



Centre of Policy and  
Legal Reform

# Activity Report for 2017

# CONTENTS

CPLR's achievements over 21 years -3-				
	Year 2017 in governance and public administration -9-			
Year 2017 in constitutionalism -5-		Year 2017 in criminal justice -19-		
	Year 2017 in judiciary -15-		CPLR as founder and active participant of CSOs coalitions -26-	
		Year 2017 in anticorruption -23-		Publications -32-
			Analytical products and media activity -29-	
				Budget -33-

**Centre of Policy and Legal Reform (CPLR)** is a Ukrainian think-tank established in 1996 after adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine. CPLR is a non-governmental, non-profit and non-party organization which operates on the national scale - both in the capital and in regions of Ukraine.

**The mission** of CPLR is to promote institutional reforms in Ukraine aimed at bolstering democracy, rule of law, good governance and other European values.

### **CPLR's achievements over 21 years**

1. Participation in the creation of the final draft of the Concept of administrative reform in Ukraine. The concept was approved by the President of Ukraine in 1998.

---

2. Development of the draft Law "On local public administrations". The law was adopted by the Verkhovna Rada in 1999.

---

3. Participation in the development of the Law "On the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine". CPLR made efforts to promote the law as early as 1996. Eight times the law was adopted by the Verkhovna Rada but the President vetoed it every time. Finally the law was passed by both the Verkhovna Rada and the President in 2008. Unfortunately, in 2010 the law was essentially spoiled by amendments made for merely political reasons.

---

4. Development in 2002 of the draft Law "On central executive bodies" followed by a long advocacy campaign for its adoption. It was adopted in 2011 but the law contained changes that decreased its possible positive effect.

---

5. Participation in advocacy campaign for Ukrainian Verkhovna Rada transparency (1998 – 2002). CPLR took a direct role in filling the web-site [www.zakon.gov.ua](http://www.zakon.gov.ua) with bills adopted in the Verkhovna Rada at a time when the information about bills was not available on the Verkhovna Rada website.

---

6. Development of the Concept of the establishment of administrative courts system in Ukraine and participation in development of Code of Administrative Justice that was adopted by the Verkhovna Rada in 2005. The Code introduced the system of administrative courts and administrative procedure.

---

7. Development of a draft Law "On access to judicial decisions" which was adopted in 2005. The Law envisaged establishment of Unified State Register of courts' decisions. The Law introduced the unique in Europe free national portal which made most decision of domestic courts open to the public.

---

8. Development of the Concept of judicial reform and the draft Law "On judicial system and status of judges" (A version of the draft was adopted in 2010 but unfortunately it was so distorted that it had a negative impact at judicial system).

---

9. Preparation of the draft Law "On access to public information" in 2008 followed by a wide and successful advocacy campaign of NGOs and media resulting in its adoption in 2011. The Law introduced the rights and guarantees for citizens to request public information from public authorities.

10. Development of the Theory of administrative services and the preparation of the Concept of administrative services system reform (approved by the Government in 2006). Assistance in creation of pilot Centers for Providing Administrative Services in several cities in Ukraine. Active participation in the preparation of the draft Law “On administrative services” which was adopted in 2012. The Law initiated the client-oriented approach in provision of administrative services (granting licenses, permits, certificates) by public authorities to individuals and companies.
11. Participation in drafting the Administrative Procedure Code which has been waiting for its approval since 2008. In 2012 the draft of the code was sent again to the Verkhovna Rada by decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.
12. Development of the draft Code of Administrative Offenses and policy papers necessary for reforming the institute of administrative responsibility.
13. Participation in the development of Concept of administrative-territorial reform and necessary draft laws.
14. Active participation in drafting the new Code of Criminal Procedure and the draft Law “On legal aid” adopted in 2012. The Code and the Law are replacing the Soviet criminal procedure by the contemporary human-right-oriented approach to criminal investigation.
15. Preparation of Green and White Papers on constitutional reform in Ukraine.
16. Active participation in improvement of legislation on freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of associations, including draft Laws “On public associations” (adopted in 2012) and “On peaceful assemblies” (pending in Verkhovna Rada).
17. Participation in development and advocating for consideration and adoption by Verkhovna Rada of the Law “On prosecution office” of October 14, 2014. This Law introduces European standards of criminal prosecution and the status of attorney-general as contrast to former Soviet prosecution system.
18. Struggling against unconstitutional Law “On national referendum of Ukraine” adopted in 2012. Development of a new draft Law “On nationwide referendum of Ukraine”, which has been pending in Verkhovna Rada.
19. Continuous efforts aimed at intensification of combatting corruption in Ukraine with special emphasis on participation in development of anti-corruption legislation and conducting anti-corruption expertise of draft Laws and Laws.
20. Assistance in National Police formation; participation in development of the Law “On National Police” from 2015, participation in shortlisting of police officers. Development of the Law “On State Investigation Bureau” and advocacy campaign for its adoption (November 12, 2015). Participating in its implementation.
21. In 2016 the Government launched reform of ministries aimed at putting policy analysis and strategic planning into effect. This reform had been advocated by the CPLR since 2005, now Centre is actively working on its actual implementation.



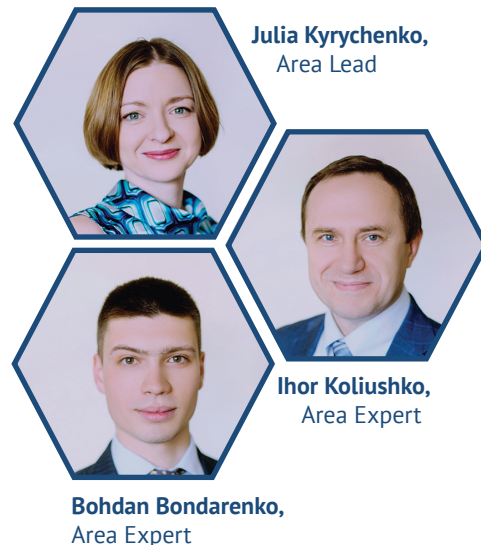
# CONSTITUTIONALISM

*We strive to: subordinate the authorities to the Constitution of Ukraine.*

*To achieve this, we carried out:*

- *advocacy of constitutional reform in relation to “power triangle”*
- *information and awareness campaign in relation to repeal of the Law “On All-Ukrainian Referendum”*
- *civic control over the selection process for Constitutional Court judges and the introduction of the constitutional complaint institution*
- *advocacy of electoral and political finance reforms.*

*The year 2017 was a failure in terms of political and legal changes.*



## 1. Constitutional Reform

Unfortunately, the comprehensive constitutional reform in relation to “power triangle” (i.e., Parliament, President, Government) was removed from the agenda. Statements were sounded out by representatives of selected political forces that drafts of constitutional amendments do exist; however, this remained purely in the informational sphere. Political will to open development of constitutional amendments in order to balance the three branches of power as part of a mixed form of government is not observed.

CPLR experts have continued discussions about and advocacy of constitutional reform, in particular through joint work with international organization IDEA. Yet, the year 2017 was lost for conducting the comprehensive constitutional reform in an inclusive manner, with engaging the public and the expert community. Only very little time is left to carry out constitutional reform, due to the next Presidential and Parliamentary elections that should take place in 2019.

## 2. Constitutional Justice

In 2017, legislative implementation of constitutional reforms relating to justice, in particular relating to the Constitutional Court of Ukraine (CCU) reform, was taking place. Thus, the Law should have been adopted by September 30, 2016; however, this only happened on July 13, 2017. The Law's main problem is the incompliance of the selection procedure for the CCU judges with the Constitution of Ukraine. Under the Law, the procedure is limited to a purely pro forma review of documents, special verification, and interview, which does not comply with the constitutional requirements of competitive selection of judges. The Centre's experts were actively involved at the draft Law stage and exercised civic control in the process of selection



of Constitutional Court judges. We also carried out the monitoring of implementation of the new constitutional complaint institution, which is currently blocked due to the CCU's inability to adopt the new version of its Procedural Regulations. Unfortunately, the process of selection of CCU judges is still politicized, with 4 judicial positions on the CCU remaining vacant as of the end of 2017. Parliament and President each have yet to appoint 2 judges, although the legally prescribed terms for selection of candidates have already passed. The constitutional justice crisis is to be affirmed: the CCU had issued only 3 opinions, *failed* to elect its Chair, and did not begin reviewing constitutional complaints (of which it received nearly *500*). The 2016 constitutional amendments strengthening the CCU's independence have yet to become functional.



