

**BRIEF**  
**ON THE STATUS OF**  
**IMPLEMENTATION OF**  
**THE ROADMAPS ON**  
**THE RULE OF LAW AND**  
**PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**  
**REFORM**

**VIKTORIIA MELNYK**

**ROMAN SMALIUK**

**OLHA PISKUNOVA**

# Brief on the status of implementation of the Roadmaps on the Rule of Law and Public Administration Reform

## Introduction

The European Union's negotiating framework for Ukraine's accession defines two key Roadmaps — in the areas of the Rule of Law and Public Administration Reform — as benchmarks for opening the “Fundamentals” cluster. These documents were developed with certain differences in terms of dynamics and stakeholder involvement. In particular, the Rule of Law Roadmap began to be developed before the European Commission's analytical screening began, while work on the Roadmap on Public Administration began after the relevant thematic sessions had already been held.

It is also worth noting the different models of public engagement used in the preparation of both documents: while the development of the Rule of Law Roadmap was accompanied by broad, open consultations that went beyond the negotiating groups, in the case of the Public Administration Roadmap, cooperation with civil society was mainly concentrated within the relevant negotiating group. Despite the differences, both Roadmaps were recognized as meeting the expectations of key stakeholders and, after approval by the European Commission, were officially adopted by the Government of Ukraine in May 2025.

Despite partial stabilization, there is currently an objective need for an assessment of the actual status of implementation of the measures provided for in the Roadmaps. The first official report on their implementation should have been submitted by the Government to the European Commission in September 2025.

In this analytical brief, experts from the Centre of Policy and Legal Reform analysed the measures planned by both Roadmaps for 2025, focusing exclusively on information from open sources. This approach allows us to assess how transparently and comprehensively any interested party—including civil society, the media, or international partners—can track progress in the implementation of European integration commitments. A detailed list of measures with implementation statuses, analytical comments, and, where possible, expert recommendations is provided in the tables below.

In the judiciary (focus on judicial reform), as of the second quarter of 2025, only one of the 5 planned measures had been implemented (with a delay), another had been partially implemented, 2 had not been implemented, and one was in the process of being implemented. For the third quarter, 5 measures were also planned, of which 2 are currently being implemented, while there is no public information on the status of implementation for the other 3. For the fourth quarter, 7 measures are planned: one is being partially implemented (with gaps in open data), 4 are in the process of implementation, and there is no public information on the other 2. This trend indicates a significant accumulation of work in the second half of the year, as well as a need for greater transparency in reporting on the progress of commitments.

In the area of anti-corruption, the implementation of measures requires a special approach, given the anti-corruption mainstreaming applied in the negotiations on Ukraine's accession to the EU. A significant part of the measures are periodic or implemented on an ongoing basis, which makes it difficult to assess their actual implementation. In the first quarter, 3 of 4 planned measures were not implemented, and one is in the process of being implemented. In the second quarter, 1 of 5 measures was not implemented, one is being implemented, and there is no public information on 3. In the third quarter, 7 of 8 measures were

not implemented, and one is ongoing; in the fourth quarter, again, only 2 of the 8 measures are being implemented, and there is no data on 6. Of the 8 measures planned permanently, 2 are being implemented, 2 are not being implemented, one is in progress, another has no data, and 2 are not subject to assessment at all. One measure planned on an annual basis also has no public data on its implementation status. Overall, there is a need to increase transparency and the implementation of anti-corruption commitments, which requires systematic attention in order to maintain the EU's trust and the effectiveness of the negotiation process.

In the area of public administration reform, all relevant components of the Roadmap were included in the assessment of implementation, except for those related to public finance management. For the second quarter of 2025, 2 measures were planned: one has been implemented, although there are reservations about the lack of public access to the results of the planned study; the other measure is being implemented, but with a delay. One measure is planned for the third quarter and is currently being implemented. For the fourth quarter, 8 measures are planned, 6 of which are being implemented, while there is no information on the start of implementation for 2. Overall, there is a dynamic of active implementation of most tasks in this area, but the issues of timeliness of implementation and publicity of results remain important.

As of the end of the third quarter of 2025, in the area of justice, out of 17 measures: 6% have been implemented, 12% have been partially implemented, 41% are in the process of implementation, 29% have no public information available, and 12% have not been implemented within the established deadlines. In the field of anti-corruption policy, out of 34 measures: 6% have been implemented, 18% are in the process of implementation, 38% have not been implemented, 32% lack information, 6% are not subject to assessment, 12% have not been implemented within the deadline.

In the area of public administration, out of 11 measures: 9% have been implemented, 73% are in the process of implementation (including one that is being implemented with a delay), and 18% lack public information. At the same time, a significant part of the planned commitments in all three areas remains without public progress, which creates risks for meeting deadlines in annual planning and requires increased transparency and managerial attention to the implementation of reforms.

Currently, there is a shift in the government's focus towards the implementation of Ukraine's Plan under the Ukraine Facility financial instrument, which partially distracts attention from the systematic implementation of measures provided for in the Roadmaps on the Rule of Law and Public Administration Reform. This trend is also reinforced by the lack of an official opening of negotiations on the first “Fundamentals” cluster, and, accordingly, insufficient awareness among stakeholders that these Roadmaps should be implemented at this stage—before the formal provision of the next benchmarks. An additional challenge remains the significant number of measures for which there is no public information. This lack of transparency makes it impossible for civil society to participate fully in the reform process and negates the instruments of public oversight. In addition, a number of complex or comprehensive tasks still lack proper planning, which in the long run may lead to delays or failure to meet deadlines. Under such conditions, it is critically important to ensure timely and substantive information on the progress of measures, as well as broader involvement of stakeholders in the planning, monitoring, and updating of Roadmaps.

