



Activity
REPORT
2019

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2019 was unusual year for us. The elections, first presidential and then parliamentary, results of which led to a total change of players on Ukraine's power Olympus had a significant impact on the life of the state, including our activities. During the first six months, everyone was only interested in the elections, not the reforms we advocated, and then new people came to all positions, who naturally needed time to understand where they were, what they needed to do, what to reform, and how. All of this took up the entire 2019.

Generally, in the past, we did not actively participate in the elections. Non-partisans, working on reforms, we were not interesting to politicians when everyone was campaigning for or against specific parties or their candidates. This time, there was a great threat of populism in Ukraine's elections, therefore we initiated and co-organized "Election Council UA" — a group of well-known public figures, experts, scholars and journalists, which aims to minimize populism in the election and focus the election debate on the most urgent challenges of modern Ukraine, means to address them, and the candidates' ability to pass this ways in case of election. The Head of the Board of the CPLR was elected a member of the "Election Council UA", and our experts actively participated in the analysis of election programs of presidential candidates and political parties in parliamentary elections.

When newly elected President Volodymyr Zelensky issued a decree on early parliamentary elections, we actively tried to explain that there were no constitutional grounds for this. The Constitutional Court of Ukraine, in its decision, did not reject our arguments and did not substantiate the President's right to dissolve Parliament's in that situation, instead, referred only to incomplete legal regulation concerning parliamentary factions coalition in the Verkhovna

Rada of Ukraine, the Court stated that in case of a conflict between the Parliament and the President, it should be resolved by elections, as Ukraine is a democracy under Article 5 of the Constitution.

Since the formation of the new government following the results of parliament elections, for a few months our relations with the new authorities were quite strange: experts on the Constitution, governance and public administration were not invited to any events and not allowed to cooperate with Parliament's and Government's institutions, but instead the experts on corruption prevention, judicial and law enforcement agencies reforms were in high demand. Moreover, the member of the CPLR's Board Oleksandr Banchuk was appointed Deputy Minister of Justice of Ukraine. Other member of the Board Mykola Khavroniuk nearly headed the National Agency on Corruption Prevention, based on the competition results. The CPLR's expert Dmytro Kalmykov become head of the department at the reformed NACP.

However, life went on, and the CPLR remained true to its principles and traditions, despite the pre-election preferences of each of us (which, by the way, they were completely diverse). After elections, recognizing the legitimate results, we were and remain open to constructive cooperation with all authorities in order to implement the necessary reforms in Ukraine. As expected, after a few months of new government's activity, towards the end of the year, our developments and experience again became more necessary for both government agencies and the Parliament's committees in all areas of our competence.

Ihor Koliushko,
Head of the Board of the CPLR



ABOUT THE CENTRE OF POLICY AND LEGAL REFORM

Centre of Policy and Legal Reform is a Ukrainian think-tank established in 1996 after adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine. The 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.

Our **mission** is to facilitate institutional reforms in Ukraine for strengthening democracy, rule of law, and good governance.