### 3. Reform of Referendum Legislation

The unconstitutional *Law* of Ukraine “On All-Ukrainian Referendum” still remains in force. The Law allows amending the Constitution in an unconstitutional manner, as well as bypassing the Parliament to adopt any law. Moreover, any guarantees of referendum commissions' independence from external influence are absent.



Parliament lacks political will to repeal the Law and to provide for a democratic legal regulation of referenda, despite the commitments that it undertook. The President, in turn, has taken a wait-and-see position. The Constitutional Court is unable to declare the Law unconstitutional for over 3 years, due to subjective delays in hearing the case. That is why in 2017, the Centre's experts with support from international organization IFES carried out active information and awareness campaign (*brain-rings, press conferences*) throughout Ukraine's regions, in order to inform the public (especially the youth) of the current Law's threats. In general, in 2017, the area experts have discovered brain-rings as the new positive tool of delivering information to the public.



#### 4. Electoral Reform

In 2017, Parliament also failed to deal with electoral reform. It did not manage to introduce a proportional electoral system with open regional lists; primarily, this is a result of the lack of genuine political will to implement such changes. Upcoming parliamentary elections must take place on the basis of a principally new approach, which could result in qualitative renewal of Parliament. Following the failure of draft Law No. 1068-2, the adoption in first reading of the Electoral Code No. 3112-1 was an unexpected surprise. However, the subsequent registration of 9 drafts of elections-related laws, along with Parliament's actions throughout 2017, suggest the lack of genuine desire to modify the electoral system towards a proportional type with open regional lists.

#### 5. Political Finance Reform

In relation to political finance reform, the Centre's experts took part in conducting trainings for regional political parties representatives. Starting from 2016, there has been an increase in the number of parties reporting to the NAPC, as well as in the quality of reports that are being submitted. Unfortunately, however, the reform has been stagnant, which is related to the NAPC's overall state at present.



**Our values  
are shared  
and supported  
by:**

*European Commission, Project "Strengthening the role of civil society in facilitating democratic reforms and increasing accountability, responsibility and quality of government"*

*International organization IFES, Project "Facilitating the establishment of democratic legislation on conducting national referenda"*

*USAID «New Justice Program»/Chemonics, Project "Constitutional complaint: new institution of citizens' rights defense"*

*International organization IDEA, international report "Semi-Presidentialism as Power Sharing: Constitutional Reform in Ukraine"*





**For 2018,  
we plan to:**

- ✓ *support the implementation of comprehensive constitutional reform in relation to “power triangle” in an inclusive manner*
- ✓ *support the establishment of independent constitutional justice capable of protecting the Constitution*
- ✓ *support the adoption of new democratic referendum legislation, which will comply with the Constitution of Ukraine and international standards*
- ✓ *support the introduction of proportional electoral system with open regional lists and the development of political parties through political finance reform.*



# GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

## Governance

### ***We strive to:***

*have the executive power in Ukraine that would guarantee the adherence to human rights and the enforcement of the law while guided by the principles of the rule of law and good governance, and would efficiently make and implement our country's sustainable development policy.*

### ***To achieve this, we:***

- *monitored the quality of operations and the state of reform of Ukraine's executive authorities, identified and publicized problems in this area*
- *studied the experience of European countries in building and functioning of the executive power*
- *consulted with European experts and jointly searched for optimal options for solving Ukraine's public administration problems*
- *prepared draft laws aimed at implementing the reform of Government, ministries, and civil service*
- *prepared recommendations and participated in drafting the Cabinet of Ministers regulations aimed at implementing the 2016 Strategy of Public Administration Reform*
- *collaborated with the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (CMU) Secretariat, the National Agency for Civil Service, and the ministries' working groups*
- *carried out an information campaign concerning the state, problems, and directions of public administration reform*
- *took part in the Cabinet of Ministers' Coordinating Council for Public Administration Reform and the Commission on Access to Top Civil Service Ranks.*



**Ihor Koliushko,**  
Area Lead



**Viktor Tymoshchuk,**  
Area Expert



**Viktoria Derets,**  
Area Expert



**Pavlo Bilak,**  
Area Expert



## 1. Reform of Ministries and Other Central Executive Authorities

CPLR formulated recommendations that served as the basis for drafting and adoption of the Government's decisions, including Resolution "On certain matters for implementation of the Law of Ukraine "On Civil Service" of April 5, 2017; Resolution "On certain matters for improving the structure of the Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and secretariats of ministries and other central executive authorities" of August 18, 2017; and Order "On approving the Concept Paper for Optimization of the System of Central Executive Branch Authorities" of December 27, 2017.

In these decisions, the Government divided the responsibilities between the minister, deputy ministers, and state secretaries of the ministries. The establishment of directorates for public policy making started in 10 pilot ministries. The strategy for further transformations in the ministries' secretariats and the principles to guide the procedure for public policy making and implementation were identified.

CPLR's experts provided advisory support to the working groups of the Government and select ministries in carrying out measures to reform central executive branch authorities.

## 2. Increasing the Effectiveness of Civil Service

The Scholarly and Practical Commentary for the Law "On Civil Service" was prepared and published, thanks to the joint efforts of the CPLR's experts, the members of the working group for drafting of the new Law "On Civil Service", and other experts, as well as the National Agency of Ukraine on Civil Service (NACS).



The Centre's representative was engaged in the work of the Commission on Access to Top Ranks of Civil Service, which is in charge of conducting competitions for top-level civil service positions – i.e., those of state secretaries, heads of central executive branch authorities and their deputies, and heads of local state administrations.

Unfortunately, the Law of November 9, 2017 removed the positions of heads of local state administrations from the civil service system, which not only created a legislative gap in the constitutional order for the appointment of heads of local state administrations, but also posed risks for politicization and de-professionalization of service in these administrations.

The experience of civil service competition commissions was summarized and used for improving the Procedure for the conducting of competitions. Its new version was approved by the CMU Resolution of August 18, 2017.

In general, the implementation of the new Law "On Civil Service" reaffirmed that the innovations included in it were appropriate. For example, this is supported by the large numbers of applicants during competitions for all categories of positions.



**Our values  
are shared  
and supported  
by:**

*European Commission, Project “Strengthening the role of civil society in facilitating democratic reforms and increasing accountability, responsibility and quality of government”*

*GIZ, Project “Drafting the scientific and practical commentary to the Law “On Civil Service”*

*FCO (Foreign and Commonwealth Office) Strategic Programme Fund and Bilateral Programme Fund (BPF) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Great Britain, Project “Expert assistance to government in reforming ministries in the context of PAR (functional audits of 8 pilot ministries and recommendations on their reorganization)”*

*Kingdom of the Netherlands (Matra Programme), Project “Strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations in the regions of Ukraine to influence the state authorities and local self-governments in order to accelerate reforms”*



**For 2018,  
we plan to:**

- ✓ *successfully pressure for amending the laws “On Central Executive Branch Authorities”, “On the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine”, and “On Civil Service” that are needed to ensure that administrative reform goals set forth by the Strategy for Public Administration Reform in Ukraine are achieved by 2020*
- ✓ *achieve effective functioning of policy making directorates in at least half of the ministries, on the basis of new methods of policy analysis and strategic planning*
- ✓ *monitor the reform of ministries and other central executive authorities*
- ✓ *provide advisory support to the CMU Secretariat and the NACS in connection with ongoing reforms of ministries and civil service*
- ✓ *participate in the activity of working groups relating to reform of ministries and civil service reform*
- ✓ *discuss the reforms’ state and results with stakeholders and the public, and inform them of accomplishments and failures in the implementation of executive power reform.*



# GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

## Public administration

***We strive to:** direct the public administration towards effectively serving the citizens' interests and ensuring the adherence to human rights.*

***To achieve this, we:***

- conducted the monitoring of legislation and expert assessments of legislation
- were included into and are participating in the activity of the Ministry of Interior working group for reforming the system of residency registration in Ukraine
- publicized problem issues in the area of provision of administrative services, as well as in relation to the introduction of a common administrative procedure
- conducted trainings for personnel of the centers for provision of administrative services on issues relating to organizing the activity and proper functioning of the CPAS.



### 1. Provision of Administrative Services

A number of positive changes in the area of administrative services occurred in 2017.

50 new CPASs were opened in unified territorial communities, which could be regarded as a real breakthrough. In total, 64 new CPASs were created in Ukraine in 2017. CPLR experts are actively involved in the implementation of U-LEAD with Europe Program, including by sharing methodological guidance, expertise, and experience with establishment of CPASs.