# Status of Implementation of the Rule of Law Roadmap Measures in the Areas of Justice and Anti-Corruption

## Justice

№	Measure	Implementation status	Details
<b>Q2 2025</b>			
1	<i>Adoption of the Strategy for the Development of the Justice System and Constitutional Adjudication for 2025–2029.</i>	Not implemented	In the context of limited resources and numerous commitments undertaken by Ukraine towards its international partners, the new Strategy plays a crucial role in outlining priority areas for reform in the coming years, systematising the necessary measures to be taken, and defining the mechanisms for their implementation.
2	<i>Ensuring the continuous provision of courts, bodies, and institutions within the justice system with adequate financial and human resources; guaranteeing a competitive level of judicial remuneration for judges, as well as salaries for court staff and employees of other bodies and institutions of the justice system, taking into account workload, the significance of their functions, and the responsibility involved.</i>	Implementation is ongoing	Throughout 2025, several regulatory acts were adopted aimed at improving the material support for court staff. <sup>1</sup> A law enabling an increase in the official salaries of civil servants working in court administrations, bodies, and institutions of the justice system in 2025 is currently on the President’s desk for signature <sup>2</sup> . At the same time, due to the ongoing war, the funding situation of the judiciary remains a matter of concern — in particular, in 2025, only 60.9% of the required budget was actually provided. <sup>3</sup> ).
3	<i>Improvement of the procedure for verifying judges’ declarations of integrity.</i>	Not implemented	The Roadmap foresees three measures under this area: <b>a)</b> Adoption of a law aimed at improving the procedure for verifying declarations of integrity. This includes clarifying the

<sup>1</sup> Law of Ukraine No. 4282-IX of 11 March 2025 “On Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine Regarding the Introduction of Unified Approaches to the Remuneration of Civil Servants Based on Job Classification”. URL: <https://surli.cc/qlqikd>; On 1 September 2025, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine adopted resolutions developed by the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine aimed at increasing the salaries of court staff. (Judiciary of Ukraine) URL: <https://surli.cc/yeoect>.

<sup>2</sup> On 22 August 2025, the High Council of Justice addressed the President of Ukraine and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine regarding the need for proper organisational and financial support for the functioning of the courts. (Judiciary of Ukraine) URL: <https://surli.cc/sjrwkw>.

<sup>3</sup> Report on the Activities of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine for 2024. State Judicial Administration of Ukraine, pp. 14–15. URL: <https://surli.cc/dzkpuw>.

			<p>content of the declarations, defining the grounds for initiating verification, extending the time period covered by the verification, detailing the verification mechanisms and timelines, defining the rights and obligations of individuals and legal entities involved in the verification process, and clarifying the legal consequences of the verification;</p> <p><b>b)</b> Adoption of a law aimed at optimising the declaration system by merging the declaration of integrity with the declaration of family ties;</p> <p><b>c)</b> Amendment of internal regulations of the High Qualification Commission of Judges (HQCJ).</p> <p>The draft law on improving the verification of declarations was adopted in the first reading in June 2025<sup>4</sup>. However, the current version of the draft law does not fully align with the measures outlined in the Roadmap. In particular, it does not amend the time period subject to verification, nor does it define the rights and obligations of the individual submitting a request for the verification of a declaration.</p> <p>Moreover, the draft law does not envisage the meaningful involvement of independent experts in the verification of integrity declarations submitted by judges of higher courts, as recommended by the European Commission in its 2024 Enlargement Report.<sup>5</sup></p>
4	<i>Adoption of the Concept and Roadmap for judicial IT solutions, development and adoption of a financing plan, including the identification of funding sources, institutional responsibilities, and implementation timelines.</i>	Partially implemented	In December 2024, the State Judicial Administration approved the Roadmap for the development of IT solutions in the judiciary <sup>6</sup> , and in April 2025, the Concept of the Unified Judicial Information and Communication System <sup>7</sup> . Due to the suspension of USAID assistance, the

<sup>4</sup> Draft Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine ‘On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges’ and Certain Other Laws of Ukraine Regarding the Improvement of Judges’ Integrity Declarations and Declarations of Family Ties” of April 25, 2025, No. 13165-2 URL: <https://surli.cc/gbtdli>.

<sup>5</sup> Ukraine should adopt legislation revising the system of judges’ declarations of integrity. An upgraded system should include, for judges of the highest courts, a temporary but meaningful verification procedure that involves independent experts.

<sup>6</sup> Roadmap for the Development of IT Solutions in the Judiciary, approved by Order of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine No. 534 of December 2, 2024 URL: <https://surli.cc/xaayvi>.

<sup>7</sup> Concept of the Unified Judicial Information and Communication System (UJICS), approved by Order of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine No. 178 of April 30, 2025 URL: <https://surli.cc/djzkxa>.

			sources of funding for digitalisation measures currently remain unclear <sup>8</sup> .
5	<i>Establishment of an effective governance system for the reform and support of IT in the justice system.</i>	Implemented with a delay	<p>In July 2025, the High Council of Justice established a coordination group to ensure the creation of an effective governance system for the reform and support of information technologies within the justice system<sup>9</sup>. There is no publicly available information regarding the composition of this group, its mandate, meetings held, or the results of its work. Despite its title — “<i>Coordination Group for Ensuring the Creation of an Effective Governance System</i>” — the measure cannot be considered implemented at this stage, as the respective governance system has not been established.</p> <p>Moreover, since 2018, the High Council of Justice has had a standing Commission on the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System<sup>10</sup>, whose mandate includes coordinating the interaction of justice sector bodies in the development and implementation of the system. However, as evidenced by the current state of affairs, the effectiveness of this Commission alone — without broader legislative and institutional reform — remains questionable.</p>
<b>Q3 2025</b>			
6	<i>Publication of regular digests of decisions by the High Qualification Commission of Judges (HQCJ) and the Public Integrity Council (PIC) every six months.</i>	There is no publicly available information on the implementation status of the measure	The measure may be implemented on time, considering that the High Qualification Commission of Judges (HQCJ) possesses the institutional capacity to carry it out. For instance, in 2023, the Commission conducted an analysis of its practice in assessing the compliance of judges and judicial candidates with the criteria of

<sup>8</sup> Information System for Monitoring the Implementation of the State Anti-Corruption Policy National Agency on Corruption Prevention (NACP) URL: <https://surli.cc/ebxcxi>; The Chairperson of the High Council of Justice outlined the key directions of judicial system reform. 27 May 2025. *High Council of Justice*. URL: <https://surli.cc/ljpnjq>.

<sup>9</sup> Decision of the High Council of Justice No. 1453/0/15-25 of July 10, 2025 “On the Establishment of a Coordination Group for Ensuring the Creation of an Effective Governance System for the Reform and Support of Information Technologies (IT) in the Justice System” URL: <https://surli.cc/jeijlu>.