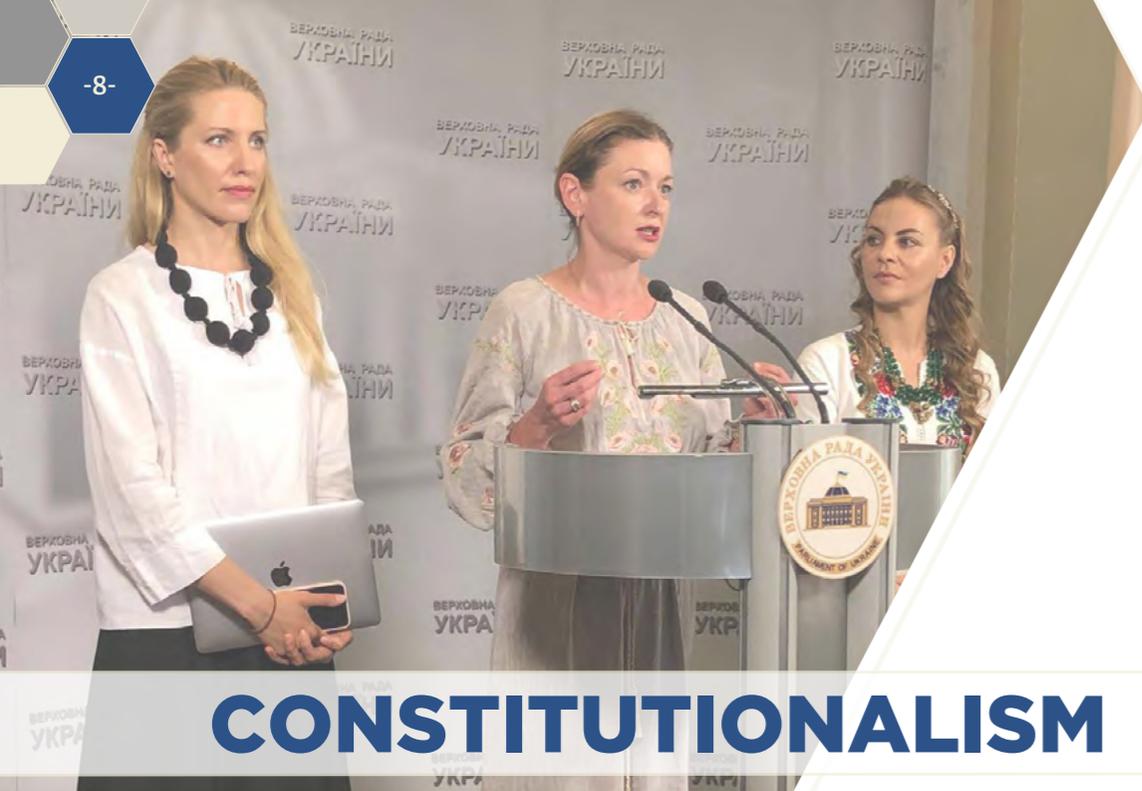
We:

- prepare analytical materials that form the basis of government decisions;
- participate in the development of strategic documents defining a plan for reforming the state;
- initiate and develop laws and amendments to laws taking into account the requirements and needs of the society and monitor their implementation;
- bring together leading experts in the field of law.

Areas of activity:

- Constitutionalism
- Governance and public administration
- Judiciary
- Criminal justice
- Anti-corruption
- Civil society development





CONSTITUTIONALISM



Julia Kyrychenko
head of area



Ihor Koliushko
expert



Oleksandr Marusiak
expert



Bohdan Bondarenko
expert



Our goal

To subordinate the authorities to the Constitution of Ukraine.



Summary of the year

The emergence of constitutional populism. Constitutional changes initiated by the new President of Ukraine through seven separate draft laws were prepared in a mode closed to the public, lacked any system, were generally low quality and were primarily intended to please the society.

1. Elections. Parties. Overall, the regular presidential election was held democratically, and Ukrainians elected a new President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky. Early parliamentary election, unfortunately, was conducted under a parallel electoral system (proportional-majority) and, in our opinion, in violation of the Constitution of Ukraine in terms of lack of grounds for the President to call for early parliamentary election. Ukrainians elected a new political project «Servant of the People», which once again confirmed the problem of the existence of representative, steady political parties.

On December 19, Ukraine finally received an Electoral Code, which is a significant step toward ensuring democratic elections and introducing a proportional electoral system for parliamentary elections. The Code needs to be improved, but the major reform step has been taken. The reform of the National Agency on Corruption Prevention has also started, which was insisted upon by active expert community and the lack of which impeded the reform of political finance.

2. Constitutional amendments. To satisfy the public demand, the Parliament in only three days repealed parliamentary immunity by virtue of a constitutional amendment, without taking into account experts' position regarding the necessity to limit parliamentary immunity and the risks of its complete abolition.

For the first time in the history of constitutionalism in Ukraine, the Constitutional Court of Ukraine issued as many as three opinions on the inconsistency of draft laws on amending Article 157 para. 1 of the Constitution on the basis of potential restrictions on constitutional human rights.

