of ICT systems in courts, prosecutor's offices, law enforcement agencies, penitentiary and other criminal justice stakeholders.

The implementation of properly functioning security measures for parties to criminal proceedings will provide prosecutors with more tools to ensure compliance with the rights and interests of victims, witnesses, as well as the fundamental rights of suspects and accused persons, as well as other participants in the process in accordance with high standards of human rights protection. In addition, it will allow developing and implementing a tangible victims and witnesses protection programs with the definition of the state body responsible for their implementation and will establish better communication between investigators and prosecutors with victims and witnesses.

Equally important is the goal to implement an effective monitoring of criminogenic threats and preventing and detecting criminal offenses. By achieving the corresponding goal, this will help build a criminal offense prevention policy in the state instead of responding to criminal offenses that have already been committed.

Key challenges (summarized for the defined area):

Lack of the state's vision for criminal justice development that would meet today's legal, institutional and law-enforcement challenges.

Regarding the rules of criminal procedure in extraordinary circumstances, state of emergency and at wartime, the following issues are observed:

- lack of dedicated procedural arrangements for criminal proceedings in extraordinary circumstances, state of emergency and at wartime
- there is need to distinguish the specific rules of criminal proceedings in the conditions of martial law and state of emergency, as well as

the state of war.

Regarding the standardization of the investigative jurisdiction rules considering operational improvements across law enforcement agencies:

- there is need to develop a framework law on defining the legal status of law enforcement agencies, their place in the government system and clear split of the functions assigned to them
- insufficiently defined rules of substantive and territorial jurisdiction over criminal offenses, their compatibility with each other
- insufficient legislative consolidation of the powers of the prosecutor in changing the jurisdiction over criminal offenses.

Regarding the implementation of a full-fledged electronic criminal proceeding system:

- incompatibility of existing ICT systems in courts, prosecutor's offices, law enforcement agencies, penitentiary and other criminal justice stakeholders, their limited functionality (in particular, of the eCase Management System)
- poor operational information sharing between criminal justice institutions
- no proper mechanisms for lawyers to have access to electronic criminal proceedings.

Regarding the precautionary move institutional improvement:

- lack of appropriate unification in procuring evidence during a precautionary move
- poor procedural arrangements for applying a precautionary move (temporary access to things and documents, temporary confiscation of assets, seizure of assets, etc.)
- lack of legal regulation of the application of a measure of restraint in the form of supervision by a military unit commander
- need for further improvement of the regulatory framework on the detention procedure to have it aligned with the Constitution of Ukraine and the provisions of the ECHR to prevent unrecorded detention
- no effective enforcement actions on parties to criminal proceedings who abuse their procedural rights/obstruct the administration of justice, by imposing a fine, dismissing a motion, etc.
- rare practice of electronic recording of detainee actions – Custody Records.

Regarding additional institutional staffing to handle criminal misdemeanours:

- need to ensure promptness and efficiency in investigating criminal misdemeanours
- no pre-trial dispute resolution mechanism in criminal misdemeanour cases (penalty/fine under agreement between the parties, etc.).

Regarding the effective security measures for parties to criminal proceedings:

- no dedicated program for the protection of applicants, victims and witnesses with a responsible state body responsible assigned for its proper implementation
- no tools for proper communication of the inquirers, investigators and prosecutors with applicants, victims and witnesses
- insufficiency of security guarantees for whistle-blowers in any criminal (not only corruption) cases.

Regarding the improvement in law enforcement intelligence operations by law enforcement agencies:

- inconsistency of the current version of the Law of Ukraine ‘On law enforcement intelligence operations’ (*often found as ‘Law of Ukraine on Operational Investigative Activity’*) to the current circumstances and needs
- malfunction of the system of operational information sharing between criminal justice institutions
- lack of proper Delineation of the institutions of covert investigative (search) activities and law enforcement intelligence operations.

Implementation of an effective monitoring of criminogenic threats, prevention and detection of criminal offenses:

- there is need to encourage more proactive activity of law enforcement agencies to detect and prevent crime.

Key capabilities (summarized for the defined area):

1. Focusing rather on prevention of criminal threats and use of a risk-based approach.
2. Standardization of law enforcement operations, their alignment with the judiciary and the prosecution.
3. Rational distribution of powers between law enforcement agencies based on clear mandate, avoiding duplications and overlaps in their operations.
4. Efficient and expedite exchange of information between criminal justice institutions, development of law enforcement databases.
5. Simplification of procedures in criminal matters, as well as rational use of criminal justice resources.

2	Goals, Objectives, Recovery Plan Stages by Areas	
2.1	Description of Problem 1, which needs to be solved in the specified area of analysis:	Lack of the state’s vision for criminal justice development that would meet today’s legal, institutional and law-enforcement challenges

2.1.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.1.2	The goal to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:	Development, approval and implementation of the Criminal Justice Development Vision/Concept, which defines the scope and focus areas in criminal justice based on a problem-based approach and in accordance with the European integration process of Ukraine		
2.1.3	Deadline for the stage to be completed:	July 2022 – end of 2022		
2.1.4	Risks in trying to achieve the goal:	lengthy consideration of relevant draft laws by the Parliament		
2.1.5	Measurable indicators for the goal to be considered achieved	ensuring the criminal justice development based on the provisions of international treaties undersigned by Ukraine, standards and practices approved by democratic states; unification and focusing all the criminal justice components to achieve the goals defined by this Vision/Concept; maximum possible performance of criminal justice tasks with reasonable use of resources		
2.1.6	Financial resources needed to achieve the goal:	will not require additional costs from the State Budget of Ukraine		
2.1.7	How is the goal connected with other focus areas	“Holding the Russian Federation responsible under the international law for the armed aggression and violation of other provisions of the international law”, “Improving prosecutorial bodies, “Public safety and social adaptation of convicts and prisoners. Ensuring humane treatment of prisoners of war”		
2.2	Description of Problem 2, which needs to be solved in the specified area of analysis:	Lack of dedicated procedural arrangements for criminal proceedings in extraordinary circumstances, state of emergency and at wartime; need to distinguish the specific rules of criminal proceedings in the conditions of martial law and state of emergency, as well as the state of war		
2.2.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032

2.2.2	The goal to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:	Determination of the procedure for carrying out criminal proceedings in an extraordinary situation, a state of emergency and a state of war; distinguishing between specific criminal proceedings under martial law and state of emergency, as well as a state of war		
2.2.3	Deadline for the stage to be completed:	July 2022 - December 2022		
2.2.4	Risks in trying to achieve the goal:	lengthy consideration of relevant draft laws by the Parliament		
2.2.5	Measurable indicators for the goal to be considered achieved	Settlement of specifics of criminal proceedings in the state of emergency; distinguishing the features of criminal proceedings in conditions of martial law and state of emergency, as well as a state of war		
2.2.6	Financial resources needed to achieve the goal:	will not require additional costs from the State Budget of Ukraine	.	
2.2.7	How is the goal connected with other focus areas	“Bringing the Russian Federation to international legal responsibility for the armed aggression and violation of other provisions of international law”		
2.3	Description of problem 3, which needs to be solved in the specified area of analysis:	The need to standardize the rules of jurisdiction, considering the improvements in the operation of law enforcement agencies, the rational distribution of powers between law enforcement agencies based on clearly defined responsibilities and mandate, avoiding duplications and overlaps in their work		
2.3.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.3.2	The goal to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:		Delineation of law enforcement agencies from intelligence, counterintelligence, security and other related bodies and institutions based on the exclusive functional focus with pre-trial investigation and law-	

			enforcement intelligence	
2.3.3	Deadline for the stage to be completed:		January 2023 - December 2023	
2.3.4	Risks in trying to achieve the goal:		lengthy consideration of relevant draft laws by the Parliament	
2.3.5	Measurable indicators for the goal to be considered achieved		rational distribution of powers between law enforcement agencies on the basis of clear delineation of expertise, avoiding duplication and overlaps in their work; mutual agreement on the rules of territorial investigative and judicial jurisdiction; expanding the powers of the prosecutor to change investigative jurisdiction in case of expediency; standardization of the system, organizational structure and personnel of law enforcement agencies, their financial and logistical support based on uniform criteria determined by the scope and specificity of their work; overcoming departmental 'silos' and corporate disunity of law enforcement agencies	
2.3.6	Financial resources needed to achieve the goal:		will not require additional costs from the State Budget of Ukraine	
2.3.7	How is the goal connected		"Improving prosecutorial bodies"	

	with other focus areas			
2.4	Description of problem 4, which needs to be solved in the specified area of analysis:	Incompatibility of existing ICT systems of courts, prosecutor's office, law enforcement agencies, penitentiary and other criminal justice stakeholders, their limited functions		
2.4.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.4.2	The goal to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:		Ensuring the interoperability of ITC systems in courts, the prosecutor's office, law enforcement agencies, the bar, the penitentiary service and other criminal justice stakeholders. Implementation of a full-fledged system of electronic criminal proceedings	
2.4.3	Deadline for the stage to be completed:		January 2023 - December 2023	
2.4.4	Risks in trying to achieve the goal:		lengthy consideration of relevant draft laws by the Parliament	
2.4.5	Measurable indicators for the goal to be considered achieved		completeness and efficiency of obtaining and exchanging information between criminal justice stakeholders;	
2.4.6	Financial resources needed to achieve the goal:		requires minor additional costs from the State Budget of Ukraine or coverage at the expense of donor aid for logistical and technical support of the mechanism	
2.4.7	How is the goal connected with other focus areas		“Improving prosecutorial bodies”	

2.5	Description of problem 5, which needs to be solved in the specified area of analysis:	The need for precautionary move institutional improvement		
2.5.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.5.2	The goal to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:		Amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine aimed at optimizing the grounds and procedures for precautionary move. Full implementation of Custody Records for electronic recording of detainee actions	
2.5.3	Deadline for the stage to be completed:		July 2022 - end of 2023	
2.5.4	Risks in trying to achieve the goal:		lengthy consideration of relevant draft laws by the Parliament	
2.5.5	Measurable indicators for the goal to be considered achieved		unification of the process of proof during the application of precautionary move; ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of precautionary move; the introduction of effective measures to strengthen responsibility for acts that constitute obstacles to the administration of justice in the field of criminal justice; providing video surveillance and developing an individual file for a person detained on suspicion of committing an offense from the moment of physical detention until the court applies a preventive	

			measure or decides to release the person	
2.5.6	Financial resources needed to achieve the goal:		requires minor additional costs from the State Budget of Ukraine or coverage at the expense of donor aid for logistical and technical support of the mechanism's activities	
2.5.7	How is the goal connected with other focus areas		“Improving prosecutorial bodies”	
2.6	Description of problem 6, which needs to be solved in the specified area of analysis:	The need to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of the investigation of criminal misdemeanours		
2.6.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.6.2	The goal to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:	Ensuring the efficiency and effectiveness of the investigation of criminal misdemeanours. Establishment of a mechanism for pre-trial dispute resolution in criminal proceedings on criminal misdemeanours		
2.6.3	Deadline for the stage to be completed:	July 2022 - December 2022		
2.6.4	Risks in trying to achieve the goal:	lengthy consideration of relevant draft laws by the Parliament		
2.6.5	Measurable indicators for the goal to be considered achieved	simplified procedure for carrying out a pre-trial investigation through inquiry; implementation of alternative criminal liability mechanisms for resolving legal conflicts (diversionary measures, transactions), which will be applied at the pre-trial stage by the decision of the prosecutor		

2.6.6	Financial resources needed to achieve the goal:	will not require additional costs from the State Budget of Ukraine	.	
2.6.7	How is the goal connected with other focus areas	“Improving prosecutorial bodies”		
2.7	Description of problem 7, which needs to be solved in the specified area of analysis:	Implementation of proper security measures for parties to criminal proceedings		
2.7.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.7.2	The goal to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:	Implementation of real programs for the protection of applicants, victims and witnesses with the determination of the state body responsible for its proper implementation. Implementation of additional guarantees of protection of vulnerable categories of applicants, victims and witnesses		
2.7.3	Deadline for the stage to be completed:	July 2022 - December 2022		
2.7.4	Risks in trying to achieve the goal:	lengthy consideration of relevant draft laws by the Parliament		
2.7.5	Measurable indicators for the goal to be considered achieved	safeguarding victims from secondary and repeated victimization; ensuring proper communication of the inquirer, investigator and prosecutor with the victim and witness; expanding opportunities to encourage parties to criminal proceedings to cooperate with law enforcement agencies and the prosecutor's office		
2.7.6	Financial resources needed to achieve the	requires minor additional costs from the State Budget of Ukraine or coverage at the expense of donor aid for logistical and technical support of the mechanism	.	

	goal:			
2.7.7	How is the goal connected with other focus areas	“Improving prosecutorial bodies”		
2.8	Description of problem 8, which needs to be solved in the specified area of analysis:	Improvement of the principles of law enforcement intelligence operations		
2.8.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.8.2	The goal to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:	Clear definition of the scope and tasks of investigative activity, improvement of ways and procedures for utilizing the findings in criminal proceedings		
2.8.3	Deadline for the stage to be completed:	July 2022 - December 2022		
2.8.4	Risks in trying to achieve the goal:	lengthy consideration of relevant draft laws by the Parliament		
2.8.5	Measurable indicators for the goal to be considered achieved	split of intelligence and counter-intelligence activities from law enforcement intelligence and clearly defined powers of the responsible bodies; effectiveness and compliance with international standards in utilizing the outcomes of investigations for the better performance of criminal proceedings; compliance of measures, means, techniques and methods of investigations with modern circumstances and needs		
2.8.6	Financial resources needed to achieve the goal:	will not require additional costs from the State Budget of Ukraine	.	