<sup>10</sup> Standing Commission of the High Council of Justice on the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System *High Council of Justice* URL: <https://surli.cc/jhjaex>.

			integrity and professional ethics <sup>11</sup> , and it currently publishes monthly overviews of its activities. <sup>12</sup>
7	<i>Adoption of clear rules and procedures for the regular evaluation and self-assessment of judges.</i>	Implementation is ongoing	At the end of August 2025, the High Qualification Commission of Judges (HQCJ) submitted for public discussion a draft Regulation on the Regular Evaluation of Judges <sup>13</sup> . At this stage, it is difficult to predict whether the High Qualification Commission of Judges (HQCJ) will be able to complete the measure by the end of the quarter, i.e., by the end of September.
8	<i>Amendments to the Strategy for the Development of Judicial Education of the National School of Judges of Ukraine, driven by the challenges and tasks of the justice system on the path toward EU membership.</i>	There is no publicly available information on the status of implementation of this measure	The draft of the proposed amendments has not been published for public discussion, making it difficult to assess the likelihood of the measure being implemented on time.
9	<i>Approval of the competitive procedure for filling vacant senior positions at the National School of Judges of Ukraine with the participation of independent experts and the introduction of term limits for holding these positions, primarily for sitting judges, as well as the conduct of a transparent competition.</i>	Implementation is ongoing	In August 2025, the Rector of the National School of Judges of Ukraine approved a new procedure for conducting a public competition to select candidates for the vacant position of Vice-Rector <sup>14</sup> . This procedure envisages the involvement of independent national and international experts in the competition commission, but only at the sole discretion of the Rector. At the same time, this represents only one element of the measure, as there is still no information about the development of regulatory changes introducing a competitive procedure for the selection of the Rector of the National School of Judges, other senior positions at the school, or defining term limits for holding such positions. Moreover, even the approved procedure, in our view, does not constitute proper implementation of the measure, since it leaves control over the competition

<sup>11</sup> Analysis of the practice of assessing the compliance of judges and judicial candidates with the criteria of integrity and professional ethics. URL: <https://surli.cc/vfqhzy>.

<sup>12</sup> Review of the results at the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine in August 2025. September 2, 2025. High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine. URL: <https://surli.cc/zopkij>.

<sup>13</sup> Attention! Discussion of the Draft Regulation on the Regular Evaluation of Judges. August 26, 2025. High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine. URL: <https://surli.cc/fuocek>.

<sup>14</sup> A new Procedure for conducting a public competition to select candidates for the vacant position of Vice-Rector of the National School of Judges of Ukraine has been approved. URL: <https://surli.cc/kpqgxm>.

			in the hands of the Rector: he unilaterally decides who may join the competition commission, and the commission's decisions are not binding for him and can even be appealed to him. It is worth noting that the previous competition for this position, held at the beginning of 2025, ended in failure. Given that the deadline for the measure expires in September, it is unlikely that the necessary regulatory changes will be adopted in time.
10	<i>Adoption of a local regulatory act on the preparation, submission to the High Qualification Commission of Judges, and publication of the annual information and analytical report of the National School of Judges of Ukraine.</i>	There is no publicly available information on the status of implementation of this measure	However, in August 2025, the National School of Judges of Ukraine published information on its work for the first half of 2025 <sup>15</sup> .
<b>Q4 2025</b>			
11	<i>Drafting and adoption of a law aimed at introducing the possibility of holding the Congress of Judges of Ukraine online as an exception in cases where it cannot be held offline.</i>	There is no publicly available information on the status of implementation of this measure	The relevant draft law has not yet been submitted to Parliament for consideration.
12	<i>Conducting a transparent and merit-based competition for the position of Head of the State Judicial Administration based on clear rules and evaluation criteria, including verification of integrity and professionalism.</i>	Implementation is ongoing	In January 2024, the High Council of Justice established a working group on the selection of candidates for the position of Head of the State Judicial Administration, but for a long time, the competition was blocked <sup>16</sup> . At the beginning of August 2025, the Council resumed the competition by approving the methodology for assessing candidates' compliance with the criteria of integrity and professional competence, adopting methodological guidelines for

<sup>15</sup> Information on the activities of the National School of Judges of Ukraine for the first half of 2025, approved by Order of the Rector of the National School of Judges of Ukraine No. 47 of August 6, 2025. URL: <https://surli.cc/ocwfnx>.

<sup>16</sup> Several reasons for such a blockage were reported in the media. In particular, in July 2024, the Head of the High Council of Justice, H. Usyk, stated that this occurred due to the refusal of international partners to participate in the working group because they were not granted the right of a casting vote in determining the ranking of candidates: <https://surli.cc/aeduoi>.

			preparing the exam <sup>17</sup> and announcing an additional call for applications from candidates — initially until September 8 <sup>18</sup> , and later extended to September 23 <sup>19</sup> . There is a likelihood that the measure will be implemented on time; however, the risk of its suspension recurring cannot be ruled out.
13	<i>Review and improvement of internal local regulatory acts in line with the Unified Indicators for Assessing the Integrity and Professional Ethics of a Judge (or a Judicial Candidate); monitoring the practice of applying the updated regulatory acts and, if necessary, adjusting the Unified Indicators and the internal rules of the High Qualification Commission of Judges.</i>	Implementation is ongoing	In connection with the approval of the Unified Indicators, in January 2025, the High Qualification Commission of Judges approved a new version of the Regulation on the Procedure and Methodology of Qualification Evaluation, the indicators of compliance with the qualification evaluation criteria, and the means of their determination. <sup>20</sup> The procedure for assessing integrity and applying the Unified Indicators within the framework of competitions for filling vacant positions of local court judges remains unregulated. There is no publicly available information on measures taken by the Commission to monitor the practice of applying the updated regulatory acts.
14	<i>Strengthening the capacity and effectiveness of the Public Integrity Council, in particular through improving access to judicial dossiers, enhancing the Council's analytical capacity, and establishing a secretariat.</i>	The measure has been partially implemented; as for the rest, there is no publicly available information on the status of implementation	As early as May 2024, the Commission approved the procedure for ensuring full access of Public Integrity Council members to judicial dossiers <sup>21</sup> . Implementation of the measure with regard to establishing the Council's secretariat requires amendments to the legislation. The relevant draft laws are currently not under consideration in Parliament.