In October, the Cabinet of Ministers expanded the list of executive branch administrative services that can be offered by the centers for provision of administrative services (CPASs). From now, it will be possible to use CPASs to register civil status acts (marriage, birth, etc.), to register for social security benefits (pensions, allowances, social payments), to receive a driver's license, and to register vehicles.



Thanks to a constructive position by the Ministry of Social Policy and the Pension Fund, many of the CPASs have already started offering administrative services in the social area. As part of its cooperation with international organization GIZ, the CPLR conducted a series of trainings for staff of CPASs and social protection departments on the mechanisms for integration of administrative services in the social area into CPASs.

With respect to the registration of civil status acts through CPASs, at present, the ability to do so is dependent on the will of the MOJ and the CPASs, since the anticipated decentralization of administrative services in this area has not occurred. In other words, the law has not transferred the relevant functions from the local self-governance bodies to the MOJ. Unfortunately, draft law No. 6150 has remained dormant at the Parliament since it was registered back in February 2017.

Instead of decentralizing the services involving registration of civil status acts, the MOJ has introduced a new practice of collecting illegal dues in connection with administrative services. For example, the Kyiv City House of Justice that was recently opened by the Ministry has organized to provide administrative services jointly with another company. In practice, this has meant that mandatory payments that are not envisioned by law are being levied on citizens, in a gross violation of the Law "On Administrative Services".



In a similar manner, the decentralization of the Ministry of Interior administrative services involving issuance of driver's licenses and vehicle registration also has not occurred. Thus, this group of services remains challenging for integration into CPASSs, due to legislative and technological obstacles. Another agency within the Ministry of Interior system – the State Migration Service – has introduced yet another practice of illegally making money in connection with the delivery of passport services; specifically, it has launched an at-home service for the issuance of foreign passports, provided by State Enterprise “Document” for a fee of UAH 3,500.

A law on administrative fees still has not been adopted. As a result, fees for administrative services are often set by regulatory acts, based on non-transparent schemes. Unfortunately, no advances on the part of powers-that-be towards working to resolve this problem are being observed.

## 2. Administrative Procedure

It is worth noting that there has also been no progress with situation around the draft law on administrative procedure. The MOJ has not shown political will to advance it in a meaningful way. CPLR has engaged in advocacy efforts to activate the work of government authorities in connection with this crucial draft law.



**Our values  
are shared  
and supported  
by:**

*European Commission, Project “Strengthening the role of civil society in facilitating democratic reforms and increasing accountability, responsibility and quality of government”*

*Kingdom of the Netherlands (Matra Programme), Project “Strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations in the regions of Ukraine to influence the state authorities and local self-governments in order to accelerate reforms”*

*GI2, Project “Improvement of Social and Administrative Services in Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk and Zaporizhzhya oblasts”*



**For 2018, we  
plan to make  
efforts  
towards:**



*adoption of a law on administrative fees (at least, in the first reading)*



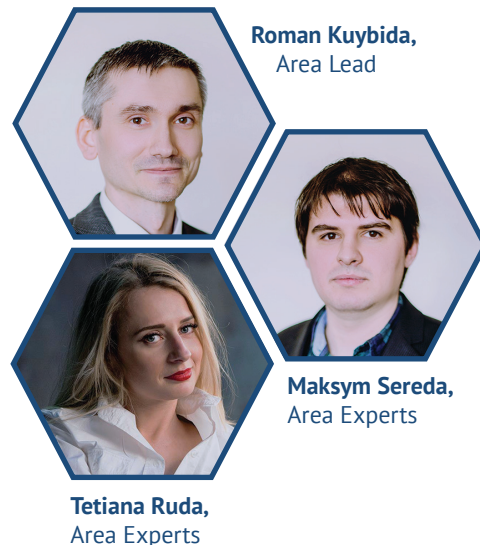
*revising the draft law on administrative procedure as part of the new working group under the Ministry of Justice, and supporting its adoption by Parliament (at least, in the first reading).*

# JUDICIARY

***We strive to:*** reform the system of justice in the society's interests.

***To achieve this, we:***

- conducted a series of regional trainings relating to the public's influence over the course of judicial reform
- trained trial monitors and implemented the first large-scale trial monitoring program in Ukraine
- monitored the competition to the new Supreme Court
- advocated for the preservation of trial openness guarantees during the adoption of new versions of procedural codes
- participated in conducting analytical studies, in particular concerning the impact of an armed conflict on the state of justice, the state of implementation of the European Court of Human Rights' decision in "Oleksandr Volkov v. Ukraine", etc.
- participated in the work of the Civic Integrity Council in connection with evaluating judicial candidates for the new Supreme Court, as well as in the work of the Judicial Reform Council.



***The year 2017 has become the first year of the implementation of constitutional amendments relating to justice, which occurred the year prior. Unfortunately, many of the public's expectations, particularly with respect to cleansing and renewal of judicial ranks, did not come to fruition. This certainly has an impact on the setting of tasks for 2018.***

## **1. Defending the Integrity and Independence of Judges**

The first large-scale event in the judicial reform realm has been the creation of the new Supreme Court (SC). Establishment of this court from scratch on a competitive basis has, from the outset, been the society's demand, which was supported by political authorities.

Candidates for the top court had to undergo interviews with the High Qualification Commission of Judges (HQCJ), in which representatives of the Civic Integrity Council (CIC) have also participated. Two CPLR representatives – R. Kuybida and M. Sereda – were among its members. The CIC could either issue opinions concerning the candidates' lack of integrity or provide other information. The CIC's opinions were of purely advisory nature for the HQCJ; however, votes of 11 out of 16 HQCJ members were needed to overcome them. The CIC issued negative opinions in connection with approximately every third candidate.

Based on the competition results, the President issued decrees appointing judges of the new SC. Quantitatively, the number of judges of the higher courts, which are now being eliminated, exceeds the number of representatives of other groups. Unfortunately, 24% of the new SC judges have been appointed from among those whom the CIC called against appointing – on the grounds that have included disregard of the European Court of Human Rights decisions that resulted in Ukraine's repeated losses at this Court; participation in political persecutions; false information in property and integrity declarations; etc.



Overall, the competition was non-transparent, primarily with regards to determination of outcomes; the HQCJ deviated from pre-approved methodology; psychological testing of candidates was, among others, directed at the selection of candidates loyal to the system; the HQCJ and the High Council of Justice did not act as independent and impartial bodies.

A little before that – in early 2017 – the Law “On High Council of Justice” came into effect. The Law contains a separate chapter on taking measures to ensure independence of judges and authoritativeness of justice, which is squarely a result of CPLR experts’ work.

## 2. Developing the New Judicial Procedures

In early 2017, CPLR with support of the OSCE Project Co-Ordinator in Ukraine trained almost 100 trial monitors. During spring-summer, 24 of these monitors, along with 5 CPLR experts, have carried out the monitoring of 1,400 trials. The monitoring results will be reflected in a report which is planned for publication in 2018. These results will form a baseline for subsequent monitorings, enabling to track the progress of judicial reform.



In October, Parliament amended the Civil and Commercial Procedure Codes, the Code of Administrative Justice, and other pieces of legislation. The three Codes were adopted in new versions, even though conceptually there were no major changes, with the exception of appealing the court decisions.

The amendments are caused by the need to support the transition from a four-tier system of the courts to a three-tier one. A new institution of cassation was also introduced. Additionally, changes relating to the simplification of court proceedings, the launch of court-annexed mediation and e-justice, etc. are also envisioned.

Shortly before the Parliament’s vote, some of the proposed amendments had faced serious criticism from the CPLR and partner organizations. In particular, this had to do with introducing the right of a court to restrict access to court sessions due to the lack of available seating in a courtroom, as well as to prohibit those present in a courtroom from video-record-

ing an open court session. This was seen as an affront against the Ukrainian society's achievements over the past two years. Parliament, after all, removed these dangerous provisions during the final vote.

The majority of amendments took effect on December 15, when the new Supreme Court began administering justice.

### 3. Supporting the Establishment of New Institutions



Shortly before the start of activity of the new Supreme Court, the CPLR conducted a survey of lawyers concerning their expectations for the new institution's work. Fair and independent justice, consistent judicial practice, and protection of human rights are the values that, in the opinion of those surveyed, the new SC is called upon to affirm.

52% of respondents hope that the new Supreme Court will be able to positively influence the increase in citizens' and business confidence in the Ukrainian justice system. However, 60% of those surveyed do not believe that it will be able to resist political influences.

#### The top 5 most expected innovations from the new Supreme Court include:

- establishment of an electronic database of the Supreme Court's opinions, with a user-friendly search system
- new and well-structured template of a court opinion, with easy to comprehend language
- online broadcasting of all open court sessions
- full-fledged communication with the parties via the Internet (e-court)
- regular public reports to the society.