2.8.7	How is the goal connected with other focus areas	“Improving prosecutorial bodies”		
2.9	Description of problem 9, which needs to be solved in the specified area of analysis:	Implementation of an effective monitoring of criminogenic threats, prevention and detection of criminal offenses		
2.9.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.9.2	The goal to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:		Crime prevention by eliminating vulnerabilities that contribute to the commission of offenses (security risk management)	
2.9.3	Deadline for the stage to be completed:		January 2023 - December 2024	
2.9.4	Risks in trying to achieve the goal:		lengthy consideration of relevant draft laws by the Parliament	
2.9.5	Measurable indicators for the goal to be considered achieved		Focus on prevention of criminal threats and the use of a risk-based approach; expansion of the public-private partnership format in the field of combating crime; comprehensive implementation of modern systems of criminal analysis across law enforcement agencies	
2.9.6	Financial resources needed to achieve the goal:		requires minor additional costs from the State Budget of Ukraine or coverage at the expense of donor aid for logistical and technical support	

			of the mechanism	
2.9.7	How is the goal connected with other focus areas		missing	
3	The current state of policy paper implementation in the selected area of analysis with an attempt to solve the problem defined			
3.1	Policy paper name	Background	Information submitted by:	
3.1.1.	The concept of criminal justice reform of Ukraine, approved by the Decree of the President of Ukraine dated April 8, 2008, No. 311/2008	Until now, most of the provisions of the Concept have been implemented in national legislation, others need to be updated in accordance with modern challenges considering endemic problems in sectoral legislation and its enforcement	0	
4	Definition of tasks to achieve goals from Paragraph 2 (for each defined goal)			
	Stage 1: 06/2022 – 12/2022			
	Development, approval and implementation of the Criminal Justice Development Vision/Concept, which defines the scope and focus areas of criminal justice based on a problem-based approach and in accordance with the European integration process of Ukraine	Task 1. Development, approval and implementation of the Criminal Justice Development Concept	December 2022	“Holding the Russian Federation to international legal responsibility for armed aggression and violation of other provisions of international law”, “Improving prosecutorial bodies”, “Public safety and social adaptation of convicts and prisoners. Ensuring the maintenance of prisoners of war”
	Determination of the procedure for carrying out criminal proceedings in an extraordinary situation, a state of emergency and a state of war; distinguishing the features of criminal proceedings in conditions of martial law and state of emergency, as well as a state of war	Task 2. Amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine regarding the regulation of the rules of criminal proceedings in an extraordinary situation, a state of emergency and a state of war	December 2022	“Improving prosecutorial bodies”
	Ensuring the efficiency and effectiveness of the investigation of criminal misdemeanours. Establishment of a mechanism for pre-trial dispute resolution in criminal proceedings on criminal	Task 3. Amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine regarding the simplified procedure for conducting a pre-trial investigation through inquiry; implementation of alternative	December 2022	“Improving prosecutorial bodies”

	misdeemeanours	criminal liability mechanisms for resolving legal disputes on criminal matters (diversionary measures, transactions), which will be applied at the pre-trial stage by the decision of the prosecutor		
	Implementation of real programs for the protection of applicants, victims and witnesses with the determination of the state body responsible for its proper implementation. Implementation of additional guarantees of protection of vulnerable categories of applicants, victims and witnesses	Task 4. Development and implementation of the state protection program for applicants, witnesses and victims	December 2022	“Improving prosecutorial bodies”
	Clear definition of the scope and tasks of investigative activity, improvement of ways and procedures for utilizing the findings in criminal proceedings	Task 5. Amendments to the legislation on law enforcement intelligence regarding scope and tasks of law enforcement intelligence, improvement of ways and procedures for utilizing the findings in criminal proceedings	December 2022	“Improving prosecutorial bodies”
	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025			
	Delineation of law enforcement agencies from intelligence, counterintelligence, security and other related bodies and institutes based on the exclusive functional orientation, which is the implementation of pre-trial investigation and operative-search activities	Task 6. Development of a framework law on determining the legal status of law enforcement agencies, determining their place in the system of state bodies, and delimiting the functions assigned to them	March 2023	“Improving prosecutorial bodies”
		Task 7. Proper regulation of the rules of subject and territorial jurisdiction of criminal offenses, their mutual consistency; expansion of the powers of the prosecutor regarding the change of jurisdiction in case of expediency (except for the exclusive jurisdiction of NABU)	December 2023	missing

	Ensuring the interoperability of ITC systems in courts, the prosecutor's office, law enforcement agencies, the bar, the penitentiary service and other criminal justice stakeholders. Implementation of a full-fledged system of electronic criminal proceedings	Task 8. Ensuring the interoperability of ITC systems in courts, the prosecutor's office, law enforcement agencies, the bar, the penitentiary service and other criminal justice stakeholders; providing prosecutors and authorized employees of law enforcement agencies with direct access to databases and state registers for the purpose of unhindered and prompt obtaining of the necessary information	December 2023	missing
	Amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine aimed at optimizing the grounds and procedure for applying precautionary move. Full implementation of Custody Records systems for electronic recording of actions on detained persons	Task 9. Amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure of Ukraine aimed at optimizing the grounds and procedure for applying precautionary move	December 2023	“Improving prosecutorial bodies”
		Task 10. Full implementation of Custody Records systems for electronic recording of actions on detained persons	December 2023	“Improving prosecutorial bodies”
	Crime prevention by eliminating environmental vulnerabilities that contribute to the commission of offenses (security risk management)	Task 11. Expansion of the public-private partnership format in the field of combating crime. Creation at the Office of the Prosecutor General of the interdepartmental Coordinating Council on the Implementation of Crime Prevention Policy	April 2024	“Improving prosecutorial bodies”
		Task 12. Introduction of periodic anonymous victimology survey of the population (Victimology Survey)	December 2024	missing

5	List of national projects to implement the objective from Paragraph 4 (for the corresponding task)										
	Project Description for Task No. 4 of	Project Justification	Quality performance indicators	Economic effect (impact on GDP, budget, employment, etc.)	Key Institution Respon	Estimated need for	Proposed sources of funding	Needed regulatory and legal support	Similar regulations in the EU acquis	Proposed by	Project status in the group

	Subparagraph 4		of the project		sible	financing (million UAH)					
5.1	Program of state protection of applicants, witnesses, victims, in particular in conditions of armed conflict	The need to take special state protection measures aimed at protecting against illegal encroachments on the life, health, housing and/or property of persons who cooperate with law enforcement agencies in the prevention, detection, termination and investigation of criminal offenses, as well as during court proceedings	Ensuring the safety of applicants, witnesses, victims; effective cooperation of the specified persons with law enforcement agencies, in particular in conditions of armed conflict	Effective execution of tasks in criminal proceedings within a reasonable time	Office of the General Prosecutor (interagency commission); body that provides security	450	State budget of Ukraine, donor aid for logistical and technical support of the mechanism	Changes in legislation in the field of ensuring the safety of parties to criminal proceedings, in particular the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring the Safety of Persons Taking Part in Criminal Proceedings”	Recommendations provided by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the Protection of Crime Victims, Witnesses and Persons Cooperating with Justice		
5.2	“Custody Records” for recording actions of detainees	The “Custody Records” system began functioning as a pilot project in Ukraine in individual detention centres (since 2016) and police units (since 2020). It is aimed at	Increasing the standards of protection of the rights of detained persons, prevention of human rights violations;	Reducing the number of official investigations, criminal proceedings, appeals to the ECtHR on facts of violation of the rights of detained persons and, as a result, easing the budget burden	Office of the Prosecutor General; Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine	150	State budget of Ukraine; funds of international technical assistance	Changes in the legislation in the field of ensuring the rights of detained persons, in particular, departmental regulatory and legal acts	Recommendations by the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture or Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment		

		ensuring the rights of detainees in accordance with European standards, recording all actions of the police in relation to detainees, monitoring the observance of human rights and the legality of detention, automatic notification of free secondary legal aid centres about the fact of a person's detention. Guaranteeing a safe environment, as well as detecting violations of procedural rights and guarantees both before and after placing a person in a temporary detention centre. Further implementation of the system, which is a combination of electronic	Modernization of the database and information about the detained persons, operational communication between the specified bodies and institutions ; Obtaining objective factual data regarding the actions of the police and other persons in relation to the detained persons								
--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

		documentation, 24-hour video surveillance, implementation of changes in detention procedures and the introduction of positions of persons responsible for the protection of human rights in the structural units of the National Police guarantees the protection of the rights of both detained persons and law enforcement officers									
--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

6 Needed regulatory and legal support						
Item no. from Paragraph 4	The name of the legal act(s) for the objective from Paragraph 4	Development scope / changes of the legal act(s)	The state authority responsible for the development/amendments of the legal act(s)	Time due	Deadline for entry into force	legal act(s) status
Task 1	Decree of the President of Ukraine “On the decision of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine of ____ 2022 “On the Concept of Criminal Justice Development”	Implementation of the decision of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine “On the Criminal Justice Development Vision/Concept” Approval of the Criminal Justice Development Vision/Concept Recognition of the Concept of Reforming the Criminal Justice of Ukraine, approved by the Decree of the President of Ukraine dated April 8,	Office of the President of Ukraine, Office of the Prosecutor General	December 2022		Decree of the President of Ukraine

		2008, No. 311/2008, as invalid				
Task 2	Draft Law “On Amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine (Regarding Criminal Proceedings in an extraordinary situation, State of Emergency and State of War)”	Regulation of the rules for carrying out criminal proceedings in conditions of a special period, a state of emergency and a state of war; distinguishing the features of criminal proceedings in conditions of martial law and state of emergency, as well as a state of war	Office of the President of Ukraine, Office of the Prosecutor General	December 2022		Law
Task 3	Draft Law “On Amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine (Regarding the Efficiency and Effectiveness of the Investigation of Criminal Misdemeanours)”	simplified procedure for carrying out a pre-trial investigation through inquiry, implementation of alternative criminal liability mechanisms for resolving legal disputes on criminal matters (diversionary measures, transactions), which will be applied at the pre-trial stage by the decision of the prosecutor	Office of the President of Ukraine, Office of the Prosecutor General	December 2022		Law
Task 4	Draft Law “On Amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine and other legislative acts on state protection of applicants, witnesses and victims”	Extending whistle-blower legal status to the applicant in relation to any criminal offences; expanding opportunities to encourage parties to criminal proceedings to cooperate with law enforcement agencies and the prosecutor's office; expanding cases of mandatory participation of the victim's representative within the framework of legal aid and introducing other additional guarantees of protection of vulnerable victims. Implementation of real victim and witness protection programs with identification of the state body responsible for their implementation	Office of the Prosecutor General, Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine	December 2022		Law
Task 5	The draft Law of Ukraine “On law enforcement intelligence”	Regulation of law enforcement intelligence (new edition of the Law)	Office of the President of Ukraine, Office of the Prosecutor General	December 2022		Law
Task 6	Draft Law “On Law enforcement agencies”	Determining the place of law enforcement agencies in the system of state bodies and delimiting the functions assigned to them; separation of law enforcement agencies	Office of the Prosecutor General, Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine	March 2023		Law

		from other related bodies and institutions based on exclusive functional focus; standardization of the system, organizational structure and personnel of law enforcement agencies, their financial and logistical support based on uniform criteria, taking into account the scope and specificity of work; unification of the legal status of law enforcement officers				
Task 7	Draft Law “On Amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine (Regarding Susceptibility of Criminal Offenses)”	Proper regulation of the rules of substantive and territorial jurisdiction of criminal offenses, their mutual consistency; expansion of the powers of the prosecutor regarding the change of jurisdiction in case of expediency (except for the exclusive jurisdiction of NABU)	Office of the President of Ukraine, Office of the Prosecutor General	December 2023		Law
Task 9	Draft Law “On Amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine (Regarding Improvement of the Institution of Precautionary move)”	Establishing the possibility of applying a preventive measure in the form of supervision by the commander of a military unit during martial law; simplification of the procedure for processing voluntarily provided materials that can be used as evidence in criminal proceedings; establishment of liability for abuse of rights by process participants by analogy with civil procedural, economic procedural and administrative legislation, etc.	Office of the President of Ukraine, Office of the Prosecutor General	December 2023		Law

Improvement of Legal Profession. Transformation of the Notary System

According to generally accepted standards, independent legal defence is a necessary condition for establishing the rule of law and democracy in society. Bar reform is a component of judicial reform, which cannot be successful without an institutionally developed independent bar. In the conditions of the post-war recovery of Ukraine, the legal profession is one of the important guarantees of ensuring the rights of citizens who suffered from the consequences of armed aggression. Public policy in the field of attorneyship and the legal profession itself is insufficiently effective. The Law of Ukraine “On Attorneyship and Legal Profession” (*sometimes can be found as Law on Legal Profession and Lawyer Activities, or Law on the Bar*) dated July 5, 2012, contains significant shortcomings that have a significant negative impact on the fulfilment by the bar of its special social role in society. Since 2016, this Law has not been aligned with the Constitution of Ukraine, after amendments were made regarding justice.