<sup>17</sup> Decision of the High Council of Justice of August 7, 2025, No. 1661/0/15-25 "On the Approval of the Methodology for Assessing the Compliance of a Candidate for the Position of Head of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine with the Criteria of Integrity and Professional Competence and the Methodological Guidelines for Preparing the Examination for the Competitive Selection to the Vacant Position of Head of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine." URL: <https://surli.cc/xqnmj>.

<sup>18</sup> Decision of the High Council of Justice of August 7, 2025, No. 1662/0/15-25 "On Conducting an Additional Call for Applications for Participation in the Selection for the Position of Head of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine." URL: <https://surli.cc/izgisb>.

<sup>19</sup> The High Council of Justice extended the deadline for submitting applications to participate in the selection for the position of Head of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine. September 4, 2025. High Council of Justice. URL: <https://surli.cc/ehjybyq>.

<sup>20</sup> Decision of the High Qualification Commission of Judges of January 22, 2025, No. 20/3П-25 "On the Approval of the Regulation on the Procedure and Methodology of Qualification Evaluation, the Indicators of Compliance with the Qualification Evaluation Criteria, and the Means of Their Determination." URL: <https://surli.cc/enrrmj>.

<sup>21</sup> Decision of the High Qualification Commission of Judges of May 22, 2024, No. 137/zp-24, "On the Approval of the Procedure for Access to Judicial Files (Files of Candidates for Judicial Office) by Members of the Public Integrity Council." URL: <https://surli.cc/wjmxxf>

15	<i>Improving the quality of decisions of the High Qualification Commission of Judges by enhancing their reasoning through: conducting an analysis of the reasoning of the Commission's decisions and developing recommendations for its improvement; holding three joint trainings aimed at strengthening the reasoning of decisions of both the High Qualification Commission of Judges and the Public Integrity Council.</i>	Preparation for the implementation of the measure is ongoing	According to the High Qualification Commission of Judges, negotiations are ongoing between the Commission and the GIZ project "Strengthening Ukraine's EU Accession in the Rule of Law" (3*E4U) regarding the provision of assistance in engaging an expert to conduct an analysis of the decisions and develop relevant recommendations.
16	<i>Improving the status of the senior management of the National School of Judges of Ukraine by extending to them the application of anti-corruption legislation on asset declaration.</i>	There is no publicly available information on the status of implementation of this measure	Implementation of this measure requires amendments to anti-corruption legislation to extend the obligation of submitting electronic asset declarations to officials of the National School of Judges of Ukraine. The relevant draft laws are currently not under consideration in Parliament.
17	<i>Ensuring staffing and institutional capacity of the Training Laboratory for the Study of EU Law.</i>	Implementation is ongoing	According to the National School of Judges of Ukraine, in the first half of 2025, a total of 592 judges underwent advanced training in EU law <sup>22</sup> , which is twice as many as during the whole of 2024. To assess the effectiveness of the measures taken, it is necessary to conduct an audit with the involvement of specialized experts and a survey of judges.

<sup>22</sup> Information on the activities of the National School of Judges of Ukraine for the first half of 2025, approved by Order of the Rector of the National School of Judges of Ukraine No. 47 of August 6, 2025. p. 7. URL: <https://surli.cc/ocwfnx>.

## Anti-corruption

№	Measure	Implementation status	Details
<b>Q1 2025</b>			
1	<i>Permanent provision of proper financial and human resources to the High Anti-Corruption Court; ensuring competitive salaries for judges and staff of the High Anti-Corruption Court.</i>	Implementation is ongoing	The status of implementation is described in the section “Justice” regarding the overall provision of adequate resources to the judicial system.
2	<i>Consistently provide the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office with sufficient human and financial resources; ensure competitive salaries for prosecutors and support staff, and implement an effective internal human resources policy based on the internal institutional development strategy of the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office.</i>	Not implemented	Requires updating and additional measures.
3	<i>Consistently provide the National Anti-Corruption Bureau with sufficient human and financial resources, ensure competitive salaries for employees, and implement effective internal personnel policies.</i>	Not implemented	Requires updating and additional measures.
4	<i>Adoption and practical application of the updated Methodology and Criteria for external independent assessment (audit) of the effectiveness of the National Agency for Corruption Prevention.</i>	Not implemented	Requires updating and additional measures.

Q2 2025			
5	<i>Improving the functioning of the Single Portal for Whistleblower Reports and enhancements to facilitate reporting and improve the protection of personal data and whistleblower confidentiality.</i>	Not implemented	Requires updating and additional measures.
6	<i>Effective and systematic measures are being implemented to ensure information security in the current proceedings of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau.</i>	There is no publicly available information on the status of implementation of this measure	
7	<i>Adoption and systematic implementation of an ambitious institutional development strategy for the National Anti-Corruption Bureau with clear strategic outcomes and priorities, leading to improved overall effectiveness of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau.</i>	Implementation is ongoing	The National Anti-Corruption Bureau has approved its Development Strategy for 2025-2030 <sup>23</sup> , and the status of its implementation requires further monitoring.
8	<i>Strategic priorities and corresponding case prioritization policies are consistently applied and periodically reviewed to ensure a strategic focus on investigations involving high-level officials and high-profile cases involving systemic corruption in key sectors and institutions; Appropriate measures are taken to bring the activities of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau into line with the case prioritization policy applied.</i>	There is no publicly available information on the status of implementation of this measure	

<sup>23</sup> NABU Development Strategy 2025-2030. URL: <https://nabu.gov.ua/en/about-the-bureau/zasadi-roboti/strategiia-rozvytku-nabu-na-2025-2030-roky/>

9	<i>Ensuring effective interagency cooperation between specialized anti-corruption agencies and other relevant institutions (such as other pre-trial investigation agencies, prosecution agencies, courts of general jurisdiction, tax and customs authorities, ARMA, State Financial Monitoring Service, etc.)</i>	There is no publicly available information on the status of implementation of this measure	
<b>Q3 2025</b>			
10	<i>Conducting a comprehensive analysis of the areas most affected by corruption, the results of which will form the basis (foundation) of the new Anti-Corruption Strategy and State Anti-Corruption Program.</i>	Implementation is ongoing	The National Agency for Corruption Prevention (NACP) conducts an annual standard survey <sup>24</sup> of the population and business representatives on their perception of corruption. The results of this survey help determine the effectiveness of anti-corruption policies in different areas over time.
11	<i>Adoption and systematic implementation of the institutional development strategy of the National Agency for Corruption Prevention, with clearly defined strategic outcomes and priorities.</i>	Not implemented	The NACP's official website publishes the agency's quarterly work plans <sup>25</sup> .
12	<i>The High Anti-Corruption Court has been provided with permanent premises to accommodate all first instance judges (including 15 new judges) and support staff in one building, and all judges of the Appeals Chamber (including 10 new judges) and support staff in one building.</i>	Not implemented	Currently, these vacancies are unfilled (the competition for judges' positions is ongoing).
13	<i>Adoption and implementation of amendments to legislation aimed at ensuring sole consideration of civil and</i>	Not implemented	On December 13, 2023, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine registered a government draft law "On Amendments to the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine and the Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine

<sup>24</sup> Corruption research library on the NACP website. URL: <https://nazk.gov.ua/uk/doslidzhennya-koruptsiyi/>

<sup>25</sup> NACP's working plans. URL: <https://nazk.gov.ua/uk/pro-nazk/?tab=174>

	<i>administrative cases in the High Anti-Corruption Court.</i>		Regarding the Improvement of the Procedure for Considering Cases by the High Anti-Corruption Court.” <sup>26</sup> The draft law was not included in the parliament's agenda and has now been withdrawn by the Government (due to changes in the composition of the Government).
14	<i>Adopting and implementing legislative changes aimed at eliminating procedural delays and improving the efficiency of criminal proceedings, especially in cases involving high-ranking officials.</i>	Not implemented	A number of bills have been registered in parliament but have not been considered for a long time. For example, on his Facebook page, Denys Maslov, Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada Committee on Legal Policy, mentioned bill 5661 <sup>27</sup> , which was registered in parliament back in 2021 <sup>28</sup> . The National Agency for Corruption Prevention, with the participation of experts from the Centre of Policy and Legal Reform, developed legislative proposals on the inadmissibility of abuse of procedural rights. A public discussion of these projects took place on 4 August 2023 <sup>29</sup> , but the proposals were not submitted to parliament.
15	<i>Adoption and implementation of legislative amendments granting the head of the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office the authority to independently submit extradition requests and establish joint investigation teams in high-level corruption cases.</i>	Not implemented	
16	<i>Amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine regarding the revision of pre-trial investigation deadlines to ensure adequate access to</i>	Not implemented	

<sup>26</sup> Draft Law on Amendments to the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine and the Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine Regarding the Improvement of the Procedure for Considering Cases by the High Anti-Corruption Court. URL: <https://itd.rada.gov.ua/billInfo/Bills/Card/43388>

<sup>27</sup> Post on Denis Maslov's Facebook page dated June 6, 2025. URL: <https://surli.cc/lczuqm>

<sup>28</sup> Draft Law on Amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine and Certain Other Legislative Acts of Ukraine Regarding the Improvement of Certain Provisions on Judicial Proceedings and Pre-trial Investigation. URL: <https://itd.rada.gov.ua/billInfo/Bills/Card/26991>

<sup>29</sup> The NACP invites to participate in public discussions on draft laws aimed at improving the consideration of cases in courts. URL: <https://surl.lt/plrtie>

	<i>justice and increase the liability of prosecutors for violating the right of participants in the proceedings to access justice, in particular by abolishing the automatic closure of cases involving high-level corruption.</i>		
17	<i>The effectiveness of investigations into complex corruption crimes (such as abuse of office, embezzlement, misappropriation, etc.), particularly at the highest level, is enhanced by the provision and application of appropriate guidance on the classification and investigation of such crimes, as well as capacity building for prosecutors and detectives, leading to an increase in the number of convictions.</i>	Not implemented	
<b>Q4 2025</b>			
18	<i>Comprehensive statistical data on the performance of the functions of the National Agency for Corruption Prevention and their results (including in the areas of conflict of interest and asset disclosure) are published on the Internet and in machine-readable format with a reasonable breakdown of data.</i>	There is no publicly available information on the status of implementation of this measure	
19	<i>Defining internal procedures for the National Agency for Corruption Prevention to reliably monitor and control compliance with the requirements of legislation on the prevention and resolution of conflicts of interest, as well</i>	Implementation is ongoing	The NACP approved the Procedure for drawing up reports on administrative offenses at the National Agency for Corruption Prevention (NACP Order No. 169/25 of June 10, 2025 <sup>30</sup> ).

<sup>30</sup> Order of the NACP of June 10, 2025, No. 169/25 “On Approval of the Procedure for Drawing Up Protocols on Administrative Offenses at the National Agency for Corruption Prevention.” URL: <https://surl.lu/mbabyq>

	<i>as the requirements and restrictions set out in Section IV of the Law of Ukraine “On Corruption Prevention.” Adoption of relevant regulations to ensure legal certainty, further optimization, accountability, and transparency of the results of such proceedings.</i>		
20	<i>Adoption and implementation of changes to internal procedures for the control and analysis of asset declarations, aimed at their simplification and increased efficiency, as well as coordination between financial control measures. Appropriate measures are taken to ensure an increase in the detection of unjustified assets and signs of illegal enrichment, including those identified during the National Agency for Corruption Prevention's analysis.</i>	Implementation is ongoing	On August 27, a public discussion was held on the draft order of the National Agency for Corruption Prevention (NACP) “On Approval of Amendments to the Procedure for Conducting a Full Verification of the Declaration of a Person Authorized to Perform Functions of the State or Local Self-Government.” <sup>31</sup>
21	<i>Defining internal procedures of the National Agency for Corruption Prevention to monitor and control compliance with regulatory acts on lobbying to ensure legal certainty, optimization, accountability, and transparency of the results of such procedures.</i>	There is no publicly available information on the status of implementation of this measure	
22	<i>Further strengthening the analytical capacity of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau to effectively support high-level corruption investigations.</i>	There is no publicly available information on the status of implementation of this measure	

<sup>31</sup> Invitation to participate in a public discussion of the draft amendments to the Procedure for conducting a full verification of declarations. URL: <https://surl.li/mbcnqs>