3. Constitutional justice. The CCU is becoming a subject of constitutional culture development, but at the legal level, the 2016 constitutional provisions on the compliance of CCU judges with new criteria — i.e., high ethical qualities, recognized level of competence — still have not been implemented. The CCU is also partly vacant due to Parliament's constitutional inaction in terms of its duty to appoint two judges of the CCU.

4. Referendum. The new political authorities have not presented their vision for ensuring the citizens' right to participate in management of public affairs through a referendum; however, they announced their intent to regulate this issue by laws.



Our achievements

1. Publication of the constitutions of *Italy, Poland, and France* in Ukrainian, without distortion by Soviet terminology

Ukrainians got the opportunity to read the texts of the constitutions in proper translation into Ukrainian. For deeper understanding of the constitutional texts, the publications are accompanied by Volodymyr Shapoval's introductory article.

2. Advocacy for establishment of a democratic procedure for holding an all-Ukrainian referendum

Constructive dialogue with new government regarding Parliament's duty to regulate by a law one of the two main forms of direct democracy — a referendum — was established. It was proposed to take as the basis the draft law «On All-Ukrainian Referendum» developed upon CPLR's initiative by an independent expert group with support of the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.

3. Combatting constitutional populism and spam

Jointly with our partners, we drew new government's attention to the inadmissibility of rapid and spot amendments to the Constitution, which are being prepared behind closed doors and are intended to please the society. Numerous *regional discussions* of seven constitutional amendments proposed by the President were conducted, which included presentations of quality analysis and comparative legal analysis.

4. Active participation in the organization of meaningful election campaign debates, expert evaluation of programs by presidential candidates

Jointly with "UA Electoral Council" and Public Union "Reanimation Package of Reforms Coalition", it was possible to analyze the election programs of genuine presidential candidates according to a defined methodology and thus to expertly enhance election campaign debates.

5. Strengthening the role of regional experts in constitutional processes

Thanks to the UPLAN Network, regional experts from Odessa, Lviv, Kharkiv, and Dnipro got involved in discussions of the new President's constitutional initiatives and making expert position heard by Parliament members. We also contributed to the development of the

communication strategy of the CCU, and the CCU received an approved communication strategy for the first time.

Civil society protection through the Constitutional Court

On June 6, 2019, the Constitutional Court of Ukraine ruled unconstitutional the regulations on electronic declarations by anti-corruption activists. The constitutional petition was initiated by the coalition of NGOs "Reanimation Package of Reforms", while the CPLR prepared the constitutional petition and successfully won the case before the CCU. The CCU supported our legal position on the unconstitutionality of Parliament's actions as they concerned excessive state interference in the activities of civic organizations dealing with the prevention and detection of corruption in Ukraine. Julia Kyrchenko, CPLR Board member, was one of petitioner's authorized representatives.





GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION GOVERNANCE



Ihor Koliushko
head of area



Victor Tymoshchuk
expert



Victoria Derets
expert



Pavlo Bilak
expert



Our goal

The executive power in Ukraine guarantees 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 efficiently makes and implements our country's sustainable development policy.



Summary of the year and our achievements

In 2019, our activities were focused on the following areas:

- monitoring the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and other authorities activities' concerning implementation of the Public Administration Reform Strategy approved by the Cabinet of Ministers in 2016;
- finalizing, jointly with representatives of the Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers, the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine, and EU4PAR experts, the draft law "On the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and Central Executive Bodies";
- updating and supplementing proposals on the development and improvement of civil service legislation and practice of its implementation;
- advising the leadership of the Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and certain ministries concerning the establishing and organization of directorates for the analysis and development of public policy;
- preparing proposals for the Ministry of the Development of Communities and Territories of Ukraine concerning amending the Constitution of Ukraine to reform local self-governance and territorial organization of power;
- public and expert discussion and preparation of proposals on the new administrative-territorial structure of Ukraine at sub-regional level.



As a consequence, we managed to achieve the following results.