The purpose of the post-war reform is to bring the organization and performance of the bar to the best international standards, strengthen protection of human and citizen rights and freedoms, institutional independence of the bar, professional rights of the bar and safeguards for the bar activity, building of favourable environment for the delivery of effective and high-quality legal aid to persons affected by the war, ensuring their holistic access to justice both in Ukraine and abroad.

Since Ukraine has chosen the European development vector, the notarial profession deserves special attention, which plays a significant role as a body of undisputed civil jurisdiction and preventive justice.

However, as a result of hostilities, acts of terrorism, and sabotage caused by the military aggression of the Russian Federation on the territory of Ukraine, many notaries were forced to leave their place of residence, as a result of which they were deprived of the opportunity to engage in professional activities.

In addition, as of June 23, 2022, **34 (5%)** public notary offices and **103 (2%)** private notary offices were destroyed, **80 (12%)** public notary offices and **316 (6%)** offices of private notaries are in a territory that is temporarily not controlled, and any connection with them has been lost.

Currently, notary services in Ukraine are delivered offline. Notarial actions are performed on paper, recorded in paper registers for notarial actions. All notarial records and archives are stored in hard copies. Due to the military aggression of the Russian Federation, many notarial archives could not be evacuated, as the control was lost very quickly in the territories of harsh hostilities.

The lack of modern and innovative solutions for notaries holds back the development of this institution and slows down Ukraine's transition to the digital economy, while the majority of European Union countries have chosen this direction.

Being aware of the facts above and taking into account key opportunities, there is currently a need to introduce modern information and communication technologies into the notary practice and modernize the notary system by improving national legislation and aligning it with the European practices.

With the consolidated effort by the state at the legislative level to provide notaries with the right to establish notary offices/bureaus, this

will enable notaries to jointly deliver professional services with much lesser financial and technical costs, as well as tax burden.

The main task to achieve the goal of “Digitalization of Certain Types of Notarial Actions”, in particular, this can be done through the development of the Unified State Electronic Notary System (hereinafter – the e-Notary) as an electronic platform with the upscaling possibility, which will integrally “transfer” all notarial activities to the electronic interface, automate this activity, ensure the efficiency of performing notarial actions, reduce the administrative burden for notaries and their clients, and also provide quick access to completed notarial actions.

Once this specific objective is fulfilled, notaries will be given the opportunity to perform all notarial actions on a one-stop electronic platform, with subsequent entry of the completed notarial actions into a unified and secure environment. In addition, the e-notary system, once built, will be integrated with registers and other state electronic information resources.

Building the electronic notary archive is currently a key priority, with a focus to not only reduce notarial paperwork, but also to protect and preserve the archives, which, in turn, will ensure the protection of the rights and interests of constituents – i.e., individuals who sought notarial actions – in the future.

The electronic notarial archive will secure reliable storage, confidentiality and help manage access by tracking the inquiry history for notarial documents, as well as enable their quick and convenient search.

The implementation of the specified goal will allow to reduce the storage costs for notary records and notary archives. Thus, the requirements to the notary's desk will also be eased; there will be much less cases of loss or damage of archived notarial documents; transfer of documents from operational storage to archives will be simplified.

It is worth adding that the goal of digitization of the notary is not to reduce the notary's functions to mechanical ones, but to make notary services available to citizens of Ukraine and to increase public trust in the notary.

In particular, an important advantage of the digitization of the notary is the introduction of the possibility of remote certification of deeds when the parties are in different cities, and notarial documents will be drawn up in electronic form, including with the use of electronic communications. This will ensure the convenience, accessibility and promptness of obtaining notary services for citizens, especially for those living in hard-to-reach and sparsely populated areas of the country.

At the same time, Ukraine can benefit from the successful experience of foreign countries, whose notaries have been providing some notarial services online for many years.

Summarizing the above, we note that the goal of electronic notary should be to ensure the legal security of civil transactions using various legal and technical means, including the use of modern technologies. This will make it possible to qualitatively update the notary process, make it more convenient and understandable, integrate the notary into transnational legal relations and provide an opportunity to strengthen the position of the profession.

The impact of the war on a specific area of analysis:

Unprecedented legal challenges in defence of the rights and freedoms of individuals by lawyers of Ukraine in cases related to the aggression of the Russian Federation and its consequences.

In connection with the military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, as a result of hostilities and the temporary occupation of certain territories of Ukraine, the archives of private notaries, public notary offices and state notarial archives were significantly damaged, and access to certain archives was lost.

Given that notarial records are currently conducted in paper form, it is impossible to restore lost and destroyed documents, as well as claim archives from the occupied territories. Currently, there is a need for digitalization of the notary, in particular, the transfer of the notarial archive to electronic form, and the introduction of modern information and communication technologies into the notarial practice. As a result of the current situation, a large number of notaries were forced to leave their place of residence, as a result of which they were deprived of the opportunity to engage in professional activities.

Key challenges (generalized for the defined area):

Incomplete compliance of the principles of attorneyship in Ukraine with the basic principles of the EU attorneyship profession. Strengthening of qualification requirements for persons who intend to gain access to the profession of lawyer. Introduction of a transparent procedure for conducting a qualification exam, improvement of the internship institute. Imperfectness of bringing the lawyer to disciplinary responsibility. Inconsistency of individual provisions of the rules of lawyer ethics with international standards of lawyer deontology. Inconsistency of the procedure for maintaining the Unified Register of Lawyers of Ukraine with the requirements of the Law of Ukraine “On Public Electronic Registers”. The need to expand the professional rights of advocates and guarantees of attorneyship. The need to take into account gender aspects in the practice of attorneyship. Imperfect self-governance of the attorneyship. Digitization of the notary. Modernization of the organization of professional activity by notaries.

Key capabilities (generalized for a specific area):

Digitization of the notary operations:

- creation of the Unified state electronic system of e-notary;
- the possibility of creating an electronic notarial document, which has the same legal force as a paper one;
- digitization of the paper archive of the notary and the creation of the Electronic notary archive;
- organization of registration in foreign countries (countries - members of the European of the Union) of wills registered in Ukraine;
- execution of notarial acts without the use of special forms of notarial documents;
- the possibility of remote execution of notarial acts using means of communication.

Modernization of professional notary operations:

- improved procedure for termination of notarial activity and its subsequent registration;
- building and maintenance of electronic registration/personal files of notaries;
- introduction of an electronic certificate of the right to engage in notarial activities;

- granting the right to private notaries to create notary offices/bureaus that will operate according to the principle of a bar association, bureau.

Key limitations (generalized for the defined area):

The proposals are consistent with the EU and should not contradict them

2	Goals, tasks, stages of the Recovery Plan by direction			
2.1	Description of Problem 1, which needs to be solved in the specified area of analysis:	Incomplete compliance of the principles of attorneyship in Ukraine with the basic principles of the EU attorneyship profession.		
2.1.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.1.2	The goal to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:	Bringing the principles of attorneyship in Ukraine in line with the basic principles of the EU attorneyship profession	Abolition of the attorney's monopoly on the provision of professional legal assistance	
2.1.3	Deadline for the stage to be completed:	2022	2025	
2.1.4	Risks in trying to achieve the goal:	Missing	Long -term consideration of the corresponding bill in the Parliament	
2.1.5	Measurable indicators for the goal to be considered achieved	Amendments to the Law of Ukraine “On the Bar and Legal Profession” regarding bringing the principles of attorneyship in Ukraine into line with the basic principles of the EU legal profession have been adopted and entered into force	Amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine were adopted and entered into force	
2.1.6	Financial resources needed to achieve the goal:	Does not require additional expenditures from the state budget	Does not require additional expenditures from the state budget	

2.1.7	How is the goal connected with other focus areas	Missing	Missing	
2.2	Description of problem 2, which needs to be solved in the specified area of analysis:	Strengthening of qualification requirements for persons who intend to gain access to the profession of lawyer. Introduction of a transparent procedure for conducting a qualification exam, improvement of the internship institute.		
2.2.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.2.2	The goal to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:		A transparent procedure for access to the profession of a lawyer. Regulation of admission to legal practice in Ukraine, as lawyers of foreign countries, lawyers of aggressor countries (Russian Federation, Republic of Belarus)	
2.2.3	Deadline for the stage to be completed:		2023	
2.2.4	Risks in trying to achieve the goal:		Delay in bringing the regulatory framework in accordance with the Law (implementation in practice) Resistance of the National Bar Association and regional bodies of lawyers' self-government	
2.2.5	Measurable indicators for the goal to be considered achieved		Amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On the Bar and Legal Profession" regarding the transparent procedure of access to the profession of a lawyer were adopted and entered into force, as well as implemented in the regulatory framework of the regulator.	

2.2.6	Financial resources needed to achieve the goal:		Does not require additional expenditures from the state budget	
2.2.7	How is the goal connected with other focus areas		Missing	
2.3	Description of problem 3, which needs to be solved in the specified area of analysis:	Inconsistency of the procedure for maintaining the Unified Register of Lawyers of Ukraine with the requirements of the Law of Ukraine “On Public Electronic Registers”.		
2.3.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.3.2	The goal to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:	Bringing the order of keeping the Unified Register of Lawyers of Ukraine in line with the requirements of the Law of Ukraine “On Public Electronic Registers”		
2.3.3	Deadline for the stage to be completed:	2022		
2.3.4	Risks in trying to achieve the goal:	Missing		
2.3.5	Measurable indicators for the goal to be considered achieved	Amendments to the Law of Ukraine “On the Bar and Legal Profession” were adopted and entered into force, and the procedure for maintaining the Unified Register of Lawyers of Ukraine was brought into line		
2.3.6	Financial resources needed to achieve the goal:	Does not require additional expenditures from the state budget		
2.3.7	How is the goal connected	Missing		

	with other focus areas			
2.4	Description of problem 4, which needs to be solved in the specified area of analysis:	The need to expand the professional rights of lawyers and guarantees of attorneyship.		
2.4.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.4.2	The goal to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:	Ensuring the implementation of the principle of competition in court proceedings, equality of procedural rights of the parties, in particular, providing lawyers with identified access to state registers. Increasing the level of protection of attorney confidentiality. Providing access to the work of a lawyer's assistant for persons who have acquired a higher legal education at the “Bachelor” educational level. Regulating the issue of success fees in certain categories of cases, in particular to facilitate access to legal aid for persons who have suffered damage as a result of war.		
2.4.3	Deadline for the stage to be completed:	2022		
2.4.4	Risks in trying to achieve the goal:	Missing		
2.4.5	Measurable indicators for the goal to be considered achieved	Amendments to the Law of Ukraine “On the Bar and Legal Profession” and procedural codes of Ukraine were adopted and entered into force.		
2.4.6	Financial resources needed to achieve the goal:	Does not require additional expenditures from the state budget		
2.4.7	How is the goal connected	Missing		

	with other focus areas			
2.5.1	Description of problem 5, which needs to be solved in the specified area of analysis:	Imperfection of self-governance of the bar.		
2.5.2	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.5.3	The goal to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:		Decentralization of self-government of lawyers, change of status of the National Bar Association and creation of alternative professional organizations of lawyers. Ensuring the right to participate in the self- government of lawyers for all lawyers. Bringing the terms of tenure in the self-governing bodies of lawyers in line with the practice of EU countries. Restoration of the activities of the self-government bodies of lawyers in the temporarily occupied regions in the territories controlled by Ukraine.	
2.5.4	Deadline for the stage to be completed:		2023	
2.5.5	Risks in trying to achieve the goal:		Resistance of the National Bar Association	
2.5.6	Measurable indicators for the goal to be considered achieved		Amendments to the Law of Ukraine “On the Bar and Legal Profession” were adopted and entered into force, and the legal framework for the self-government of lawyers was	