23	<i>The effectiveness of the Internal Control Department of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau and internal control procedures at the National Anti-Corruption Bureau continues to improve, in particular through the review of existing procedures, the development of internal instructions, the application of performance indicators, and staff training.</i>	There is no publicly available information on the status of implementation of this measure	
24	<i>Adoption of the law on ratification of the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions and accession to the OECD Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions.</i>	There is no publicly available information on the status of implementation of this measure	In September 2023, the Cabinet of Ministers submitted a corresponding bill <sup>32</sup> to Parliament, and in November of the same year, by decision of the Verkhovna Rada Committee on Foreign Policy and Interparliamentary Cooperation, the bill was returned to the Government.
25	<i>Increasing transparency and public involvement in reconstruction planning, project identification, prioritization, and procurement.</i>	There is no publicly available information on the status of implementation of this measure	
<b>On a permanent basis</b>			
26	<i>Ensuring a high level of implementation of the Anti-Corruption Strategy and the State Anti-Corruption Program.</i>	The status of the measure's implementation cannot be assessed	However, the National Agency for Corruption Prevention has implemented a module of the Information System for Monitoring the Implementation of the State Anti-Corruption Program, which shows the assessment of the level of achievement of the expected strategic

<sup>32</sup> Draft Law on Ratification of the Agreement (in the form of an exchange of letters) between the Government of Ukraine and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development on accession to the Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development No. 0227 of 20.09.2023. URL: <https://itd.rada.gov.ua/billInfo/Bills/Card/42843>

			results of the Anti-Corruption Strategy <sup>33</sup> . As of September 9, 2025, 37% of the expected strategic results have been achieved at a high and medium level.
27	<i>Ensuring sufficient human and financial resources and the necessary expertise for the proper implementation of the measures of the State Anti-Corruption Program.</i>	There is no publicly available information on the status of implementation of this measure	
28	<i>Conduct quarterly monitoring of the implementation of measures under the State Anti-Corruption Program with the involvement of non-governmental stakeholders, and regularly publish the results.</i>	Implementation is ongoing	The implementation of the State Anti-Corruption Program (SAP) is publicly available and is carried out using the Monitoring Information System. The system contains data on the results of quarterly analysis and assessment of the implementation of SAP measures, as well as a special form for obtaining additional data from the public. Statistics on the amount of information provided by the public on the implementation of certain SAP measures are not publicly available.
29	<i>Strengthening existing mechanisms to ensure close coordination of anti-corruption policy implementation, in particular through regular interaction between senior officials and relevant institutions and civil society (taking into account the “whole-of-government” and “whole-of-society” approaches).</i>	The status of the measure's implementation can not be assessed	However, civil society representatives are involved in the implementation of the current SAP measures, in particular those involving analytical research, as well as in the development of the draft Anti-Corruption Strategy and State Anti-Corruption Program for the next period.
30	<i>Ensuring that the National Agency for Corruption Prevention has sufficient human and financial resources at all times. Ensuring competitive salaries for staff.</i>	Is not being implemented	
31	<i>Developing the necessary training and methodological materials, conducting training</i>	Implementation is ongoing	The NACP website features a Knowledge Base <sup>34</sup> and Learning

<sup>33</sup> Analysis of the achievement of expected strategic results // Information system for monitoring the implementation of the State Anti-Corruption Program. URL: <https://dap.nazk.gov.ua/archive/2/en/osr-achievements/>

<sup>34</sup> NACP Knowledge Base. URL: <https://wiki.nazk.gov.ua/>

	<i>sessions, launching online courses for employees of authorized departments (authorized persons) on preventing and detecting corruption in relation to the effective organization of work with the Unified Portal for Whistleblower Reports.</i>		Platform <sup>35</sup> sections, which are filled with relevant explanations and online training courses tailored to different audiences.
32	<i>Carrying out information activities aimed at raising citizens' awareness of the important role of whistleblowers and the guarantees of their legal protection, as well as ensuring the publication of aggregated information on the distribution of the number of whistleblower reports among the channels provided by law.</i>	Implementation is ongoing	On August 20, 2025, the NACP presented <sup>36</sup> a guide for whistleblowers on corruption <sup>37</sup> , which explains in a simple and accessible way who can be a whistleblower, what constitutes corruption, corruption-related offenses, and other violations of anti-corruption legislation, how to draft and submit a report, as well as the mechanisms for whistleblower protection and safety guarantees.
33	<i>The National Anti-Corruption Bureau must have effective access to impartial, timely, and high-quality forensic examinations.</i>	Is not being implemented	
<b>Annually, by April 1.</b>			
34	<i>Ensuring a thorough and impartial assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Strategy and the State Anti-Corruption Programme, both for evaluating the results achieved in the current anti-corruption policy cycle and for providing a solid basis for the development of subsequent</i>	There is no publicly available information on the status of implementation of this measure	According to Article 18-2 of the Law on Prevention of Corruption, the National Agency on Corruption Prevention (NACP) must publicly inform the government by April 1 each year about the state of implementation of the State Anti-Corruption Programme. However, no such information is available on the official websites of the NACP or the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. In line with Article 20 of the Law on Prevention of Corruption, in the year of

<sup>35</sup> NACP Knowledge Base. URL: <https://wiki.nazk.gov.ua/>

<sup>36</sup> The NACP presented a unique guide for whistleblowers in the form of a comic book. URL: <https://surl.li/smntkt>

<sup>37</sup> Guide for Whistleblowers on Corruption. URL: <https://surl.li/zwfgjw>

	<p><i>nationwide programmatic documents.</i></p>		<p>expiry of the Anti-Corruption Strategy (currently 2025), the NACP is required by April 1 to publish and submit to the government, parliament, and the president a national report on the effectiveness of the implementation of state anti-corruption policy. As of September 9, 2025, no such report is publicly available.</p>
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## The state of implementation of the roadmap measures in the field of public administration reform