CPLR experts have also taken active part in advocacy for the creation of a High Anticorruption Court. The creation of this court is envisioned by the Law "On Judiciary and Status of Judges" that was adopted in 2016, but an additional law is needed to set forth the peculiarities of this court's status. The President wanted to reject this idea in 2017, but the Venice Commission supported the idea of establishing such a court in Ukraine, to be charged with the consideration of criminal cases involving high-level corruption, and recommended that the President introduce the respective draft law in Parliament.

Following the Venice Commission's evaluation, the President publicly agreed to the creation of an anticorruption court and introduced the respective draft law. However, the Reanimation Package of Reforms coalition, of which the CPLR is a member, has called upon the President to recall this draft law, as it does not comply with the Venice Commission's recommendations, and to introduce a new one. Similar concerns were subsequently expressed by Ukraine's international partners as well. In particular, in January 2018, an International Monetary Fund (IMF) representative affirmed that the draft laws' provisions are inconsistent with Ukraine's commitments undertaken as part of its cooperation program with the IMF – in addition to being contrary to the Venice Commission's recommendations. The World Bank and the European Union have also come out with similar statements.



**Our values  
are shared  
and supported  
by:**

*International Renaissance Foundation, Project “Evaluation of the current and prospective rules for administration of justice during war circumstances on the Eastern Part of Ukraine”*

*Kingdom of the Netherlands (Matra Programme), Project “Strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations in the regions of Ukraine to influence the state authorities and local self-governments in order to accelerate reforms”*

*OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine, Project “Trial Monitoring in Ukrainian Courts”*

*European Commission, Project “Strengthening the role of civil society in facilitating democratic reforms and increasing accountability, responsibility and quality of government”*



**For 2018,  
we plan to:**

- ✓ *present the outcomes of the first large-scale trial monitoring program in Ukraine*
- ✓ *present an expert evaluation of the procedure for establishing the new Supreme Court*
- ✓ *develop recommendations for subsequent procedures, particularly with respect to qualification evaluations and the competition to the anticorruption court*
- ✓ *present the results of a study of the impact of the armed conflict resulting from Russia's aggression on the state of justice in Ukraine*
- ✓ *prepare and present a shadow report on the state of ensuring the independence of judges*
- ✓ *conduct a series of trainings for regional partners relating to participation in judicial reform*
- ✓ *prepare an analytical report on the mechanisms for ensuring confidence in the judiciary.*

# CRIMINAL JUSTICE

*We strive to: increase the level of security of individuals from unlawful acts.*

**To achieve this, we:**

- *monitored the course of law enforcement authorities reform*
- *carried out trial monitoring*
- *participated in working groups that studied the role of prosecutors in criminal proceedings, as well as assessed the needs of the Council of Prosecutors and the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors*
- *conducted an information and awareness raising campaign concerning dangerous legislative amendments in the area of criminal procedure*
- *provided expert support to the case regarding constitutionality of establishing investigative units within the criminal enforcement service bodies*
- *advocated for necessary legislative amendments in the area of criminal proceedings, the introduction of criminal misdemeanors, and the establishment of the Financial Investigations Service*
- *participated in the drafting of the laws on the prosecution system and the operations of the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors, the State Bureau of Investigations, the protection of rights of participants in criminal proceedings during pretrial investigation stage, and the introduction of criminal misdemeanors.*



## 1. Prosecution

New prosecutorial self-governance institutions – the Council of Prosecutors and the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors – began operating. These institutions took over the personnel-related functions for prosecution authorities from the Prosecutor General and his deputies. The Commission has already launched two competitions: one designed to fill 300 vacancies in local prosecutor's offices, and another to fill positions in the regional prosecutor's offices and the Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine (PGO). The Commission also imposed disciplinary sanctions against 75 prosecutors, including 22 who were dismissed from prosecutorial bodies.

Other changes in the prosecutorial system occurred in contradiction to the new Law on prosecution. For example, the Prosecutor General succeeded in demanding a significant (i.e., triple) raise in his own and his deputies' salaries, while making other prosecutors' incomes dependent on the top-level leadership.

On December 7, Parliament repealed the planned reduction of the number of prosecutors from 15 thousand to 10 thousand. This decision by Parliament goes contrary to the justice system reform processes in Ukraine, as the Constitutional amendments from June 2, 2016 have significantly narrowed the prosecutorial functions and competencies.



## 2. State Bureau of Investigations

On November 22, the President *appointed* Roman Truba as the Director of the State Bureau of Investigations (SBI). The SBI's establishment should bring the work of the prosecution in compliance with the Constitution's requirements relating to the operation of investigative units. Yet, the competition commission only managed to elect the Bureau's leadership in one and a half years. Moreover, starting from November 20, the following situation has emerged: investigators within prosecutor's offices are, by law, divested of their functions, while the SBI has not become operational. Since the Bureau has not appeared, this means that only prosecutors are authorized to carry out all procedural actions in criminal cases against public officials.



---

## 3. Free Legal Aid

The free legal aid system, which took over the authority to represent citizens' interests in civil and administrative cases from prosecutors' offices, had significantly expanded the individuals' abilities for access to justice. Thus, internally displaced persons and applicants for such status received unimpeded access, as did applicants for the combatant status. As a result of these changes, the number of potential clients for the free legal aid system has grown from 8 to 10 million.

Nevertheless, the Ministry of Justice made several attempts at political interference into the work of free legal aid system throughout the month of May. The competition for the position of Director of the Coordination Center for Provision of Free Legal Aid took place during this time. However, a number of abuses during the competition were uncovered. Under the pressure from civil society and international partners, as well as from the strike of the Coordination Center's lawyers, the Minister of Justice was forced to cancel the competition results and announce a new competition on June 12.



---

## 4. Penitentiary System

On January 5, a *Law* providing for the creation of investigative units within the Ministry of Justice charged with investigating crimes committed inside the places of confinement went into force. This evidenced the Minister's attempts to



create his own investigative body within as-of-yet civilian, non-militarized executive authority. A petition by the Human Rights Ombudman regarding the constitutionality of establishing investigative units within the criminal enforcement service authorities is pending before the CCU.

At the same time, a probation service within the penitentiary system began full-fledged operations. Probation authorities' staff ensure the preparation of pretrial reports concerning the defendants. Such reports provide a personal characterization of the accused persons and assist the courts in determining the sentence necessary for preventing new crimes.

## 5. Financial Investigations Service

The adoption of amendments to the Tax Code on December 21, 2016, which mistakenly removed Chapter XVIII-2 on the status of tax police, has resulted in an ambiguous situation for the body charged with investigating tax crimes. Despite this, Parliament has failed to adopt a new law on a body for investigation of financial crimes in the course of this year.

## 6. Criminal Procedure Legislation

Significant changes occurred in criminal procedure legislation. In particular, on March 16, Parliament adopted amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code (CPC) initiated with the intent to resolve problems with ex parte conviction of the state's former leadership. Thanks to the active position taken by expert community, it was possible to stop some of the changes that were being envisioned, such as extending pretrial investigation terms and preliminary detention terms from 12 to 18 months, publication of summonses procedural actions in official printed mass media, etc.

On October 3, new versions of procedural codes and amendments to the CPC were adopted. These were necessary prior to the start of the new Supreme Court's work. Parliament did manage to remove the most dangerous amendments to the CPC – the so-called changes based on “Andriy Lozovy amendments” (especially those relating to investigation terms) – from the Code's final version. Nevertheless, provisions that will come into force on March 15, 2018 and that will negatively affect the efficiency of investigations and the adherence to human rights still remain.

Thus, granting the court with the exclusive authority to order an expert evaluation means that the defense will lose its adversarial right to engage experts independently. The changes also envision that motions by investigators and prosecutors are to be reviewed by a court where the investigative body is registered. Thus, the majority of police investigators will be forced to constantly stay in the regional centers, effectively paralyzing the investigation of cases.

On December 7, the Law on ensuring the rights of participants in criminal proceedings during the conduct of pretrial investigations (so-called “stop the masked shows” law) came into force. It provides for the following: the need for complete video-recording of every search; the requirement to admit advocates to any searches conducted on their clients; the need to ensure technical audio-recording of all court sessions to review motions relating to searches, seizures, and arrest of property, as well as the application of precautionary measures; etc.