			brought into line.	
2.5.7	Financial resources needed to achieve the goal:		Does not require additional expenditures from the state budget	
2.5.8	How is the goal connected with other focus areas		Missing	
2.6	Problem 6, which needs to be solved in the specified area of analysis:	The imperfection of the procedure of bringing the lawyer to disciplinary responsibility		
2.6.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.6.2	The goal to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:	Introduction of a transparent procedure for bringing a lawyer to disciplinary responsibility. increasing the statute of limitations for disciplinary action, determining requirements for the form and content of a statement (complaint) regarding improper behaviour of a lawyer and the content of a decision in a disciplinary case. Creation of a single resource for collecting, storing, protecting, accounting and searching for disciplinary practice. Updating the rules of lawyer ethics in accordance with international standards of professional deontology and ensuring a uniform practice of their application. Provide for the disciplinary responsibility of lawyers for supporting the armed aggression of the Russian Federation and collaborationism.		
2.6.3	Deadline for the stage to be completed:	2022		
2.6.4	Risks in trying to achieve the goal:	Missing		
2.6.5	Measurable indicators for	Amendments to the Law of Ukraine “On the Bar and Legal Profession” have been adopted and entered into		

	the goal to be considered achieved	force		
2.6.6	Financial resources needed to achieve the goal:	Does not require additional expenditures from the state budget		
2.6.7	How is the goal connected with other focus areas	Missing		
2.7	Description of problem 7, which needs to be solved in the specified area of analysis:	Inconsistency of individual provisions of the rules of lawyer ethics with international standards of lawyer deontology.		
2.7.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2023	Stage 2: 12/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.7.2	The goal to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:	Updating the rules of lawyer ethics in accordance with the best international practices and ensuring a uniform practice of their application.		
2.7.3	Deadline for the stage to be completed:	2023		
2.7.4	Risks in trying to achieve the goal:	Resistance of the National Bar Association		
2.7.5	Measurable indicators for the goal to be considered achieved	The updated rules of lawyer ethics were adopted and entered into force.		
2.7.6	Financial resources needed to achieve the	Does not require additional expenditures from the state budget		

	goal:			
2.7.7	How is the goal connected with other focus areas	Missing		
2.8	Description of problem 8, which needs to be solved in the specified area of analysis:	Digitization of the notary		
2.8.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.8.2	The goal to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:	Creation and implementation of separate subsystems of the Unified state electronic system of e-notary	Creation and implementation of the electronic notarial document circulation mechanism in the Unified State Electronic System of e-Notary; Digitization of the notary's paper archive and creation of the Electronic notary archive; performing notarial acts online; cancelling the use of notarial forms Integration with the portal and the “Action” application	provision of registration in foreign countries (countries - members of the European Union) of wills registered in Ukraine
2.8.3	Deadline for the stage to be completed:	December 2022	December 2025	December 2027
2.8.4	Risks in trying to achieve the goal:	Failure of subcontractors to fulfil their obligations in full. Threat to the operation of server equipment.	Lack of funding Inability of contracting organizations to fulfil their obligations in full Uncertainty of the legal framework	Changes in EU legislation and policy
2.8.5	Measurable indicators for the goal to be considered achieved	All notaries are connected to the Unified state electronic system of e-notary; all specified notarial documents are created in the Unified State Electronic System of e-Notary with an overlay of an electronic identifier; information about	100% of transactions are certified by a notary by creating an electronic document; the archives of notaries are digitized; the notary performs	wills registered in Ukraine are registered in the registers of foreign states (countries - members of the European Union)

		performed notarial acts is protected from forgery	notarial actions in real time using the Unified State Electronic System of e-Notary at the request of individuals and legal entities using means of communication	
2.8.6	Financial resources needed to achieve the goal:	15,000.00 thousand UAH	UAH 62,000.00 thousand.	15,000.00 thousand UAH.
2.8.7	How is the goal connected with other focus areas			
2.9	Description of problem 9, which needs to be solved in the specified area of analysis:	Modernization of the organization of professional activity by notaries		
2.9.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.9.2	The goal to be achieved to solve the problem at each stage:	process of termination of notarial activity and its subsequent registration;	introduction of electronic registration/personal file of a notary; creation and implementation of a system of registration of certificates of the right to engage in notarial activity	establishment of notary offices/bureaus
2.9.3	Deadline for the stage to be completed:	December 2022	December 2025	December 2032
2.9.4	Risks in trying to achieve the goal:	it is not possible to transfer to the appropriate public notary archive all documents of notarial records and the archive of a private notary in connection with his stay in the temporarily occupied territory, the territory of hostilities	there is no access to registration/personal files located in the temporarily occupied territory, the territory of hostilities, which are stored in paper form, for the purpose of their digitization	Uncertainty of the legal framework

2.9.5	Measurable indicators for the goal to be considered achieved	all notaries who expressed a desire to register notarial activity in another notarial district, due to forced relocation, registered such activity	100% of certificates of the right to engage in notarial activities are registered in the Electronic Register of Notaries	notary offices/bureaus were created
2.9.6	Financial resources needed to achieve the goal:		UAH 25,029.99 thousand.	
2.9.7	How is the goal connected with other focus areas			
3	The current state of implementation of policy papers in the selected area of analysis regarding the defined problem			
3.1	Policy paper name	Background		Information submitted by:
3.1.1.	The activity program of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated June 12, 2020, No. 471	In progress		0
3.2.1	The plan of priority actions of the Government for 2021, approved by the order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated March 24, 2021, No. 276	In progress		
3.3	Priority directions and tasks (projects) of digital transformation for the period until 2023, approved by the order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated February 17, 2021, No. 365	In progress		0
4	Definition of tasks to achieve goals from Paragraph 2 (for each defined goal)			
	Goal (from Paragraph 2)	Description of the task to achieve the goal	Deadline for completing the task	Dependence of the task on the tasks of other directions, areas, problems
	Stage 1: 06/2022 – 12/2022			
	Bringing the principles of attorneyship in Ukraine into line with the basic principles of the EU	Task 1. Development and adoption of relevant legislative amendments to the Law “On the Bar and Legal		0

	attorneyship profession	Profession”		
	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025			
	Abolition of the attorney's monopoly on the provision of professional legal assistance	Task 2. Adoption of relevant amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine (regarding the abolition of the attorney monopoly)		
	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025			
	A transparent procedure for access to the profession of a lawyer. Regulation of admission to legal practice in Ukraine, as lawyers of foreign countries, lawyers of aggressor countries (Russian Federation, Republic of Belarus)	Task 3. The development and adoption of relevant legislative changes in order to strengthen the requirements for persons who intend to become lawyers (taking into account the moral and ethical qualities of the candidate), improving the procedure of the qualification examination and passing the internship (introduction of external independent evaluation of candidates)		
		Task 4. Development and adoption of the necessary by-laws		
	Stage 1: 06/2022 – 12/2022			
	Bringing the order of keeping the Unified Register of Lawyers of Ukraine in line with the requirements of the Law of Ukraine “On Public Electronic Registers”	Task 5. Development and adoption of relevant legislative amendments to the Law “On the Bar and Legal Profession”		
		Task 6. Development and adoption of changes to the Procedure for maintaining the Unified Register of Advocates of Ukraine		
	Stage 1: 06/2022 – 12/2022			
	Ensuring the implementation of the principle of competition in court proceedings, equality of procedural rights of the parties, in particular, providing lawyers with identified access to state registers. Increasing the level of protection of attorney confidentiality.	Task 7. Development and adoption of relevant legislative changes		

	Providing access to the work of a lawyer's assistant for persons who have acquired a higher legal education at the “Bachelor” educational level. Regulating the issue of success fees in certain categories of cases, in particular to facilitate access to legal aid for persons who have suffered damage as a result of war.			
	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025			
	Decentralization of self-government of lawyers, change of status of the National Bar Association and creation of alternative professional organizations of lawyers. Ensuring the right to participate in the self-government of lawyers for all lawyers. Bringing the terms of tenure in the self-governing bodies of lawyers in line with the practice of EU countries. Restoration of the activities of the self-government bodies of lawyers in the temporarily occupied regions in the territories controlled by Ukraine.	Task 8. Development and adoption of relevant legislative changes		0
		Task 9. Implementation of legislative changes regarding the organization and activities of the self-government of lawyers		
	Stage 1: 06/2022 – 12/2022			
	Introduction of a transparent procedure for bringing a lawyer to disciplinary responsibility. Extending the statute of limitations for disciplinary action, defining requirements for the form and content of a statement (complaint) regarding improper behavior of a	Task 10. Development and adoption of relevant legislative changes		0

	lawyer and the content of a decision in a disciplinary case. Creation of a single resource for collecting, storing, protecting, accounting and searching for disciplinary practice. Updating the rules of lawyer ethics in accordance with international standards of professional deontology and ensuring a uniform practice of their application. Provide for the disciplinary responsibility of lawyers for supporting the armed aggression of the Russian Federation and collaborationism.			
	Stage 1: 06/2022 – 12/2022			
	Updating the rules of lawyer ethics in accordance with the best international practices and ensuring a uniform practice of their application.	Task 11. Development and adoption of a new edition of the Rules of Advocate Ethics		0
	Stage 1: 06/2022 – 12/2022			
	Creation and implementation of separate subsystems of the Unified state electronic system of e-notary (electronic notary workplace, Electronic register of notarial acts)	Task 12: Create and implement updated electronic registers (Inheritance register, Unified register of powers of attorney, Unified register of special forms of notarial documents), electronic workplace of a notary public	“December 2022”	0
		Task 13: Form a notarial document with an electronic identifier and its verification by means of information technologies (QR code)	“July 2022”	
		Task 14: Connect notaries to the electronic workplace of the notary of the Unified State Electronic System of e-Notary	“December 2022”	

	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025			
		Task 15: Develop and implement the Unified register of notarial acts	“April 2023”	0
	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025			
	Notarial documents without the use of special notarial document forms	Task 16: Stop the use and circulation of special forms of notarial documents	“December 2025”	
	Creation and mechanism of electronic notarial document circulation in the Unified State Electronic System of e-Notary	Task 17: Establish requirements for an electronic notarial document	“June 2023”	
		Task 18: Develop software for creating an electronic notarial document, its signing and circulation	December 2023	
	Digitization of the notary's paper archive and creation of the Electronic notary archive	Task 19: Develop the software of the Electronic notarial archive	“December 2023”	0
		Task 20: Digitize paper archives of private notaries, public notary offices, public notary archives	“December 2024”	
	Performing notarial actions in real time using means of communication	Task 21: Develop software for making transactions in electronic form using qualified electronic trust services	December 2023	
		Task 22: Implementation of the possibility of performing notarial actions remotely (online) using the client's electronic account	December 2023	
	Stage 3: 01/2026 – 12/2032			
	Provision of registration in foreign countries (member countries of the European Union) of wills registered in Ukraine	Task 23: Connect to the European Network of Registers of Wills (ENRW)	December 2032	0
	Stage 1: 06/2022 – 12/2022			
	process of termination of notarial activity and its subsequent registration	Task 24: To provide an opportunity to terminate the notary activity of a notary with a delay in the transfer to the state notarial archive of all	July-September 2022	0

		documents of the notarial office and its archive		
	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025			
	Introduction of electronic registration/personal file of a notary, creation and implementation of a system of registration of certificates of the right to engage in notarial activities	Task 25: Development and implementation of the updated Unified Register of Notaries with the addition of a section for electronic registration/personal file of a notary, registration of certificates for the right to engage in notarial activities	“June 2023”	0
		Task 26: Digitize paper registration/personal files of notaries	“December 2023”	0
		Task 27: Digitize paper certificates on the right to engage in notarial activities	December 2025	
	Stage 3: 01/2026 – 12/2032			
	Creation of notary offices/bureaus	Task 28: Establishing requirements for organizational and legal forms of notary offices/bureaus	January 2026	

5	List of national projects to implement the objective from Paragraph 4 (for the corresponding task)										
5.1	Project Description for Task No. 3 from Subparagraph 4	Project Justification	Quality performance indicators of the project	Economic effect (impact on GDP, budget, employment, etc.)	Key Institution Responsible	Estimated need for financing (million UAH)	Proposed sources of funding	Needed regulatory and legal support	Similar regulations in the EU acquis	Proposed by	Project status in the group
5.2	The national project on digitization and modernization of notarial activity is	Today, the notary in Ukraine is an effective out-of-court protection of the rights of legal entities	1) increasing the protection of the rights and interests of legal entities and individuals; 2) introduction of the Unified State		Ministry of Justice of Ukraine	86	State budget of Ukraine; funds of international technical assistance	legislative changes in the field of notary, in particular the Civil Code of	?		