№	Measure	Implementation status	Details
<b>Q2 2025</b>			
<b>1</b>	<i>Development and dissemination among government institutions and local self-government bodies of conceptual foundations on the criteria and principles for distinguishing between the spheres of competence of the state and local self-government, as well as the division into own and delegated powers of local self-government bodies.</i>	It is in the process of implementation, with a delay compared to the established deadline.	Although the relevant interagency working group under the Ministry for Communities and Territories Development was established in June 2025 and has been actively working, having held more than 25 meetings, including nine thematic subgroups, the process of formalizing and systematically disseminating the developed foundations is still ongoing <sup>38</sup> . The members of the group have already agreed on the basic approaches to the division of powers, in particular their classification into own and delegated powers, and have developed legislative proposals. At the same time, as of September 2025, there is no evidence in open sources of these documents being widely disseminated among all target stakeholders, which indicates partial implementation of the task. Considering this, the measure can be regarded as being implemented, but with a delay compared to the timeline set by the roadmap.
<b>2</b>	<i>Conducting and publishing on the web portal of the Ministry for Communities and Territories Development a study on the possibility of granting territorial communities the status of a legal entity to ensure more effective internal organization and management, and to strengthen their accountability and transparency in legal relations.</i>	Implemented, albeit with certain reservations	The study was presented on June 13, 2025, during a public event <sup>39</sup> at the Ministry for Communities and Territories Development of Ukraine, with the participation of representatives of the parliamentary committee, associations of local self-government bodies, international partners, and the expert community. The analytical work was carried out by experts engaged by the Centre of Policy and Legal Reform with the support of the U-LEAD with Europe Programme. The study produced legal conclusions as well as legislative proposals covering amendments to the laws on local

<sup>38</sup><https://mindev.gov.ua/news/vidbulosia-zasidannia-robotchoi-hrupy-z-pytan-rozmezhuvannia-povnovazhen-mizh-hromadamy-ta-derzhavoju>

<sup>39</sup><https://mindev.gov.ua/news/u-minrozvytku-prezentuvaly-doslidzhennia-shchodo-nadannia-hromadam-statusu-iurydychnoi-osoby>

			self-government, budget, and tax legislation. At the same time, despite the declared publication, the Ministry’s web portal does not provide a direct link to the full text of the study or a downloadable file, which makes it difficult to verify the accessibility of the results for all interested stakeholders. Thus, the measure has been formally implemented, but with a limited level of publicity.
<b>Q3 2025</b>			
<b>3</b>	<i>Adoption and entry into force of legislative acts that improve the procedures for entering, serving in, and terminating civil service, and that comply with the merit-based principle, the principle of integrity, as well as European standards and principles of public administration.</i>	Implementation is ongoing	<p>In July 2025, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine submitted Draft Law No. 13478, which provided for the restoration of competitions for civil service positions, as well as the improvement of procedures for promotion and termination of service in line with the principles of good governance of the EU and OECD/SIGMA standards. However, after the change of government on July 17, 2025, in accordance with §105 of the Rules of Procedure of the Verkhovna Rada, the draft law was withdrawn, and within the prescribed one-month period, the new government did not resubmit an updated version. Instead, an alternative parliamentary draft law No. 13478-1 was introduced, the content of which generally corresponds to the previous version.</p> <p>This situation raised certain procedural questions regarding the legality of considering the alternative draft without the reintroduction of a government bill in the prescribed manner.</p> <p>The Centre of Policy and Legal Reform provided a thorough expert opinion on the draft law<sup>40</sup>, supporting the need for reform but also highlighting several significant shortcomings — excessive delays in restoring competitions, risks of political influence on the Senior Civil Service Commission, and the lack of clear safeguards against unjustified dismissals, among others.</p> <p>As of September 10, 2025, the relevant parliamentary committee supported the</p>

<sup>40</sup><https://pravo.org.ua/analytical-materials/analytical-materials-shhotyzhnevyy-analiz-15-21-lypnnya-2025-roku/#link2>

			alternative draft law and recommended it for consideration at the next plenary session as a basis. Therefore, the measure is at the final stage of consideration but has not yet been completed.
<b>Q4 2025</b>			
<b>4</b>	<i>Development and approval by the Government of the Public Administration Reform Strategy for 2026–2030 in line with European public administration standards, including cost estimation where appropriate.</i>	It is currently in the status of not implemented, and there is no confirmed information in the public domain about the start of work on this document	As of September 2025, no government decisions, public announcements, interagency meetings, or stakeholder engagement related to the preparation of the new Strategy have been recorded. Although the deadline for this measure has not yet expired, its nature requires a complex process of interagency coordination, evaluation of the current strategy (2022–2025), analytical preparation, consultations with partners, agreement with the European Commission, and the development of financially substantiated objectives. In this regard, the absence of public indications of the process being launched may signal a risk of delays or failure to meet the deadlines. Thus, while the measure has not yet formally breached the established deadline, at this stage it requires proactive action and an early start to the preparation process in order to ensure its timely and high-quality implementation.
<b>5</b>	<i>Development and approval by the Government of the Public Finance Management Reform Strategy for 2026–2030 in line with European public administration standards, including cost estimation where appropriate.</i>	Implementation is ongoing	In July 2025, the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine announced the official launch of the preparation of the new Strategy <sup>41</sup> . During a meeting of the interagency working group, the results of the implementation of the current Strategy for 2022–2025 were reviewed, and the main objectives of the next stage of reforms were outlined. Among the priorities of the new document are integrated resource planning, modernization of the budget process, strengthening of the internal control system, and enhancing the transparency of public finances. According to the Ministry of Finance, consultations with partners are ongoing, and the preparation of a consolidated draft Strategy with an action

<sup>41</sup>[https://mof.gov.ua/uk/news/rozpochato\\_pidgotovku\\_novoi\\_strategii\\_reformuvannia\\_sistemi\\_upravlinnia\\_derzhavnimi\\_finansami\\_na\\_20262030\\_roki\\_denis\\_uliutin-5226](https://mof.gov.ua/uk/news/rozpochato_pidgotovku_novoi_strategii_reformuvannia_sistemi_upravlinnia_derzhavnimi_finansami_na_20262030_roki_denis_uliutin-5226)