## 7. Criminal Misdemeanors

The institution of criminal misdemeanors was not introduced into the Ukrainian legal system in 2017. On May 23, Parliament rejected the respective draft law. This has negative consequences for the work of pretrial investigation bodies, since – absent a law on criminal misdemeanors – they expend the same amount of resources to investigate both petty and serious cases.



**Our values  
are shared  
and supported  
by:**

*Kingdom of the Netherlands (Matra Programme), Project “Strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations in the regions of Ukraine to influence the state authorities and local self-government in order to accelerate reforms”*

*European Commission, Project “Strengthening the role of civil society in facilitating democratic reforms and increasing accountability, responsibility and quality of government”*

*OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine, Project “Trial Monitoring in Ukrainian Courts”*



**For 2018,  
we plan to:**

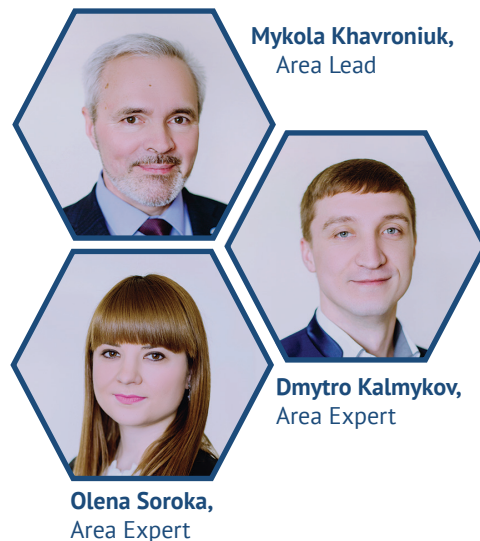
- ✓ *monitor the process of launching the State Bureau of Investigations*
- ✓ *study the work of the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors, as well as of the police commissions*
- ✓ *support the introduction of a mechanism for review of verdicts of arbitrarily convicted persons*
- ✓ *support the establishment of a legislative framework for the introduction of fully-fledged jury trial system*
- ✓ *advocate for the adoption of the Law on Criminal Misdemeanors.*

# ANTICORRUPTION

*We strive to: create an efficient system of preventing corruption.*

*To achieve this, we:*

- conducted an independent analysis of the state of affairs in the area of anticorruption policy making and implementation and prepared a Shadow Report on evaluating the effectiveness of the implementation of state anticorruption policy
- assisted the government bodies in anticorruption policymaking through the development and advocacy of a system of recommendations based on the policy analysis
- conducted ongoing monitoring of the activity of the National Agency for Preventing Corruption (NAPC) in the context of its function to ensure legality and transparency of political finance
- participated in organizing and conducting a series of trainings for political party representatives aimed at raising their awareness and improving their cooperation with the NAPC (jointly with IFES, NDI, and CenterUA)
- provided research and expert support to the National Anticorruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU) and the Special Anticorruption Prosecutor's Office (SAP), consulted detectives and prosecutors on complex issues relating to classification of corruption crimes
- conducted training lectures for judges of the city of Kramatorsk (Donetsk region), Ministry of Justice officials, designated anticorruption officers in the Ministry of Coal system, and anticorruption activists
- conducted anticorruption expert assessments of crucial draft legislation
- participated in the work of the National Anticorruption Policy Council under the President of Ukraine, the working group to improve political party legislation, the working group to develop a unified mechanism for conducting anticorruption expert assessments, and the working group under the Ministry of Interior to eliminate corruption risks in its activity
- supported the development of regional and local anticorruption civic organizations, as well as systematically engaged in anticorruption civic education for the population.



## 1. State Anticorruption Policy Making and Implementation

The “old” Anticorruption Strategy (for 2014-2017) and the State Program for its Implementation remain only half-executed; the National Report on the implementation of principles of anticorruption policy has never been presented; and the new Anticorruption Strategy has never been adopted. Yet, the political parties are getting ready for both Parliamentary and Presidential elections, which they should be heading into with their respective programs that should, among others,

include sections relating to corruption prevention.

The second negative phenomenon of this area in 2017 had to do with delays with the adoption of important anti-corruption laws, such as on the High Anticorruption Court, on whistleblower protection, on transparency of Parliament's activity, on granting the NABU with authority to conduct wiretaps, etc. – coupled with the adoption of anti-anticorruption laws, such as those requiring civic anticorruption activists to file electronic declarations of the same kind as required for Parliament members, judges, prosecutors, etc.



## 2. Functioning of an Effective Corruption Prevention System

The year was marked with nonstop scandals at the NAPC, having to do with the lengthy incomplete composition of this body and the premature termination of two of its members, the revelation of this body's dependence on the Presidential Administration, the conduct of selective verifications, etc.

At the same time, the new National Agency for Detection, Search, and Management of Assets Received from Corruption and Other Crimes (ADSMA) “froze” at the creation stage and has yet to begin its active operations phase.

## 3. Ensuring Inevitability of Responsibility for Corruption and Related Offenses

Responsibility has not become inevitable for the vast majority of latent corrupt officials. During the entire period of NABU's existence, the courts have issued only 20 conviction verdicts in proceedings involving the top corrupt officials that were completed by the NABU (including 18 verdicts based on plea agreements with the prosecution). The reason behind this has to do with weakness and dependence of the judiciary, the lengthy absence of uniform judicial practice, and the NABU being under attack.



## 4. Building the Spirit of Corruption Intolerance in the Society

According to *sociologists' data*, 40% of those surveyed are categorically against corruption. An additional 40% believe that corruption is an evil, but it sometimes could be justified, as when one needs to solve own problems. In the opinion of 33%, corruption is a national tradition. Thus, when viewed against the backdrop of overall disillusionment with the Revolution of Dignity outcomes, the attitudes of the vast majority of population towards corruption cannot be seen as intolerant – even though it is no longer as tolerant as it was a few years ago.



**Our values  
are shared  
and supported  
by:**

*Kingdom of the Netherlands (Matra Programme), Project “Strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations in the regions of Ukraine to influence the state authorities and local self-government in order to accelerate reforms”*

*International Renaissance Foundation, Project “Preparation of Alternative (Shadow) Report on the Assessment of Effectiveness of State Anti-Corruption Policy”*

*European Commission, Project “Strengthening the role of civil society in facilitating democratic reforms and increasing accountability, responsibility and quality of government”*



**For 2018,  
we plan to:**

- ✓ *continue participating in the development of new and/or revision of existing political programmatic documents in the anticorruption area*
- ✓ *continue monitoring and expert assessment of draft laws that are directly related to the implementation of anticorruption reforms, verifying their compliance with the Anticorruption Strategy and international standards*
- ✓ *analyze the NAPC's experience with exercising its administrative jurisdiction function in 2016-2018; and identify risks that could result in low efficiency of the NAPC's activity in this regard*
- ✓ *develop and advocate for draft laws relating to improving the institution of anticorruption expert assessment, as well as recording information concerning the application of criminal legislation*
- ✓ *prepare a draft law aimed at optimizing the internal consistency among provisions of the Law “On Preventing Corruption”, the Criminal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, and the Code on Administrative Offenses, as well as ensuring their compliance with international standards*
- ✓ *develop methodological guidelines for NABU and SBI detectives and SAP prosecutors concerning proper classification and methods for investigating the corruption crimes*
- ✓ *carry out the monitoring of the activity of law enforcement authorities and courts in connection with ensuring the inevitability of criminal responsibility for corruption crimes.*



# CPLR AS FOUNDER AND ACTIVE PARTICIPANT OF CSOs COALITIONS

The Centre of Policy and Legal Reform takes active part in civil society development in Ukraine. In particular, the Centre participates in two powerful coalitions that advocate for democratic reforms in Ukraine, both domestically and abroad. CPLR is one of the founders and leading members of a CSOs coalition “Reanimation Package of Reforms” (RPR) and the Ukrainian Think Tanks Liaison Office in Brussels.



## Reanimation Package of Reforms

At the beginning of 2014, after the Revolution of Dignity, CPLR's experts were among the initiators of a CSOs coalition “Reanimation Package of Reforms” aimed at developing civil society and promoting democratic reforms in Ukraine. Over the past four years of operation, the RPR has become a powerful coalition of 82 CSOs that advocate for reforms. In 2016, Ihor Koliushko, Head of the Board of the CPLR, was also co-chair of the RPR Council; while Julia Kyrychenko, member of the Board of the CPLR, has been a member of the Council since 2017.