	being implemented with the aim of creating and implementing the Unified State Electronic System of e-Notary; consistency of the legislation of Ukraine in the field of notary with the legal norms of the European Union	and individuals. However, the organization and functioning of the notary office is carried out without taking into account the gains of international experience. In the conditions of modern society, technical progress is growing at a frantic pace, electronification and digitalization of all spheres of social life is taking place. Thus, in most countries of the European Union, the digitization of the notary office has been implemented, in particular, notarial documents can be drawn up in electronic form, including with the use of electronic communications	Electronic System of e-Notary; 3) certification of deeds takes place online in real time; 4) ensuring accessibility and transparency of notarial acts; 5) creation of an Electronic Archive of notarial documents; 6) registration of wills in the European Network of Wills Registers (ENRW); 7) optimization of management and organization of notarial activities through the implementation of digital technologies; 8) construction of the notary system of Ukraine, which will correspond to European legal systems; 9) enabling notaries to choose the organizational and legal form of their professional activities					Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine “On Notaries” and other laws			
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

		<p>. Digitization of the national notary will ensure the convenience and accessibility of notary services for society.</p> <p>Modern challenges require the improvement of national legislation in the field of notary and its adaptation to European institutions. Notaries of the member states of the European Union are united and act on the basis of Latin civil legislation. In this way, the modernization of notary activity in Ukraine will provide an opportunity for the notary to integrate into European and transnational legal institutions.</p>									
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

6 Needed regulatory and legal support						
No. of sub-item from item 4	The name of the legal act(s) for the objective from Paragraph 5-4	Scope of the development/changes of the legal act(s)	The state authority responsible for the development/amendment s of the legal act(s)	Time due	Deadline for entry into force	legal act(s) status
	Law of Ukraine “On Notaries”	Create a legislative basis for: - implementation of the Unified state electronic e-notary system (hereinafter - the e-Notary System), the components of which will be: the notary's electronic workplace; the client's electronic account; Electronic notarial archive; Electronic register of notarial acts; Unified register of powers of attorney; Unified register of notaries; Unified register of special forms of notarial documents; Inheritance register; - establishment of requirements for an electronic notarial document, its signing and circulation mechanism in the e-Notary System; - preservation of notarial records, which will be carried out exclusively in electronic form by scanning them, and approval of the procedure for filling the Electronic Notary Archive by the notary by digitizing the notary's paper archive; - settlement of the issue regarding the refusal to use special forms of notarial documents and the introduction of a notarial document with an electronic identifier and its verification by means of information technologies; - determination of the list of notarial actions that are proposed to be performed in real time using means of communication, establishment of mechanisms and requirements for	Ministry of Justice of Ukraine Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine		December, 2025	

		remote signing of an electronic notarial document; - implementation of the system of registration of certificates of the right to engage in notarial activity, which will function with the help of the e-notary system, which will contain information about electronic and digitized paper certificates of the right to engage in notarial activity; - introduction of an electronic registration/personal file as an integral component of the Unified Register of Notaries operating in the e-Notary System, as well as filling in electronic registration/personal files by digitizing (scanning) paper registration/personal files; - giving notaries the right to create notary offices/bureaus and establishing the organizational and legal form of such offices and bureaus.				
	The Civil Code of Ukraine	Create a legal basis for: - conclusion of transactions and their notarization in electronic form; - registration in foreign countries of wills registered in Ukraine	Ministry of Justice of Ukraine, Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine		December, 2025	

Public safety and social adaptation of convicts and prisoners. Conditions of treatment of prisoners of war

Penitentiary system and probation protect society from crime, provides for a balance between executing penalties and correctional rehabilitation of criminals, facilitates their return to living in society without breaking laws.

Ukraine is striving to meet the high standards of a European constitutional state and ensure compliance to international conventions, namely the European Convention on Human Rights, European penitentiary regulations, the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-

custodial Measures (The Tokyo Rules), Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.

In recent years, the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine has managed to achieve progress in the reforms of the system, namely, in digitalisation, resocialisation and improvement of the conditions of convicts and prisoners, technical equipment of correctional facilities, and communication with society, international partners, which has significantly influenced the efficiency of penitentiary system, reduced negative political and legal consequences for the international image of Ukraine.

In order to solve systematic structural problems, establish an optimal model for execution of criminal sentences, and also taking into account the disastrous consequences of Russia's military aggression against Ukraine and the need to detain prisoners of war, the penitentiary system requires update and further reforms.

Within the framework of the national recovery plan, four key problems in the penitentiary sector have been defined. The implementation of these directly depends on adoption of prepared legislation and allocation of financial resources for the construction and renovation of the penitentiary and probation system infrastructure.

Problem Description

Prison system infrastructure even before the war did not meet international standards, and the conditions of detention in many detention centres and prisons do not meet the basic needs of convicts and persons in detention and are considered by the European court of human rights as equivalent to torture. Such a state of the infrastructure significantly obstructs accomplishment of the objectives of correction and resocialisation of convicts, reduction of reoffence, number of states of emergency etc.

ECHR has regularly stated that Article 2 of the Convention obliges countries not just to refrain from deliberate illegal deprivation of life, but also establishes positive commitment by the state to use proper measures to protect the lives of those under its jurisdiction. In the context of prisoners, persons in detention are in a vulnerable condition, and the state is obliged to protect them. National authorities are also obliged to protect the health and welfare of persons deprived of liberty.

The staff is also under protection, especially the security staff in correctional facilities, as they provide protection and defence of the facilities both during threats and specifically during shelling. Such persons must be provided with personal protective equipment and other needed things.

Hostilities that lead to destruction and damage to the facilities of penitentiary system, evacuation and relocation of convicts and prisoners have intensified this problem. Adherence to the norms of international humanitarian law makes it binding for Ukraine to provide the relevant conditions of the detention of prisoners of war.

Prevention of torture, cruel and/or humiliating treatment or punishment is the state's international commitment, that is why there is a need to create transparent and efficient measures aimed at ensuring that the rights of convicts and persons in detention are adhered to.

There is a need to improve the diagnostics and treatment of medical and socially dangerous conditions, namely HIV-infection, TB and viral hepatitis. It is necessary to update legal and organisational bases for providing psychiatric aid to people with psychiatric disorders, including implementation of Opioid Substitute Treatment medication. There is a need to provide proper detention conditions and rehabilitation measures aimed at the improvement of people's health.

Correction and resocialisation of convicts are among the main functions of penalty. When a person serves their sentence, they must be taught to prepare to live in society without committing new crimes. It has been scientifically proven and confirmed on the example of international experience that there are conditions in people's life and environment that increase risks of reoffending (so called criminogenic risks), for instance, addictions, pro-criminal thinking, antisocial environment etc. Consequently, reduction of such risks minimises the likelihood of reoffence.

The need to implement systematic changes, including those that were caused by the war, will facilitate the transit from punitive to rehabilitation orientation in approaches to the treatment of convicts and prisoners, which will provide an opportunity to apply more penalties and forms of deterrence that are alternative to prison sentences, and will thus decrease the number of prison population and, consequently, save budget costs.

Socially educational and psychological work with convicts and persons in detention requires expansion of the toolkit, improvement of educational services, beneficial employment of convicts, efficient use of the convicts' free time.

The efficiency of the penitentiary system directly depends on the quality of personnel, motivated and highly professional personnel of the penitentiary system can perform the functions of correction and resocialisation of convicts on the basis of modern approaches and methods, and also establishment of proper working conditions and social security of the personnel according to new standards.

For the efficient work, safety of the personnel and convicts and persons in detention, employees must go through proper training and must constantly maintain their professional level.

Proper training must be organised for all employees of the penitentiary system irrespective of whether they have or do not have military ranks.

A high level of society's digitalisation, the need to analyse large quantities of data to make reasonable managerial decisions challenges the penitentiary system to implement new methods and tools, develop digital infrastructure, improve digital and computer literacy of the personnel, allocate financial resources to implement information technologies and innovations.

Lacking or obsolete logistics, computer illiteracy of the employees, drawbacks in internet access significantly impede the implementation of information technologies and innovations, new working methods and tools, development of digital infrastructure of penitentiary authorities and institutions.

Expected outcome from recovery:

1. Convicts and prisoners are detained in proper conditions that correspond to the national and international standards. The number of detention places guarantees privacy, safety and sufficient personal space.

2. Torture and other forms of cruel treatment are forbidden; a system of regular internal and external penitentiary inspections is in place. Penitentiary institutions and detention centres are 100% equipped with video cameras and network video recorders (body-cameras), data storage option is provided. A system of regular internal and external penitentiary inspections is in place.

3. Innovation-based resocialisation practices are implemented, as a result of which convicts are provided with efficient social, psychological and other support for their correction and return to independent law-abiding life in society. Due to high-quality support and correction of behaviour such persons will less frequently reoffend.

4. Alternatives to imprisonment without isolation from society are extended, which will provide an opportunity to shift the focus of the sentencing system to resocialisation of the convict, correction of his/her behaviour without isolation from society. The implementation of this approach will also save budget money on detention in detention institutions.

5. Motivated and highly professional personnel capable of performing the functions of correction and resocialisation of convicts on the basis of modern approaches and methods works in the penitentiary system, and proper working conditions and social security of the personnel according to new standards are established.

Due to the advanced digital infrastructure, the process of managerial decision making is efficient. The improvement of technological processes facilitates transparency of the penitentiary system and reduction of corruption risks.

Impact of war on the focus area analysed:

Because of the war there is a direct threat to the health and life of convicts, prisoners and employees. There are obstructions to the function of executing criminal sentences, providing safety and enforcement of constitutional rights of the convicts, prisoners and employees, efficient management in detention facilities, probation offices on the territories of Ukraine, where hostilities have been taking or are taking place, in occupied territories. Interruption of reforms in penitentiary system. Increased cases of human rights violations, including tortures and violent behaviour, murders of convicts and prisoners in temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine. The logistics, food supply chains and basic commodities supply to detention facilities have been disrupted. Partially destroyed/damaged infrastructure of the penitentiary system.

Key challenges (summarised for the relevant sector):

Ensuring public safety by means of proper exercise of the sentencing function.

Preserving the life and health of personnel, convicts and prisoners.

Deteriorating conditions of detention for convicts and persons in detention.

The need for proper detention of prisoners of war.

Destruction and damage to the penitentiary infrastructure.

Inefficient resocialisation of convicts.

Lack of quick procedures for the release of convicts (pardon, amnesty, parole).

Lack of highly qualified staff.

Need to implement information technologies.

Key opportunities (summarised for the relevant sector):

Increased attention of the public to the problem of penitentiary system and employees. Political will to change the penitentiary system.

Attracting international aid for the recovery of infrastructure in order to ensure international standards in detention facilities.

Involvement of business in cooperation with detention authorities and institutions.

Key restrictions (summarised for the relevant sector):

Security (restricted activity due to hostilities and martial law).

Financial (restricted funding from the state budget).

Logistical (restricted capacity for supply of food products, personnel, equipment etc.)

Informational (restricted capacity to receive and provide information regarding facilities in temporarily occupied territories or areas of combat operations).