			plan is scheduled to be completed by October 2025, followed by Government approval in December 2025. Thus, the measure is being implemented according to schedule, although its successful completion requires maintaining the current momentum of work and ensuring proper involvement of all key stakeholders.
6	<i>Ensuring the preparation, by clusters, of a list of priority tasks for the adaptation of Ukrainian legislation to the European Union acquis, taking into account the results of the EU's official assessment (screening) of the state of implementation of the EU acquis.</i>	Implementation is ongoing	Although the mentioned lists are not published in open access, representatives of the relevant state bodies have repeatedly confirmed during public events that, after the completion of cluster screening and the receipt of corresponding reports from the European Commission, practical work on preparing these lists has begun. Their formation is also a key component of the future National Programme for the Adaptation of Ukrainian Legislation to the EU acquis. Given that the screening is still ongoing and only some clusters have been completed, a full assessment of the implementation status of this measure will only be possible after the screening across all thematic areas is finalized and consolidated results are published. At the same time, taking into account official statements and the procedural logic of the negotiation process, the measure is reasonably considered to be in progress, in line with the current stage of Ukraine's preparation for EU accession negotiations.
7	<i>Implementation of the information system for monitoring Ukraine's commitments in the field of European integration, "Pulse of Accession", which will serve as a tool for reporting and monitoring the implementation of the National Programme for the Adaptation of Ukrainian Legislation to the European Union acquis and its action plan, as well as other</i>	Implementation is ongoing	According to open sources, the development of the "Pulse of Accession" system is already underway, and it is currently operating in a closed mode. <sup>42</sup> for authorized users. In particular, the Ministry of Justice publicly announced that it had entered data into the system regarding the implementation of measures from the relevant roadmaps in the field of legislative adaptation. <sup>43</sup> This indicates the initial functional filling of the system and coordination with the bodies responsible for fulfilling European integration commitments. At the same time, as of

<sup>42</sup> <https://system.pulse.kmu.gov.ua/login>

<sup>43</sup> [The Ministry of Justice is working on populating the "Pulse of Accession" system in order to effectively monitor the Roadmaps May 14, 2025, Cabinet of Ministers.](#)

	<i>commitments in the field of European integration.</i>		September 2025, the system lacks a public interface or dashboard accessible to the public, analytical centers, or journalists, which limits the possibilities for independent monitoring and democratic oversight. Given the importance of transparency in the context of implementing the National Programme for Legislative Adaptation, it is advisable to ensure open access to aggregated or summarized data on the state of implementation so that “Pulse of Accession” serves not only an internal function but also as a tool for public engagement. Thus, the measure is reasonably considered to be in the process of implementation, with potential for further public expansion.
8	<i>Ensuring the functioning of the state institution “Office of Translations”, which will serve as the Translation Coordination Unit, establish terminology standards, and provide for the translation of European Union legal acts into Ukrainian and Ukrainian legislation into English in compliance with EU translation standards.</i>	Implementation is ongoing	In December 2024, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine adopted an order on the establishment of the state institution “Office of Translations.” <sup>44</sup> , which is intended to become a specialized body for coordinating translation activities in the framework of preparation for EU membership. According to the published information, the institution’s activities are aimed at ensuring centralized, standardized, and high-quality translation of EU acquis acts and relevant Ukrainian legal acts, taking into account unified terminology and EU requirements for legal translations. Conclusions regarding the effectiveness and functionality of this state institution can be drawn after the completion of the measure’s implementation period and a subsequent assessment of its capacity to provide systematic and high-quality translations in the field of European integration.
9	<i>Strengthening the institutional capacity of the Government Office for the Coordination of European and Euro-Atlantic Integration, in particular through developing human resources, optimizing internal</i>	Currently, there is no confirmed progress available in open sources	After the adoption of the respective roadmaps, there have been no official announcements, public reports, or references to the implementation of measures related to strengthening the organizational capacity of the Government Office, in particular regarding staff

<sup>44</sup><https://eu-ua.kmu.gov.ua/news/uryad-zapustyv-stvorennya-ofisu-perekladiv-dlya-pidgotovky-dokumentiv-shhodo-chlenstva-ukrayiny-v-yes/>

	<i>processes, and conducting trainings.</i>		reinforcement, professional training of personnel, or reorganization of internal procedures. The absence of publicly available information does not allow for conclusions to be drawn about the launch of implementation or the existence of concrete initiatives in this area. Therefore, as of September 2025, the measure should be considered as one for which there is no confirmed evidence of actual implementation.
<b>10</b>	<i>Ensuring the comprehensive implementation of the Law of Ukraine “On Administrative Procedure” into secondary legislation through the development and adoption of by-laws aimed at enforcing the Laws of Ukraine “On Administrative Procedure” and “On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts in Connection with the Adoption of the Law of Ukraine ‘On Administrative Procedure’.”</i>	Implementation is ongoing	At the national level, work is ongoing to bring secondary regulations into line with the new legislative provisions, in particular by central executive bodies responsible for drafting sectoral acts. Draft resolutions, orders, methodological guidelines, and other documents necessary for the full implementation of the law are actively being prepared, but a significant part of this work still lies ahead. Given the comprehensive nature of the changes, which cover a wide range of areas of administrative activity, it is important to ensure proper interagency coordination, expert support, and timely approval of regulatory acts. The implementation of this measure requires maintaining adequate momentum in order to ensure its full realization within the established deadlines.
<b>11</b>	<i>Amending the Law of Ukraine “On Citizens’ Appeals” to bring it into compliance with the Law of Ukraine “On Administrative Procedure” and European standards, and its subsequent adoption.</i>	Implementation is ongoing	In April 2024, the relevant government draft law was adopted by the Verkhovna Rada at first reading; however, since then, there has been no further progress, which indicates the need to update it in order to ensure the measure’s implementation within the established timeframe. The revised text must fully comply with European standards and EU integration objectives and must not allow for competition or contradictions with the provisions of the Law of Ukraine “On Administrative Procedure.” <sup>45</sup>

<sup>45</sup><https://www.kmu.gov.ua/news/miniust-uriadovyi-zakonoproekt-pro-zvernennia-ukhvalenyi-v-pershomu-chytanni>



## About The Centre of Policy and Legal Reform (CPLR)

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The Centre of Policy and Legal Reform (CPLR) is not a classic human rights organization, but it is the value of human rights that determines the nature and purpose of the organization.

The Constitution of Ukraine, adopted in 1996, established high standards of human rights, the primacy of international law over national law, and established democratic institutions. However, it was clear that the adoption of the Constitution is only the first step, and its implementation requires a number of reforms in the political and legal sphere.

Since its inception and until now, the CPLR has focused on developing and facilitating reforms that will ensure democracy and the rule of law in Ukraine and lead our country to EU membership in the future.

According to the Copenhagen criteria, a state that aspires to be part of the European political community must ensure the stability of institutions that guarantee democracy, the rule of law, respect for human rights and the protection of minority rights.

## Authors

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### **Viktoriiia Melnyk**

Head of International  
Relations and  
European Integration,  
CPLR

### **Roman Smaliuk**

Justice Area Lead,  
CPLR

### **Olha Piskunova**

Anti-corruption expert,  
CPLR