Members of the Board of the CPLR lead or participate in 7 working groups of the RRP: Public Administration Reform, Judicial Reform, Reform of Law Enforcement Authorities, Anti-

corruption Reform, Constitutional Reform, Electronic Democracy, and RPR-Kyiv. Experts of the RPR are engaged not only in preparation and development of dozens of draft laws in the most important areas of state-building, but also force the executive and legislative authorities to implement them. Thanks to the coalition's initiative or support, or under its pressure, a lot of changes in the most important areas have taken place. More than eight dozen laws have already been adopted out of those proposed by the RPR, including 72 laws by Parliament of the VIII convocation.

## Ukrainian Think Tanks Liaison Office in Brussels

In 2014, CPLR has become an initiator and co-founder of the Ukrainian Think Tanks Liaison Office in Brussels. The mission of the Office is to create a permanent independent center of the Ukrainian non-governmental analytical sector in the EU to promote Ukraine's European integration and implementation of reforms. During 2014-2016, Ihor Koliushko, the Head of the Board of the CPLR, was also the Head of the Board of the Office.

Today, the Office is an association of 20 Ukrainian think tanks that deal with a wide range of issues important for



the country's development and Ukraine's relations with the EU, develop high-quality policy recommendations, conduct monitoring, and evaluate and control the implementation of reforms in the country. The Office promotes the dissemination of its members' expert opinions and advocates for the formation of reform priorities and their implementation in Ukraine at the EU level.

The Ukrainian Think Tanks Liaison Office in Brussels has been included in the Global Go To Think Tanks Index as one of the best think tank networks in the world for two years in a row.

The flagship event of the Office is the annual Ukrainian Laboratory in Brussels – a unique platform that brings together representatives

of European and Ukrainian think tanks and research centers, representatives of the EU institutions and international donors to help them identify the priorities of their activities, discuss project opportunities and encourage cooperation. Ihor Koliushko represented the CPLR at the Ukrainian Laboratory in Brussels in 2017.

#### **The Office cooperates with members in the following areas:**

- Organization of conferences, expert discussions, and roundtables in Brussels and EU-members states on issues of current importance for Ukraine
- Conducting advocacy visits of Ukrainian experts to the EU nations' capitals
- Presentation and dissemination of analytical studies of the Office's members
- Informing members of the Office and the public about Ukraine-related discussions in the EU
- Arranging and supporting ongoing dialogue between members of the Office and the EU institutions
- Development of partnership between Ukrainian analytical centers and the EU

#### **Civic Network for Public Law Development and Government Modernization**

In October 2017, the Centre of Policy and Legal Reform launched a project aimed at building a regional network of think tanks in the cities of Lviv, Odesa, Kharkiv and Dnipro, with financial support of USAID within the framework of the "Engage" Civic Activity Promotion Program. The purpose of the creation and operation of the network is to join efforts and to jointly use the ideas and experiences to achieve the standards of democracy, rule of law and good governance in the political system, the executive branch, courts, local self-governments and other public authorities in Ukraine.

Experts of the network conduct research and policy analysis, prepare drafts of legal acts, and advocate for reforms in the following areas: constitutionalism and democracy; organization and activity of executive authority; courts and judiciary; organization and activity of law enforcement agencies; local self-governance and local development; and preventing corruption. Constant cooperation among civic activists, scientists, journalists and authority representatives from different regions is being conducted within the network's framework.

The network's activity will promote the engagement of regional think tanks in joint projects, increasing their capacity, strengthening their influence in the regions, and increasing their efficiency, particularly in building a dialogue with local authorities.

# Public activity of the CPLR experts

**Commission on Top-Ranks of Civil Service**

**Coordinating Council of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine  
on the implementation of public administration reform**

---



**Ihor  
Koliushko**

**Council on Judicial Reform**

(advisory body under the President of Ukraine)

---



**Roman  
Kuybida**

**Civic Integrity Council**

---



**Roman  
Kuybida**



**Maksym  
Sereda**

**Council of CSOs Coalition “Reanimation Package of Reforms”**

---



**Julia  
Kyrychenko**

**National Council on Anti-Corruption Policy under the President of Ukraine**

---



**Mykola  
Khavroniuk**

**Working Group on Improving the Legislation on Political Parties  
under Parliament’s Committee on Corruption Prevention and Counteraction**



**Dmytro  
Kalmykov**





# ANALYTICAL PRODUCTS AND MEDIA ACTIVITY

908  
analytical products



85  
interviews  
with experts



57  
radio  
speeches



78  
TV  
appearances



3  
monthly  
newsletters



11  
monthly  
digests



76  
articles on the web-site  
www.pravo.org.ua not published  
on other media resources



177  
articles of  
experts or  
articles with  
their comments  
in mass media



7  
analytical  
books or  
extended  
reports



165  
analytical  
notices  
and aide-  
memoires



13  
legislative  
proposals,  
concepts, strategies



33  
press releases



1  
video



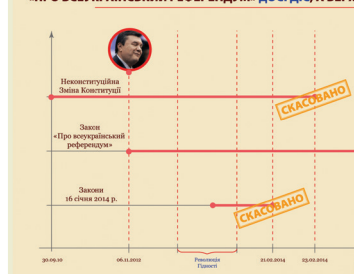
192  
short  
comments  
for reporters



10  
infographics



## НЕКОНСТИТУЦІЙНИЙ ПРОРОСІЙСЬКИЙ ЗАКОН «ПРО ВСЕУКРАЇНСЬКИЙ РЕФЕРЕНДУМ» ДОСІ ДІЄ, А ВЕРХОВНА РАДА УКРАЇНИ - НІ!



## Why do Ukrainian lawyers treat the new Supreme Court with caution?

December 15, 2017

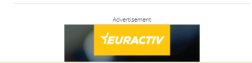
In November, the new Supreme Court was formed in Ukraine and will start its operations in December. Last year, judicial reform was launched through constitutional amendments. In particular, instead of three higher courts and the Supreme Court, a unified Supreme Court was established.

On the eve of the launch of the Supreme Court's activity, the Centre of Policy and Legal Reform conducted a survey to study the legal community's expectations from the new institution.

The good news is that 55% of polled lawyers believe that the new Supreme Court will have a positive impact on increasing citizens' and business' confidence in the Ukrainian justice system, and 53% do not believe in that. This is obviously due to the expectations that the Supreme Court will have to take effective measures to justify the reorganization of top-level courts.

## Ukrainian Liaison Office in Brussels

The Ukrainian Think Tank Liaison Office in Brussels is a non-profit organization that unites 20 think tanks that focus on a wide array of EU - Ukraine cross-border and provide high-quality research and policy recommendations.





**8**  
press-  
conferences



**10**  
education  
trainings



**13**  
working  
groups



**1**  
presentation  
of analytical product

**51**  
*events organized*



**3**  
press  
breakfasts



**2**  
polls



**4**  
round-table  
conferences



**2**  
conferences



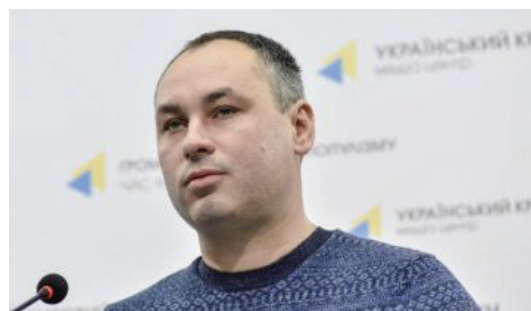
**1**  
competition



**2**  
expert  
discussions



**5**  
brain  
rings





13

press-  
conferences



26

education  
trainings/  
seminars



19

conferences



53

working  
groups



6

press  
breakfasts



22

round-table  
conferences



11

expert  
discussions



3

presentations of  
analytical products

153

events where experts of CPLR  
participated as invited persons

## Web-site and Facebook activity



151 783

web-site  
views



5 500 +

Facebook  
followers

57 308

users  
(profiles)

470

followers of 2 Facebook pages  
established for individual  
projects of CPLR



# PUBLICATIONS



**Alternative report on assessment of efficiency of state anti-corruption policy implementation** / [M. Khavroniuk, I. Koliushko, V. Tymoshchuk et al.]; chief editor M. Khavroniuk. – Kyiv, 2017. – 445 p.



**The community and law enforcement bodies: control, monitoring, cooperation: Practical Guide** / [O. Banchuk, Yu. Gadzieva, B. Malyshev, S. Pernykova, U. Shadska], ed. by O. Banchuk. - Kyiv: O. Moskalenko, 2017. - 75 p.



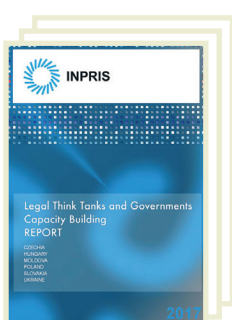
**Prevention of corruption: methodological recommendations for community leaders** / [D. Kalmykov, D. Sinchenko, O. Soroka, M. Khavroniuk, G. Shvedova]; ed. by M. Khavroniuk. – Kyiv: O. Moskalenko, 2017. - 242 p.