2	Goals, tasks, and stages of the activity-specific Recovery plan			
2.1	Description of Problem 1 which requires resolution in the said assessment scope:	As a result of combat operations there is a need for maintaining security of convicts and detainees, recovery of prison infrastructure damaged by war, enforcement of requirements of international humanitarian law on custody of prisoners of war. Because of the war, convicts and staff are in physical danger. Conditions in many pretrial detention centres and penitentiary facilities do not meet the basic needs of convicts and detainees and are equated by the European Court of Human Rights to torture. There are also no proper conditions for treatment, it is difficult to provide medicine, conduct regular and systematic check-up of patients with infectious diseases that present public health hazard. The penitentiary system needs to improve approaches to enforcement of law and security, changing the relationship between staff and convicts on the basis of mutual respect and legality.		
2.1.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.1.2	Goal to be achieved to resolve a problem on each stage:	Maintaining security of convicts and detainees by evacuation (from combat operations areas) and their 100% location (to a safer area). Ensuring a custody of 100% of prisoners of war according to the rules of international humanitarian law.	2000 places of detention have been built and 1000 places at penitentiary facilities that comply with national and international standards have been created, 100% of damaged infrastructure has been recovered (depending on the need). (subject to funding) 75% of medical equipment (depending on the need) has been recovered.	100% of penitentiary facilities and pretrial detention centres comply with international standards (28 pretrial detention centres and 29 penitentiary facilities have been built, active facilities have been renovated (depending on the need).
2.1.3	Deadline for the stage to be completed:	12.2022	12.2025	6.2032
2.1.4	Risks in trying	Insufficient number of places of	Damage and physical wear of infrastructure of the	Lack of funding.

	to achieve the goal:	detention according to international standards (overcrowding problem as a result of evacuation of convicts and detainees). Insufficient funding. Uncertainty in the number of prisoners of war. Change in the number of damaged/ruined infrastructure facilities.	penitentiary facilities and pretrial detention centres. Complications in logistic processes to ensure the maintenance of facilities and convicts, supply of medication and medical equipment. Security breach due to shelling or combat operations. Lack of funding for the construction of new facilities. Need to review cost estimates.	
2.1.5	Measurable goal achievement indicator	Proportion of located evacuated convicts and detainees. Proportion of detained prisoners of war.	Number of places at penitentiary facilities, detention conditions which comply with national and international standards. Number of places at pretrial detention centres, detention conditions which comply with national and international standards. Proportion of upgraded medical equipment depending on the need, according to the lists of equipment.	Proportion of penitentiary facilities and pretrial detention centres which comply with the Council of Europe standards.
2.1.6	Total amount of funds required to achieve the goal:	7,68 million UAH - recovery of damaged infrastructure.	6 600,00 million UAH – repair, reconstruction, construction of infrastructure facilities of the penitentiary system (2 pretrial detention centres and a model penitentiary facility). 735,62 million UAH - procurement of drugs and preparations, medical services and equipment, routine repairs at medical facilities, training of staff. 17,92 million UAH – recovery of damaged infrastructure. 124,25 million UAH (security equipment). 22,50 million UAH (model probation offices, 3)	3 000,00 x 28 PDC = 84 000 million UAH 2 000,0 x 29 PF = 58 000 million UAH 41,25 million UAH x 7 years = 288,75 million UAH (security equipment). 3 offices x 2,5 million UAH x 7 years = 52,5 million UAH (model probation offices)
2.1.7	Connection of the goal with other activities:	No	No	No
2.2	Description of Problem 2 which requires resolution in the said	Re-socialization of convicts is not effective enough to correct them due to the imperfection of its tools. Legislative regulation of relations in the field of sentencing and execution of punishments has shortcomings that largely determine the further effectiveness of the penitentiary system.		

	assessment scope:			
2.2.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.2.2	Goal to be achieved to resolve a problem on each stage:	Alternatives to imprisonment have been expanded, additional incentives have been created to engage convicts in work as a means of resocialization.	Effective programs and tools are used for social, educational and psychological work with convicts (correction programs are used for up to 80% of convicts)	75% of individuals according to the final risk assessment are less prone to committing repeated criminal offences
2.2.3	Deadline for the stage to be completed:	12.2022	12.2025	6.2032
2.2.4	Risks in trying to achieve the goal:	Non-approval of regulatory acts by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.	Non-approval of regulatory acts by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Lack of/insufficient funding.	Lack of/insufficient funding.
2.2.5	Measurable goal achievement indicator	Alternatives to imprisonment have been expanded, additional incentives have been created to engage convicts in work as a means of resocialization (Yes/No).	Percentage of administration of correction programs	Proportion of individuals who, according to the final risk assessment, are less prone to committing repeated criminal offences
2.2.6	Total amount of funds required to achieve the goal:	Does not require separate funding.	Does not require separate funding.	Does not require separate funding.
2.2.7	Connection of the goal with other activities:	No	No	No
2.3	Description of Problem 3 which requires resolution in the said assessment scope:	Decreased professional capacity and lack of proper training of the State Criminal Executive Service of Ukraine (SCES) staff to perform their duties in wartime and post-war conditions.		
2.3.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.3.2	Goal to be achieved to	Conditions for efficient training, in particular, for distance learning	Training of staff ensures the acquisition of the necessary knowledge and skills to perform their	

	resolve a problem on each stage:	have been created.	duties effectively.	
2.3.3	Deadline for the stage to be completed:	12.2022	12.2025	
2.3.4	Risks in trying to achieve the goal:	Insufficient funding. Uncertain / unpredictable (due to military reasons) dismissal of staff. The system of initial training of staff is disrupted. Extreme working conditions and increased workload.	Insufficient funding. Extreme working conditions and increased workload.	
2.3.5	Measurable goal achievement indicator	A distance learning platform has been created (Yes/No).	Proportion of staff which have been trained, undergone professional development.	
2.3.6	Total amount of funds required to achieve the goal:	Does not require separate funding.	Does not require separate funding.	
2.3.7	Connection of the goal with other activities:	No	No	
2.4	Description of Problem 4 which requires resolution in the said assessment scope:	Gaps in the information technology support hinder an efficient execution of criminal penalties		
2.4.1	Stages	Stage 1: 06/2022 - 12/2022	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025	Stage 3: 01/2026 - 12/2032
2.4.2	Goal to be achieved to resolve a problem on	Operation of information systems for the execution of penalties has been restored.	Digitization of the penitentiary system is at least 70%.	Digitization of the penitentiary system is at least 95%.

	each stage:			
2.4.3	Deadline for the stage to be completed:	12.2022	12.2025	12.2032
2.4.4	Risks in trying to achieve the goal:	Inability of contractors to execute their commitments in full. Risk of jeopardizing the operation of server equipment.	Insufficient funding. Inability of contractors to execute their commitments in full. Risk of jeopardizing the operation of server equipment.	Insufficient funding. Inability of contractors to execute their commitments in full. Risk of jeopardizing the operation of server equipment.
2.4.5	Measurable goal achievement indicator	Operation of information systems for the execution of penalties has been restored (Yes/No)	Digitization level of the penitentiary system.	Digitization level of the penitentiary system.
2.4.6	Total amount of funds required to achieve the goal:		32 720 ths. UAH	
2.4.7	Connection of the goal with other activities:	No	No	No
3	Current status of implementation of policy papers in the chosen assessment scope regarding an identified problem			
3.1	Name of policy paper	Brief description of the current status		Name and surname of the group participant who submits this information
3.1.1.	Government Action Plan	Bills have been drafted: - “On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts Concerning the Development of the Probation System, Increasing Alternatives to Imprisonment and Creating Conditions for Reduction of Recidivism” (registration number 5359) and “On Amendments to the Criminal Code of Ukraine, Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine on the Development of the Probation System, increase of the number of alternatives to imprisonment and the creation of conditions to reduce recidivism “(registration number 5360), in order to customize the system of punishment and expand the list of types of punishment alternative to imprisonment. - “On the penitentiary system” (registration number 5293), which will allow optimizing the structure of the penitentiary system, will introduce new approaches to incentivizing the staff, will introduce effective management of correctional facilities.		O. Vysotska

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “On the Disciplinary Regulation of the Penitentiary System” (registration number 5294), which defines the essence of service discipline, the responsibilities of privates and officers in the penitentiary system regarding its observance, types of incentives and disciplinary sanctions, the procedure and powers of managers for their administration as well as a procedure of appeal against disciplinary sanctions. - “On Amendments to the Criminal Code of Ukraine Regarding Criminal Liability for Torture” (registration number 5336), which aims to bring the Criminal Code of Ukraine in line with the provisions of the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment . - “On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine Regarding the Application of Forced Feeding Measures to Convicts and Detainees” (registration number 4323) and “On Amendments to the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine Regarding the Application of Forced Feeding Measures to Convicts and Detainees” (registration number 4324). - “On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts Regarding Measures Aimed at Restoring the Rights of Convicts and Detainees as a Result of Improper Conditions of Detention” (registration number 5652), “On Amendments to the Criminal Code of Ukraine and the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine on Measures aimed at Restoring the Rights of Convicts and Detainees as a Result of Improper Conditions of Detention “(registration number 5653). - “On the establishment of a dual system of regular penitentiary inspections” (registration number 5884). - “On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts” (regarding the creation of highest security sections in pre-trial detention centres, the procedure and conditions of detention of prisoners of war). - Draft Law on Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine (concerning the peculiarities of engaging convicts in work and business activities in the penitentiary system). <p>To create appropriate conditions of detention in penitentiary facilities and pretrial detention centres:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a pilot project on paid services for the provision of improved living conditions and catering to detainees was introduced in the pre-trial detention centres of the State Criminal Executive Service (Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of April 22, 2020 No. 305). <p>The funds received from the project were used to improve detention</p>	
--	--	---	--

		<p>conditions of prisoners in free cells of pretrial detention centres.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project “Individual space for convicted women” was introduced at all women's penitentiary facilities of the State Criminal Executive Service of Ukraine. Under the project, renovation of wards was carried out, separate bathrooms were equipped with shower cubicles and hot water, privacy walls between the beds were installed to create an individual space. - Living, sanitary and hygienic conditions of detention of convicts and detainees have been brought in line with international standards, in particular, a renovated building for detainees was commissioned at the state institution “Kyiv Pretrial Detention Centre”, which was repaired according to the Norwegian model. As a result, 18 cells were renovated: 14 double and 4 single. - the supply of high-quality food to penitentiary facilities and pre-trial detention centres was ensured, the lists of foodstuffs, basic necessities, and other items that convicts and detainees can receive in packages (care packages) and parcels, purchase at the shops of penitentiary facilities and pre-trial detention centres, and keep were reviewed and expanded. - 12 inefficient penitentiary facilities have been temporarily closed down, which will allow to optimize the costs and attract them for the construction of new pretrial detention centres. - an auction of the project “Large privatization of prisons” was held, in the framework of which 496.2 million USD was received from the sale of the Lviv Penal Colony. - Convicts were granted permission to use a tablet computer to ensure the right of convicts to correspond, submit online appeals and access to socially significant information that promotes the development and resocialization of convicts (Order of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine of March 27, 2020 No.1243/5). - convicts were granted access to the Internet, detainees - IT-telephony and the Internet. - the mechanism of direct control over the activities of penal colonies and pretrial detention centres, health care institutions and state enterprises of the State Criminal Executive Service of Ukraine has been established by assessing the effectiveness of their management and performance of their functions (order of the Ministry of Justice of October 7, 2020 No. 3474/5). <p>In order to ensure the functioning of transparent and effective mechanisms of prevention and combatting torture and ill-treatment in</p>	
--	--	---	--

		<p>places of detention and pre-trial detention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - video monitoring centres have been established in all interregional offices and in each facility (for timely detection and prevention of violations of the rules of detention by convicts and increase the efficiency of performance of official duties by the staff of the facilities). - inspection of the effectiveness of penitentiary institutions and pre-trial detention centres was carried out. As a result, proposals were made to eliminate the identified violations and prevent them in the future, official investigations were conducted into violations of the law. <p>In order to build IT infrastructure and digitize the penitentiary system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Unified Register of Convicts and Detainees has been improved and supplemented, which will ensure: prompt communication between agencies and institutions of the penitentiary system and probation, in particular the possibility of transferring registration files between the units of penitentiary facilities, authorized probation authorities; generation of analytical reports and electronic enquiries / replies as part of the interaction of penitentiary institutions with authorized probation authorities during the preparation for the release of convicts. - a tool for automated risk assessment of recidivism - Cassandra (more than 140 thousand risk assessments were conducted) was developed. - an interactive map for assessing the effectiveness of the penitentiary system was introduced. - a Unified Register of Persons Convicted of Crimes against Sexual Freedom and Sexual Inviolability of Minors was created. <p>To ensure proper medical care in penitentiary facilities and pre-trial detention centres in accordance with national and international standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Global Strategy for the Prevention and Control of AIDS has been successfully implemented, the first two goals of the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) (Fast Track 90-90-90) have been achieved at penitentiary facilities and pre-trial detention centres, which has made it possible to reduce the percentage of deaths caused by HIV/AIDS. - for the first time ever since the State Criminal Executive Service of Ukraine was founded, with the funds of the State Budget, the State Institution "Healthcare Centre of the State Criminal Executive Service 	
--	--	--	--