1. During numerous press conferences, meetings with diplomats, and media presentations, the CPLR's experts commented on actions and inaction by Ukraine's top state authorities concerning achievement of the goals and objectives of governance and public administration reform, as defined by the Public Administration Reform Strategy and, partly, by the Concept on Reform of Local Self-Governance and Territorial Organization of Power (2014).
2. The CPLR's experts participated in discussion of the draft law "On the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and Central Executive Bodies" with representatives of the Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers and the Ministry of Justice and finalized it in preparation for the Cabinet of Ministers to submit it to Parliament.
3. As part of the National Agency of Ukraine for Civil Service's working group on improving

the legislation on civil service, we prepared proposals aimed at improving competitive procedures, salaries of civil servants, and their disciplinary responsibility. In September, critical remarks and proposals for the draft law 1066 “On Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine Concerning the Reset of Power” were prepared.

4. Following the parliamentary elections, the CPLR’s experts prepared recommendations on the formation of a new Government and reform of its organization and activities and presented them at a *conference* convened on August 15 by EU4PAR.
5. We updated proposals for the new Government on the structuring of public policy areas and the formation of policy analysis directorates in ministries.
6. We prepared updated proposals for the draft law on amending the Constitution of Ukraine regarding the reform of local self-governance and territorial organization of power and participated in their discussion with the working group of the Ministry of Development of Communities and Territories of Ukraine.
7. Thanks to the Ukrainian Public Law and Administration Network (UPLAN) and the support of the British Embassy, a regional experts’ coalition was organized and, jointly with them, a discussion of the prospects for reforming the administrative-territorial structure of Ukraine at sub-regional level were conducted in all regions of Ukraine. As a result of these discussions, we finalized our proposals for the formation of new districts or counties in the regions of Ukraine and *presented* them to the Ministry of Development of Communities and Territories of Ukraine for consideration in the implementation of this reform.
8. Area lead Ihor Koliushko served as a member of the Coordination Council on Public Administration Reform and a member of the Commission on Senior Civil Service Corps until October 2019.
9. We co-authored scientific and popular publication *“Legal Ukraine: Real Right Now”*, covering the issues of formation and implementation of state and local development policy by the public administration.
10. We actively participated in the activity of the Public Administration Reform group of the Reanimation Package of Reforms Coalition. In particular, materials on the state of public administration reform prepared with the CPLR’s experts participation formed the basis of the vision documents *“Toronto Principles”* and *“Sectoral Policy Briefs on Reforms in Ukraine”* presented at the Third Ukraine Reform Conference in July 2019. The conference is an annual international event and is dedicated to discussing the state and results of reforms in Ukraine.

2019: the year of lost opportunities?

Unfortunately, it must be stated that 2019 was lost for successes in the area of governance reform due to elections and a total change of power. None of the goals that were set for 2019 – such as a new Law «On the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and Central Executive Bodies», a proper system of directorates in all ministries, improved competition procedures in the civil service, constitutional amendments regarding local self-governance and territorial organization reform, new administrative-territorial structure of Ukraine at the sub-regional level – became a reality. Moreover, in the area of civil service legal regulation, there has been a rather significant regression.

However, we believe this is only a temporary delay due to unfavorable political circumstances. Life confirms the validity of most of our recommendations, which means that time will come for their implementation.





GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION



Victor Tymoshchuk
head of area



Ihor Koliushko
expert



Yevhen Shkolnyi
expert



Our goal

Ukraine is truly service-oriented state, and public administration is directed toward effectively serving the citizens' interests and ensuring the adherence to human rights.



Summary of the year and our achievements

1. Introduction of general administrative procedure in Ukraine

The CPLR's experts covered the topic of general administrative procedure in the media; carried out educational activities among local government officials, scholars, and civic activists through conducting five regional trainings; actively participated in co-organizing and holding special roundtables in the specialized parliamentary committee and its meetings; prepared answers to debunk "myths" around the draft law on general administrative procedure, including through *infographics*; and prepared and published a thorough scholarly and practical *commentary on the draft law on administrative procedure* (draft law No. 9456 version). It is anticipated that this commentary to the draft law will be useful first of all to ensure succession in politics as a result of changes in Parliament and Government membership, in addition to facilitating the learning process (for higher education teachers and students) and advocacy for the draft law.

As a reminder, on December 28, 2018, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine submits this draft law to Parliament Ukraine (registered under No. 9456). Unfortunately, the VIII convocation Parliament convocation didn't hear it in the first reading, which means that after the newly elected Parliament begins its work, this draft law is considered withdrawn.