**Scientific and practical Commentary for the Law of Ukraine "On Civil Service"** / ed. by K. Vashchenko, I. Koliushko, V. Tymoshchuk, V. Derets (responsible editor). – Kyiv: O. Moskalenko, 2017. – 796 p.



**A community participation in the improvement of the quality of administrative services** / [V. Tymoshchuk, Y. Shkolnyi, A. Kolokhina, Y. Borodin]; ed. by V. Tymoshchuk. – Kyiv: O. Moskalenko, 2017. – 73 p.



**Legal Think Tanks and Governments Capacity Building Report** / Edited by Łukasz Bojarski, Filip Wejman, 2017. – 248 p.

# BUDGET

## 1. Projects and Revenue budget

Nº	Project Name	Donor	Period	Receipts for 2017, UAH	Receipts for 2017, USD	Receipts for 2017, EUR	Objectives
1	Legal think tanks (TT) and government – capacity building	International Visegrad Fund	01.11.2015-28.02.2017	109 040,54	4 094,03	3 568,55	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishing nonformal network of legal think tanks that will encourage participating organization to exchange ideas, experience and expertise in area of democracy.</li> <li>Creating policy paper "good practices guidelines" devoted for both legal think tanks and governments.</li> <li>Establishing a connection between stakeholders both in the NGO sector and in governments.</li> </ul>
2	Centres for Administrative Services Delivery (CASD) as an Innovative Instrument of Cooperation between Authorities and Communities in Ukraine	EC	01.02.2016-01.08.2017	567 854,62	21 320,62	18 584,06	Formation of model of typical CASDs for small inhabited localities and united communities in the context of decentralization of powers by introducing and disseminating the best practices of good governance.
3	Strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations in the regions of Ukraine to influence the state authorities and local self-government in order to accelerate reforms	MATRA	05.03.2016-05.03.2018	2 127 011,24	79 860,59	69 610,25	To provide civic activists from large cities with necessary knowledge on how to influence the central government to speed up the reforms and to directly address the issues of reforms at the local level to the extent, which is granted within the legislation.
4	Promotion of the public administration reform	IRF	04.07.16-28.02.17	0,00	0,00	0,00	Assistance in public administration reform in Ukraine – in order to support public administration reform in the directions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>decision-making process and functioning of the Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine;</li> <li>central executive bodies' reform;</li> <li>civil service reform.</li> </ul>
5	Monitoring of implementation of and awareness raising on new rules of political parties financing	CoE	12.09.16-10.12.16	117 087,00	4 396,14	3 831,88	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring the implementation of the Law of Ukraine "On amending certain legislative acts of Ukraine relating to preventing and countering political corruption" of October 8, 2015 according to methodology developed by the Council of Europe.</li> <li>Conducting an information campaign to increase the public awareness of the Law's provisions and their practical implementation.</li> </ul>
6	Evaluation of the current and prospective rules for administration of justice during war circumstances on the Eastern Part of Ukraine	IRF	12.10.16-12.01.17	0,00	0,00	0,00	To identify and describe the problems of functioning of the judicial system in the context of war conflict in Eastern Ukraine by analyzing the legal framework, legislative initiatives, and important statistic data from various sources.
7	Preparation of Alternative (Shadow) Report on the Assessment of Effectiveness of State Anti-Corruption Policy	IRF	17.10.16-17.04.17	0,00	0,00	0,00	Comprehensive assessment of effectiveness of state anti-corruption policy in 2016 (as Alternative/Shadow report). Developing recommendations for improving all components of the anti-corruption policy in the near future, and informing a wide range of stakeholders.



8	Trial Monitoring in Ukrainian Courts	OSCE	01.11.16-20.12.17	1 649 397,08	61 928,13	53 979,48	To strengthen the capacity of the civil society in trial monitoring and analyse monitoring findings in light of applicable international fair trial standards, identify gaps in the domestic framework that cause or contribute to lack of compliance with relevant international norms and draft recommendations to address these gaps.
9	Facilitating the establishment of democratic legislation about national referendums holding	IFES	01.10.16-30.04.17	122 850,00	4 612,52	4 020,49	To establish democratic legislation about national referendums holding in Ukraine.
10	Drafting the scientific and practical commentary to the Law "On Civil Service"	GIZ	01.01.17-30.04.17	1 002 347,33	37 634,05	32 803,61	Drafting and issuance the scientific and practical commentary to the Law "On Civil Service" that is primary oriented on practical workers – civil servants and also on academics, professors, students, civil activists and all the persons that are interested in problematic issues of civil service and the new Law.
11	Improvement of Social and Administrative Services in Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk and Zaporizhzhya oblasts	GIZ	23.02.17-30.04.17	361 145,00	13 559,52	11 819,12	To optimize the services and improve the performance of Centers for Administrative Services and Social Protection Centers by introducing new forms and best practices of organizational management, client relations and external coordination to the staff of these institutions.
12	Monitoring the activity of the NAPC in relation to ensuring the lawfulness and transparency in political finance	NDI	01.02.17-31.03.18	1 005 330,89	37 746,07	32 901,25	Increasing the degree of lawfulness and transparency in political finance in Ukraine.
13	Expert assistance to government in reforming ministries in the context of PAR (functional audits of 8 pilot ministries and recommendations on their reorganization)	FCO	15.05.17-28.02.18	613 084,45	23 018,82	20 064,29	To provide expert assistance to the Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in reorganizing ministerial apparatus in line with Strategy of Public Administration Reform and European standards of public administration leading to new quality of ministries' work.
14	Semi-Presidentialism As Power Sharing: Constitutional Reform In Ukraine	IDEA	05.07.17-31.08.17	112 440,00	4 221,66	3 679,80	Expert assistance in developing Report on Comparative Constitutional Design of Semi-presidential Systems: Reflections for Ukraine. Discussion on issues related to the role of the executive, distribution of powers between the President and the Prime Minister, their relationships with the Parliament.
15	Strengthening the Role of Civil Society in Facilitating Democratic Reforms and Increasing Accountability, Responsibility, and Quality of Government	Європейська комісія	01.10.17-30.09.19	9 801 868,50	368 020,17	320 783,71	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consolidation of civil society role in state reforming, improving a public discourse between civil society and public authorities.</li> <li>• Civil society in general and nongovernment organizations in particular are more informed, powerful and influential.</li> <li>• Improving public degree of confidence in authority. Level of corruption will decrease.</li> <li>• Improvement of legislation in many spheres of state functioning.</li> </ul>

16	Core-Support to CSO Centre of Policy and Legal Reform	USAID/Pact	01.10.17-30.09.20	587 896,98	22 073,13	19 239,98	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To increase citizen engagement in civic activities at the national, subnational, and local level;</li> <li>• To build a national hub-based CSO coalition and to strengthen CPLR's organizational capacity;</li> <li>• To strengthen the capacity of CSOs in all regions of Ukraine to influence the state and local self-governance to accelerate reforms.</li> </ul>
17	Administrategy: Advancing Strategic Management in Governmental Institutions of V4 & Ukraine	International Visegrad Fund	12.09.17-28.03.18	74 487,70	2 796,71	2 437,74	To promote the concept of strategic management in public sector in V4 countries and Ukraine through trainings for public managers, dissemination of study materials, and conducting case-studies.
18	Constitutional complaint: new institution of citizens' rights defense	USAID/Chemonics	01.10.17-31.03.18	48 300,00	1 813,47	1 580,70	Assistance in establishing just protection of the rights of citizens in Constitutional Court of Ukraine through filing constitutional appeals.
19	Save Referendum!	IFES	15.12.17-14.07.18	0,00	0,00	0,00	To repeal the Law of Ukraine «On All-Ukrainian Referendum»
20	Activity of Centre for Administrative Services as an integrated office and decentralization of the provision of administrative services	FNFF	31.05.17-15.11.17	238 336,83	8 948,58	7 800,00	Facilitating the development of Centres for Administrative Services as integrated offices and decentralization of administrative services
21	Dues from members	Dues from members	01.01.17-31.12.17	236 617,92	8 884,04	7 743,75	
22	Donations from individuals, domestic foundations and organizations	Donations	01.01.17-31.12.17	6 063,02	227,64	198,42	
23	Income from services provided to 3rd parties	Others	01.01.17-31.12.17	1 266 471,89	47 550,85	41 447,56	
<b>Total</b>				<b>20 047 631</b>	<b>752 707</b>	<b>656 095</b>	