		<p>of Ukraine” started diagnosis and treatment of viral hepatitis.</p> <p>- 95% coverage by DNA-based method of tuberculosis diagnosis using GeneXpert devices was reached among persons taken into custody and convicts who were subject to examination, while 100% of convicts with tuberculosis which were referred for treatment to TB hospitals took a drug sensitivity test for effective selection of an anti-tuberculosis treatment regimen.</p> <p>- renovation of the medical building in the state institution “Kyiv Pre-trial Detention Centre” was carried out, which will facilitate the provision of high-quality medical services and first aid.</p> <p>- implementation of 5 pilot projects regarding the introduction of replacement supportive therapy for convicts has been started; legal settlement in terms of the expansion of medical devices (syringes and needles) is ensured.</p> <p>As regards the implementation of an effective toolkit for behavioural change, correction and resocialization of persons who have come into conflict with the law:</p> <p>- probation programs for working with adults and minor probation subjects have been developed and implemented;</p> <p>- “penitentiary probation” was introduced – provision of support and assistance in solving social and domestic problems to convicts who are preparing to be released from prison, to improve their social rehabilitation and prevent repeat offences;</p> <p>- 7 model probation offices were opened;</p> <p>- juvenile probation centres were established to better promote the interests of children who are in conflict with the law.</p> <p>- counselling offices which work with probation subjects suffering from HIV infection, tuberculosis and viral hepatitis C at probation units have been established and made operational.</p>		
4	Objectives to achieve goals from point 2 (for each defined goal)			
Goals. Problem 1.		Description of the objective to achieve the goal	Deadline for completing the objective	Dependence of the objective on other objectives, areas, problems
Stage 1: 06/2022 – 12/2022				
	Ensuring the safety of convicts and prisoners by evacuation (from places of hostilities) and their 100% placement (in a safer area).	Task 1. Creating an effective evacuation system 1.1. Evacuation of convicts and	12.2022 12.2022	Deadline for completing the objective

	Ensuring that 100% of prisoners of war are held in accordance with the norms of international humanitarian law. The goal is to ensure the safety of personnel, convicts and prisoners, as well as the detention of prisoners of war.	prisoners (if necessary)	11.2022	
		1.2. Development of a training program for convicts and prisoners on life safety issues	12.2022	
		1.3. Provision of personnel with individual means of protection, etc. necessary means	12.2022	
		1.4. Carrying out repairs, setting up proper communal and household conditions for keeping evacuated convicts and prisoners. 1.5. Creating a sufficient reserve of places for the evacuation of convicts, prisoners, including by reviewing the system of correctional institutions and the distribution of convicts	12.2022	
		Task 2. Restoration of partially damaged institutions.	12.2022	
		2.1. Carrying out examination (construction and technical) of damaged/destroyed facilities of penitentiary and probation institutions.	12.2022	
		2.2. Development of design and estimate documentation for the reconstruction/repair of objects of penitentiary and probation institutions and obtaining permits. Conducting tender procedures	12.2022	
		2.3. Carrying out construction and assembly works		
		Task 3. Conditions for keeping prisoners of war have been created.	12.2022	
		3.1. Development of design and estimate documentation for the construction/reconstruction of a camp for prisoners of war (if necessary)	11.2022	
			11.2022	
			12.2022	

		3.2. Obtaining financing and carrying out the necessary tender procedures and obtaining a construction permit (if necessary) 3.3. Carrying out construction/repair works in the camp for prisoners of war 3.4. Putting the camp into operation	12.2022	
Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025				
	Facilities with the capacity of 2,000 places to hold people taken into custody are built and 1,000 places at correctional facilities that meet national and international standards, 100% of damaged infrastructure has been restored (depending on need). (subject to funding) Updated 75% of medical equipment (of need).	Task 4. Development of procedures, knowledge and skills of convicts, prisoners and staff that ensure their safety 4.1. Ensuring training of convicts, prisoners and staff of the National Security Service on issues of life safety 4.2. Provision of material conditions for the safety of convicts, prisoners and staff	12.2023 12.2023 12.2023	
	The goal is to ensure the rights of convicts and prisoners to proper conditions of detention, the right to health care and medical assistance, and the prevention of torture and ill-treatment.	Task 5. Restoration of objects destroyed (partially or completely) as a result of hostilities.	2025	
		Task 6. Creation of an effective system of prevention and countermeasures against torture (including creation and ensuring the functioning of a dual system of regular penitentiary inspections, modernization of the video surveillance at penitentiary institutions and pre-trial detention centres).	2024	
		Task 7. Development of a human-centric model of medical care for convicts and persons taken into custody	2024	0
		Task 8. Creation of a model penitentiary institution and two modern pre-trial detention centres.	2025	

		Task 9. Modernization of engineering and technical means of protection and supervision to ensure compliance with modern physical security requirements and guarantee the safety of personnel and convicts.	2025	
		Task 10. Preparation of design and estimate documentation for 28 modern detention centres and 29 penitentiary institutions.	2025	
		Task 11. Creation of modern model probation offices adapted to work for public safety.	2025	
Stage 3: 01/2026 – 12/2032				
	100% of penitentiary institutions and remand prisons meet international standards (28 remand prisons, 29 institutions were built, existing institutions were reconstructed (depending on the need). The goal is to create a humane environment, to bring the conditions of detention to the requirements of national legislation and international legal acts. The goal 100% of prisons and detention centres meet the standards of the Council of Europe.	Task 12. Construction/reconstruction of 28 new modern pre-trial detention centres and 29 model institutions	2032	
		Task 13. Dissemination of the models and approaches piloted in the model penitentiary to all penitentiary institutions	2032	
		Task 14. Creation of modern model probation offices adapted to work for public safety.	2032	
		Task 15. Integration of penitentiary medicine into the general medical space.	2027	
	Goals. Problem 2.	Description of the objective to achieve the goal	Deadline for completing the objective	Dependence of the objective on the other tasks, areas, problems
Stage 1: 06/2022 – 12/2022				
	Alternative types of punishment to deprivation of liberty have been expanded, additional incentives have been created to encourage convicts to work as a means of	Task 16. Increasing the use of punishments and preventive measures not related to isolation from society, and further development of probation bodies.	12.2022	
			12.2022	

	resocialization	16.1. Support in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the draft Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to the Criminal Code of Ukraine, the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine regarding the development of the probation system, increasing alternatives to incarceration and creating conditions for reducing recidivism” (reg. No. 5360 dated 12.04.2021) 16.2. Support in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the draft Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts Regarding the Development of the Probation System, Increasing Alternatives to Imprisonment and Creating Conditions for Reducing Recidivism” (Reg. No. 5359 dated April 12, 2021) 16.3. Bringing bylaws into compliance with laws	12.2022 12.2022	
	The goal is to increase alternatives to deprivation of liberty without isolation from society.	Task 17. Creation of additional conditions, mechanisms to encourage convicts to work 17.1. Development and submission to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of a draft law on the introduction of amendments to some legislative acts of Ukraine (regarding the specifics of the involvement of convicts in labour and economic activity in the penitentiary system) 17.2. Support in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the draft Law on Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine (regarding the specifics of the involvement of convicts in work	12.2022 12.2022 12.2022	

		and conducting economic activities in the penitentiary system)		
		Task 18. Restoration of socio-educational and psychological work with convicts	12.2022	
		18.1. Resume probation, correctional, etc. programs. DBB programs 18.2. An online course for convicts "Program for preparation for release" has been introduced	12.2022 12.2022	
	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025			
	Effective programs and tools for social, educational and psychological work with convicts are used (correctional programs are applied to 80% of convicts)	Task 19. Development and implementation of correctional and probation programs, including taking into account the addictions of convicts.	12.2023	
	The implementation of this goal involves the implementation of the draft law on alternative punishments to deprivation of liberty, as well as the improvement of work on the criminogenic risks of convicts, in particular, the provision of support and assistance in overcoming addictions, involvement in gainful employment, raising the educational level and professional skills, solving social and everyday issues under time to prepare for release.	19.1. Development of correctional programs considering the needs of different categories of convicts	12.2023	
		19.2. Piloting correctional programs for convicts	12.2023	
		19.3. Staff training on the implementation of correctional programs and probation programs (including the development and implementation of online courses for staff)	12.2023	
		19.4 Analysing programs for convicts in terms of their effectiveness and the need for revision (in particular, in the areas of work with PTSD, trauma, etc.)		
		Task 20. Changing the approaches to engaging in useful employment of convicts and persons taken into custody, creating additional incentives for engaging convicts in	12.2025	

		work as a means of resocialization.	12.2023	
		21.1. Preparation and support of legal acts regulating gainful employment for convicts	12.2024	
		21.2. Involvement of business, self-government bodies and associations of territorial communities in the process of useful employment of convicts	12.2025	
		22.3. Employment of convicts		
		Task 21. Expansion of opportunities for convicts to obtain formal (general secondary, professional (vocational and technical), vocational higher education), informal and informal education (including with the use of distance technologies).	2024	
		21.1. The “Occupation” Program of has been updated and implemented, taking into consideration the expansion of the list of professions for convicts, necessary for the restoration of Ukraine		
		Task 22. Development of a system of psychological assistance to convicts and persons taken into custody.	2024	
		Task 23. Implementation of resocialization projects.	2025	
		Task 24. Implementation of a new model of parole application.	12.2023	
		24.1. Amendments to the Procedure for Interaction of Penitentiary Institutions, Probation Authorities, and Subjects of Social Patronage During Preparation for	12.2023	

		the Release of Persons Serving Restraints or Imprisonment for a Specific Term, Approved by Order of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine, the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, Ministry of Health of Ukraine, Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine dated April 3, 2018 No. 974/5/467/609/280 24.2. Implementation of monitoring regarding violation of obligations within the framework of parole	12.2023	
	Stage 3: 01/2026 – 12/2032			
	According to the results of the final risk assessment, 75% of people are less inclined to commit repeated criminal offenses The goal is to ensure the safety of society by shifting the focus of the system of execution of criminal punishments to the resocialization of convicts, correction of their behaviour	Task 25. Review and improvement of existing, development and implementation of new correctional programs considering the evaluation of their effectiveness of convicts	2029	
		Task 26. The system of providing social services for convicts after release, which provide all their needs, has been improved	2032	
	Goals. Problem 3.	Description of the objective to achieve the goal	Deadline for completing the objective	Dependence of the objective on the other tasks, areas, problems
	Stage 1: 06/2022 – 12/2022			
	Conditions have been created for effective learning, in particular for distance learning. The goal is aimed at training highly professional personnel of the penitentiary system, capable of performing the functions of correction and resocialization of convicts based on the most modern approaches and methods of work	Task 27. An informational and educational portal was created for the staff of the State Criminal Enforcement Service of Ukraine. 27.1. Creation of a layout of an electronic resource and its placement on the network. 27.2. Filling the electronic resource with the necessary information. 27.3. Providing staff with the opportunity to use the portal.	12.2022 09.2022 11.2022 12.2022	Deadline for completing the objective

		Task 28. Training programs for advanced training and initial professional training of the staff of the State Security Service were brought into line, taking into account the events related to the war in Ukraine. 28.1. Programs and educational materials for professional development and initial professional training of personnel have been developed and tested. 28.2. Standard training programs have been approved.	12.2022 10.2022 11.2022	0
	Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025			
	Professional training of personnel ensures the necessary knowledge, skills and abilities for the effective performance of their duties. The goal is aimed at creating an effective system of training, retraining and advanced training of personnel.	Task 23. The informational and educational portal for State Criminal Enforcement Service of Ukraine's personnel has been updated. 23.1. Determining the effectiveness of the information and educational portal. 23.2. Filling the portal with updated information. 23.3. Improvement of portal tools and services.	2025	
		Task 24. Training programs for advanced training and initial professional training of the staff of the State Security Service were updated, in response the events related to the war in Ukraine. 24.1. The educational programs of professional development and initial professional training of the staff of the State Security Service have been brought into line, considering the events related to	2025 2023 2024	

		the war in Ukraine. 24.2. The latest tools and methods of professional training of personnel have been implemented.		
	Goals. Problem 4.	Description of the objective to achieve the goal	Deadline for completing the objective	Dependence of the objective on the other tasks, areas, problems
Stage 1: 06/2022 – 12/2022				
	<p>Goal. The operation of information systems to ensure execution of punishments has been restored.</p> <p>The goal involves ensuring the restoration of stable operation of information systems.</p>	Task 25. Resumption of work of the Unified Register of Convicts throughout the territory of Ukraine.	12.2022	
			06.2022	
		25.1. Employees of the Penitentiary Department and the State Probation Centre have been restored access to the Unified Register of Convicts in regions where the operation of unified registers is allowed.	07.2022	
		25.2. The transfer of Registration files of convicted persons and persons taken into custody in accordance with their territorial movement during the war has been ensured.	06.2022	
		25.3. The work on the entry of existing archive data into the Unified Register of Convicts has been resumed.	08.2022	
		25.4. Processes of quality control of data entry into the Unified Register of Convicts have been restored.		
		Task 26. The use of the tools of social and educational work (risk assessment, diary, individual work plans) with convicts and persons taken into custody in the detention centre has been resumed:	12.2022	
			07.2022	
			07.2022	
		26.1. The work on conducting risk assessments of convicted persons	07.2022	