After the change in political authority, the CPLR took measures to return this draft law onto Parliament agenda, in particular through meetings with government officials and parliament members, participation in the specialized parliamentary committee events, and initiating the relaunch of the Ministry of Justice working group.

2. Increasing the CPAS' integration level

In 2019, there were positive changes in the integration of basic administrative services into the CPAS. In particular, a larger number of CPAS began to deliver passport services and registration of civil status acts, administrative services in the area of social security, and certain services in the field of vehicle registration and exchange of driver's licenses.

At the same time, both the previous and new authorities did not find the political will to adopt legislation on the decentralization of administrative services relating to registration of civil status acts, registration of land plots and vehicles, and issuance of a driver's license.

In 2019, the CPLR completed a series of *trainings* for local self-government officials, heads and staff of the CPASs from different parts of Ukraine on the most effective ways to integrate

basic administrative services (registration of civil status acts, social security services, passport services, etc.) into such centers and to facilitate exchanging relevant experience among different CPASs.

All theoretical and practical knowledge of the CPLR's experts, as well as some examples from several cities of Ukraine of the most effective mechanisms for integrating basic services into the CPAS were compiled into a *methodological manual* in order to provide the opportunity to familiarize themselves with this information to the widest range of target groups.

In order to check the level of administrative services integration and the quality of CPAS's functioning and service, the CPLR's experts, jointly with regional partners of UPLAN Network, conducted *monitoring of 50 CPASs in Ukraine*, including 30 in cities and 20 in united territorial communities (UTCs). Based on the monitoring results, we provided expert recommendations to each CPAS, as well as to the local self-governments that formed them. Additionally, based on the monitoring results, we developed generalized recommendations and delivered them to the Cabinet of Ministers and relevant ministries for consideration in the development of state policy in the field of administrative services.

Two sociological surveys allowed us to find out the opinion of the population of Ukraine on the level of quality of administrative services and the level of quality of service delivered by the CPAS in Ukraine. The results were presented at a press conference and provided in infographics. Currently, these data are actively used by the new government in developing the current state policy in the area of administrative services.

3. Adoption of the law on administrative fees

In 2019, some progress was made in the area of legal regulation of relations concerning the payment for administrative services. Thus, as a result of meetings and discussions between the CPLR's experts and the Ministry of Economic Development officials, it was possible to reduce the number of differences in opinions regarding the need for adopting the law on administrative fees and its content. In September 2019, following a *conference* on administrative fees, the Ministry's specialists expressed an interest in advocating for adoption of this draft law. Currently, the objective to streamline relevant relations is set out in the decree of the new President dated September 4, 2019.

Citizens rate highly the work of the CPASs in Ukraine and the level of integration of their services

Sociological study of the quality of administrative services showed positive trends in citizens' attitude towards the CPASs. Thus, according to the survey, the work of such centers was positively assessed by 82 % of respondents in 2015, and their share increased to 91 % (2 % dissatisfied) in 2019. The level of visitors' satisfaction with the friendliness and competence of the CPASs staff was 95 %.

The CPLR, among others, made significant contribution to achieving these results, as we have been working on issues of methodology, policy, and legislation in this area, as well as conducting training for the CPAS staff for many years.





JUSTICE



Roman Kuybida
head of area



Maksym Sereda
expert



Tetiana Ruda
expert



Roman Smaliuk
expert



Our goal

A system of justice reformed in society's interests.



Summary of the year

Judicial reform initiated in 2015—2016 upon President Poroshenko's initiative has not been properly implemented and has not led to marked growth of public confidence in the courts. The change in political authorities in 2019 also influenced the course of judicial reform.