**FNFF** Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom  
**FCO** FCO (Foreign and Commonwealth Office) Strategic Programme Fund and Bilateral Programme Fund  
**EC** European Commission  
**IRF** International Renaissance Foundation  
**CoE** Council of Europe  
**IFES** International Foundation for Electoral Systems  
**GIZ** Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit  
**NDI** National Democratic Institute  
**IDEA** International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance



Kingdom of the Netherlands



Friedrich Naumann  
STIFTUNG FÜR DIE FREIHEIT



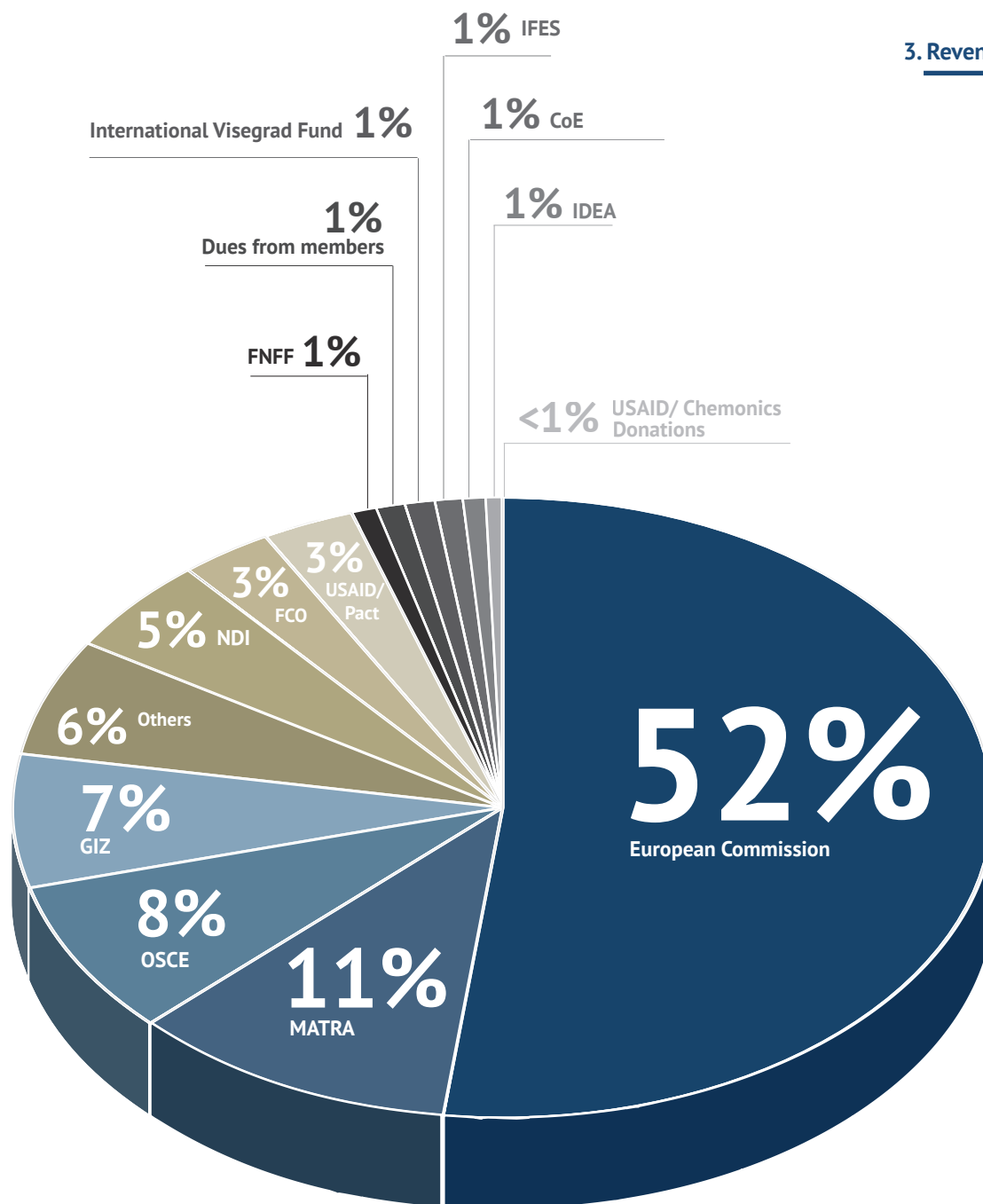


## 2. Funding sources

Nº	Funding sources	Total, UAH	Total, USD	Total, EUR	%
1	European Commission	10 369 723	389 341	339 368	51,73
2	MATRA	2 127 011	79 861	69 610	10,61
3	OSCE	1 649 397	61 928	53 979	8,23
4	GIZ	1 363 492	51 194	44 623	6,80
5	Direct financing	1 266 472	47 551	41 448	6,32
6	NDI	1 005 331	37 746	32 901	5,01
7	FCO	613 084	23 019	20 064	3,06
8	USAID/Pact	587 897	22 073	19 240	2,93
9	FNFF	238 337	8 949	7 800	1,19
10	Own contribution	236 618	8 884	7 744	1,18
11	International Visegrad Fund	183 528	6 891	6 006	0,92
12	IFES	122 850	4 613	4 020	0,61
13	Council of Europe	117 087	4 396	3 832	0,58
14	IDEA	112 440	4 222	3 680	0,56
15	USAID/ Chemonics	48 300	1 813	1 581	0,24
16	Charitable donations	6 063	228	198	0,03
	<b>Total funding</b>	<b>20 047 631</b>	<b>752 707</b>	<b>656 095</b>	

<b>FNFF</b>	Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom
<b>FCO</b>	FCO (Foreign and Commonwealth Office) Strategic Programme Fund and Bilateral Programme Fund
<b>EC</b>	European Commission
<b>IRF</b>	International Renaissance Foundation
<b>CoE</b>	Council of Europe
<b>IFES</b>	International Foundation for Electoral Systems
<b>GIZ</b>	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
<b>NDI</b>	National Democratic Institute
<b>IDEA</b>	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

3. Revenue budget from donors



Years	Receipts, UAH	Increase, UAH	%	USD	Increase, USD	%	EUR	Increase, EUR	%	Number of projects	/+/-/	%	Number of donors	/+/-/	%
2014	5 033 159			364 480			331 345			11			8		
2015	9 325 518	4 292 359	85,3	438 724	74 244	20,4	393 613	62 268	18,8	14	3	27,3	9	1	12,5
2016	12 234 205	2 908 687	31,2	500 396	61 672	14,1	461 286	67 673	17,2	22	8	57,1	11	2	22,2
2017	20 047 631	7 813 426	63,9	752 707	252 311	50,4	656 095	194 809	42,2	17	-5	-22,7	14	3	27,3
<b>Всього</b>	<b>46 640 513</b>			<b>2 056 306</b>			<b>1 842 339</b>								

#### 4. Expenditures \*

Expenditure categories	Total, UAH
<b>Salaries and honoraria</b>	<b>7 925 853</b>
Honoraria to the CPLR experts and other experts engaged by the CPLR	7 258 020
Civil law contracts	421 345
Salaries of administrative personnel	246 488
<b>Public events</b>	<b>894 263</b>
<b>Subgrants</b>	<b>1 463 409</b>
<b>Publications</b>	<b>264 542</b>
<b>Media monitoring</b>	<b>58 560</b>
<b>Visualization</b>	<b>14 000</b>
<b>Translation</b>	<b>52 031</b>
<b>Membership fee</b>	<b>23 150</b>
<b>Office, equipment, and other costs</b>	<b>731 265</b>
Office rent	480 000
Utilities	41 961
Office supplies, stationery	35 602
Information and consulting services	18 794
New equipment purchases	150 689
Banking services	4 219
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>11 427 073</b>

\* The explanation of difference between received funding (20 047 631 UAH) and expenditures (11 427 073 UAH) is that part of the project funding received from donors in 2017 is to be spent in 2018.



[www.pravo.org.ua](http://www.pravo.org.ua)



[twitter.com/pravo\\_center](https://twitter.com/pravo_center)



[facebook.com/pravo.org.ua](https://facebook.com/pravo.org.ua)



[slideshare.net/CentrePravo](https://slideshare.net/CentrePravo)



[centre@pravo.org.ua](mailto:centre@pravo.org.ua)



+38 044 278 03 17  
+38 044 278 03 72



4 Khreshchatyk str., of. 13,  
Kyiv, Ukraine, 01001