		and persons taken into custody has been resumed 26.2. Data filling in the diaries of convicted persons has begun 26.3. Maintenance of individual plans of individuals on probation resumed 26.4. Processes of quality control of filling in relevant tools of social and educational work have been resumed	08.2022	
		Task 27. A data analytics system with a corresponding data store has been implemented. 27.1. Finalization of the software of the data analytics system and storage 27.2. A data analytics system and a data warehouse have been introduced	12.2022 12.2022 12.2022	
Stage 2: 01/2023 – 12/2025				
	Goal. The level of digitization of the penitentiary system reaches at least 70%. The goal is aimed at introducing new methods and tools of work, developing digital infrastructure, increasing the level of digital and computer literacy of the staff, allocating funding for the introduction of information technologies and innovations.	Task 28. Unified Register of Convicts is put into industrial operation: 28.1. Proposals to improve work have been introduced 28.2. A report on test operation was drafted; 28.3. Industrial operation has been launched	12.2023 09.2023 11.2023 12.2023	
		Task 29. Development of the “Regime of Penitentiary Institutions” subsystem: 29.1. Development and approval of the Terms of Reference 29.2. Subsystem development (creation of fields and data	10.2023 05.2023 07.2023 10.2023	

		structures) 29.3. Implementation of the subsystem and training of employees		
		Task 30. Modernization of the group of subsystems KASSANDRA and Analytics: 30.1. Development and approval of the Terms of Reference 30.2. Finalization of the software for checking and validating risks 30.3. Automation of filling the data structures of the Risk Assessment with the data of the Registration Card, cases 30.4. Modernization of the Analytics subsystem	10.2023 05.2023 08.2023 06.2023 10.2023	
		Task 31. Modernization of groups of subsystems of Unified Register of Convicts: 31.1. Development and approval of the Terms of Reference 31.2. Ensuring the modernization of groups of main subsystems 31.3. Development of opportunities for electronic digital signature of documents 31.4. Ensuring access to the Unified Register of Convicts of law enforcement agencies and courts	12.2023 07.2023 11.2023 12.2023 12.2023	
		Task 32. Integration of Unified Register of Convicts with other systems and Registers: 32.1. Development and approval of the Terms of Reference 32.2. Building integrations with information systems and Registers	2023 07.2023 11.2023	

		of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, State Judicial Administration etc.		
		Task 33. The measures of automated control over the supervision and safety of convicted persons have been modernized, in particular, through the implementation of the subsystem called “Regime” at penitentiary institutions and the main components of the Unified Register of Convicts	2024-2025	
		Task 34. Mechanisms of automatic distribution of convicts to penitentiary institutions have been implemented by means of the Unified Register of Convicts	2024-2025	
	Stage 3: 01/2026 – 12/2032			
	Goal. The level of digitization of the penitentiary system is at least 95% . The purpose of the implementation of the goal is to improve activities, speed up and increase the convenience of information exchange, its processing, systematization and analysis.	Task 35. The transition to paperless interaction between law enforcement, judicial and penitentiary agencies has been ensured.	2026	
		Task 36. Implementation of electronic monitoring of individuals on probation has been ensured.	2026	
		Task 37. Implementation of electronic services in the medical field.	2027	
		Task 38. Automated control solutions for operational activities, financial status and use of funds of penitentiary institutions and pretrial detention centres have been implemented.	2028	

5	List of national projects to fulfil the objective from Paragraph 4 (for the corresponding objective)
---	--

5.1	Project Description for Task No. 3 from Subparagraph 4	Project Justification	Quality performance indicators of the project	Economic effect (impact on GDP, budget, employment, etc.)	Key Institution Responsible	Estimated need for financing (million UAH)	Proposed sources of funding	Needed regulatory and legal support	Similar regulations in the EU acquis	Proposed by	Project status in the group
5.1	P. 1.6 - 1.12 The infrastructure of the system of execution of punishments ensures safety and proper conditions of detention of convicts and prisoners	The need for the project is to ensure the safety and proper conditions of detention of convicts and prisoners, in accordance with national and international standards, and to introduce innovative approaches to the resocialization of convicts while serving their sentences. The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe repeatedly in its resolutions strongly urged the state authorities to solve the structural problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of 30 new modern detention centres; - Creation of 30 model penitentiary institutions; - Bringing the conditions of detention of convicts and prisoners to international standards; - Reducing the number of appeals to the ECtHR regarding improper conditions of detention. 	Reduction of state budget expenditures for payment of ECtHR decisions regarding improper maintenance of convicts and prisoners; Creation of additional jobs for convicts; Reduction of expenses of law enforcement agencies and the judicial system due to a reduction in the number of crimes; Replenishment of local budgets due to taxes during construction; Creation of additional jobs during the construction of	Ministry of Justice	148,600.00	Loans from international financial organizations. International technical assistance, Funds raised from other sources not prohibited by law.	-	Recommendations by the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture or Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.		

		regarding the conditions of detention in the penitentiary system, relying on the established recommendations of the European Committee on Prevention of Torture or Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. In general, about 2.5 million euros were paid out of the State Budget of Ukraine for the implementation of the decisions of the European Court in this group of cases, and a growing trend is observed.		new facilities; Saving of budget funds due to the energy efficiency of new facilities.							
5.2	25-38 Expanding the possibilities of digitalization of the penitentiary system	The need for the project is to ensure effective collection, use and analysis of data in the penitentiary system for making informed	- Modernization of the Unified Register of Convicts and Persons Taken into Custody, including the expansion of its analytical functionality - Implementation of electronic	Additional receipt of budget funds due to the introduction of reintegration into society of persons taken into custody as full-fledged	Ministry of Justice	111.65	Funds of the national informatization program; International technical assistance				

			penitentiary system								
--	--	--	---------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

6 Regulatory and legal support required						
No. of sub-item from item 4	The name of the legal act(s) to achieve the objective from Paragraph 4	Scope of development/changes of the legal act(s)	The state authority responsible for the development/amendments of the legal act(s)	Time due	Deadline for entry into force	legal act(s) status
	On amendments to some legislative acts regarding the development of the probation system, encouraging alternatives to incarceration and creating conditions for reducing recidivism (registration number 5359).	The purpose of the draft law is to individualize the system of punishments and expand the list of types of punishments alternative to deprivation of liberty, which will contribute to the reduction of the number of people in places of deprivation of liberty, ensure the correction of offenders without isolation from society and save relevant budget funds, as well as the introduction of a system for assessing the risks of a person committing a repeat crime and risks violation of obligations within the limits of a preventive measure or parole, which is based on the use of machine learning and algorithms of automated conclusions (forecasts) based on the results of processing large structured data sets.	Ministry of Justice			Under consideration by the relevant state authority
	“On amendments to the Criminal Code of Ukraine, the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine regarding the development of the probation system, increasing alternatives to deprivation of liberty and creating conditions for reducing recidivism” (registration number 5360).	The purpose of the draft law is to individualize the system of punishments and expand the list of types of punishments alternative to deprivation of liberty, which will contribute to reducing the number of people in places of deprivation of liberty, ensure the correction of offenders without isolation from society and save the relevant budget funds.	Ministry of Justice			Under consideration by the relevant state authority
	“On the Penitentiary System” (registration number 5293).	The purpose of adopting the draft law is to optimize the structure of the	Ministry of Justice			Under consideration

		penitentiary system, to introduce new approaches to encouraging its staff, and to introduce effective management of enterprises of penitentiary institutions.				by the relevant state authority
	“On the Disciplinary Statute of the Penitentiary System” (registration number 5294)	The purpose of adopting the draft law is to approve the Disciplinary Statute of the penitentiary system, which will determine the grounds and procedure for bringing members of the rank and file of the penitentiary system to disciplinary responsibility, as well as applying incentives to them.	Ministry of Justice			Under consideration by the relevant state authority
	“On Amendments to the Criminal Code of Ukraine regarding criminal liability for torture” (registration number 5336).	The purpose of the draft law is to align the provisions of the Criminal Code of Ukraine with the provisions of the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment and Punishment.	Ministry of Justice			Under consideration by the relevant state authority
	“On amendments to some legislative acts of Ukraine regarding the application of force-feeding measures to convicts and persons in custody” (registration number 4323).	The purpose of adopting the draft law is to determine the legal basis for approving the procedure and types of forced feeding, as well as the conditions of detention of convicts and persons taken into custody who refuse to take food (declare a hunger strike).	Ministry of Justice			Under consideration by the relevant state authority
	“On amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine regarding the application of force-feeding measures to convicts and persons in custody” (registration number 4324).	The purpose of the adoption of the draft law is to improve certain provisions of the criminal procedural legislation in terms of regulating the procedure for court consideration of the issue of force-feeding of convicts and persons in custody and those who refuse food (declare a hunger strike).	Ministry of Justice			Under consideration by the relevant state authority
	“On amendments to some legislative acts regarding measures aimed at restoring the rights of convicted persons and persons taken into custody due to improper conditions of detention” (registration number 5652).	The purpose of the draft law is to ensure compliance of Ukrainian legislation with the Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, to create appropriate material and living conditions of detention, as well as to introduce effective preventive	Ministry of Justice			Under consideration by the relevant state authority

		and compensatory means of legal protection in the case of improper conditions of detention into national legislation.				
	“On amendments to the Criminal Code of Ukraine and the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine regarding measures aimed at restoring the rights of convicted persons and persons taken into custody due to improper conditions of detention” (registration number 5653).	The purpose of the draft law is to ensure the compliance of Ukrainian legislation with the Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, to create appropriate material and living conditions for detention, as well as to introduce into national legislation effective preventive and compensatory means of legal protection in case of improper conditions of detention.	Ministry of Justice			Under consideration by the relevant state authority
	“On the establishment of regular penitentiary cross-inspections” (registration number 5884).	The purpose of adopting the draft law is to create a system of regular internal (administrative) and external penitentiary inspections to ensure control over the observance of the rights and freedoms of people and citizens who are in the places specified in Article 22 of this Law, the realization of the legal rights and interests of the staff of places of detention, points of temporary detention accommodation of refugees.	Ministry of Justice			Under consideration by the relevant state authority
	The draft law on amendments to some legislative acts of Ukraine (regarding the specifics of the involvement of convicts in labour and economic activity in the penitentiary system).	The draft law, in the case of its adoption, will allow creating additional incentives for the involvement of convicts in work as a means of resocialization and will regulate the issue of registration of labour relations, taking into account the features established by criminal law	Ministry of Justice			It is being prepared
	Draft law on amendments to some legislative acts.	The draft law is aimed at regulating the detention of convicts in sectors of the highest security level in detention facilities, specifying the order and conditions of detention of prisoners of war, ensuring the state of law and order				

		in detention facilities.					
	Order on bringing subordinate legal acts into compliance with the law on the restoration of the rights of convicted persons and persons taken into custody due to improper conditions of detention.		Ministry of Justice		After the adoption of the Law		
	Order on bringing subordinate legal acts into compliance with the law on the creation of a dual system of regular penitentiary inspections.		Ministry of Justice		After the adoption of the Law		
	Order on bringing subordinate legal acts into compliance with the Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts on the Development of the Probation System, Increasing Alternatives to Imprisonment and Creating Conditions for Reduction. recidivist crime”.		Ministry of Justice		After the adoption of the Law		
	Development of the draft Procedure for providing medical care to prisoners held in detention centres of the State Security Service of Ukraine (CMU act).		Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health				
	A draft act of the CMU on the implementation of an experimental project on the provision of medical care to convicts and persons taken into custody in a unified medical space and a plan of measures for its implementation (“road map”) for 2023-2024 have been developed.		Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health				
	Amendments to the Procedure for drawing up a pre-trial report, approved by order of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine dated January 27, 2017 No. 200/5.		Ministry of Justice				

	Development and approval of the Procedure for execution of punishment in the form of probation supervision		Ministry of Justice		After the adoption of the Law		
	Amendments to the Procedure for Supervision and Conduct of Social-Educational Work with Those Convicted to Sentences Not Related to Imprisonment, Approved by Order of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine dated January 29, 2019 No. 272/5.		Ministry of Justice		After the adoption of the Law		
	Amendments to the Procedure for execution by authorized bodies on probation of court decisions on the imposition of punishment in the form of a fine, approved by the order of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine dated 04/27/2018 No. 1301/5.		Ministry of Justice		After the adoption of the Law		
	Amendments to the Procedure for Interaction of Penitentiary Institutions, Probation Authorities, and Subjects of Social Patronage During Preparation for the Release of Persons Serving Restraints or Imprisonment for a Specific Term, Approved by Order of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine, the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, Ministry of Health of Ukraine, Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine dated April 3, 2018, No. 974/5/467/609/280		Ministry of Justice		After the adoption of the Law		

	Preparation and maintenance of legal acts regulating gainful employment of convicts.		Ministry of Justice, Department for Execution of Criminal Punishments		After the adoption of the Law		
--	--	--	--	--	-------------------------------	--	--