1. The second selection process for judges of the new Supreme Court, which ended in 2019, was not as thorough as the first process. As it happened during the first selection, the High Qualification Commission of Judges and the High Council of Justice ignored a significant number of negative opinions by the Public Integrity Council.
2. The High Anti-Corruption Court was established and started to operate in September. Although 2019 was not marked by high-profile verdicts against top officials, the involvement of international experts in the selection of judges ensured thorough vetting of candidates and the elimination of those who did not meet the criteria of integrity and professional ethics.
3. In 2019, the HJC continued the qualification evaluation of the judiciary and completed the assessment of half of the judiciary. Almost all negative conclusions of Public Integrity Council regarding judges were rejected.
4. The new political authorities did not present a vision of their next steps in the justice area. However, the new Parliament attempted to restart the reform process by adopting the law introduced upon President Volodymyr Zelensky's initiative. As a result of HJC's personnel policy failure in the judicial sphere, the mandate of its members was suspended. The approach to constituting the HJC's was changed. New members of this body are to be selected by a competition commission made up of equal numbers of judges and international experts. A Commission on Integrity and Ethics has also been established to assess the integrity of HJC members and judges of the Supreme Court. Half of the members of this body is also to be made up of international experts.
5. According to the same law, the number of judges on the new Supreme Court (formed during 2016—2019) is to be cut in half. The reasons for this are not explained. The Council of Europe and the Venice Commission have criticized this step, finding that it infringes upon the independence of judges. The Supreme Court challenged these amendments before the Constitutional Court of Ukraine. As of the end of the year, they have not been implemented.



Our achievements

1. The results of a number of important studies in the justice area were presented, in particular on the confidence in court, judicial innovations, as well as the problems with qualification assessment. Our policy document *«Instruments for Strengthening the Confidence in Courts in Ukraine»* (a result of joint work with colleagues from the Center for Economic Strategy and DEJURE Foundation) was included in the annual rating of the world's best think tanks "2019 Global Go to Think Tank Index Report" in the «Best Policy Study-Report" nomination. With our publication *«Judicial Innovations: Are Courts Marching in Step with the Time?»* launched a series of annual publications on successful creative endeavors by Ukrainian courts and created an *innovations map*. In this way, we want to encourage courts to focus better on meeting the needs of judicial services users. Finally, *interim results* of qualification assessment of judges that we summarized were likely taken into account when deciding to reset the HJC's composition.
2. We developed recommendations to Ukrainian authorities on next steps for building a fair trial in Ukraine. They are reflected in vision documents *“Toronto Principles”* and *“Sectoral Policy Briefs on Reforms in Ukraine”* prepared by civil society and presented at the Third Ukrainian Reform Conference in Toronto, Canada, as well as in the Judicial Reform Implementation *Concept*, which was submitted to the specialized group of the Commission on Legal Reform.
3. We continued the practice of publishing civic reports on judicial independence (as shadow reports to official ones published annually by the High Council of Justice according to the law). In the second *shadow report* on the state of ensuring the independence of judges, we focused on issues that were left unaddressed in the official report.
4. We demonstrated how *«justice» functions* in the temporarily occupied territories of Donetsk and Luhansk regions. Prior to that, in cooperation with our partners, we *researched* how the war in eastern Ukraine affected the ability of the Ukrainian justice system to ensure the right to a fair trial. We use all of these materials to prepare the conceptual approach to restoring justice in Donbas after the restoration of state sovereignty over the temporarily occupied territories.
5. We worked intensively as part of the Public Integrity Council, which is authorized by law to provide to HJC negative opinions regarding judges and candidates for judicial position. In 2019, the PIC *approved* 562 opinions. The CPLR's experts are also members of the Commission on Legal Reform established by President Volodymyr Zelensky, as well as of two working groups of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, which are implementing the reform of legal education.

6. In cooperation with the Dutch CILC, the Ukrainian Catholic University Law School, and the Lviv regional branch of the National School of Judges of Ukraine, a number of innovative activities for judges on the values of justice, integrity, and judicial communications were launched in Lviv region. Through these measures, we seek to encourage the courts to be more open, honest, and service-oriented.

An open court is a modern court

The interest in judicial innovations that was heightened by the CPLR's *publication* is helping courts to become more comfortable for visitors and to implement creative ideas targeted at consumer-oriented court services. As part of the *micro-grants competition* organized by the CPLR, CSO "Bureau of Legal Communications" prepared rankings of information openness of the courts and delivered the recommendations that it developed to judicial institutions, encouraging courts to communicate more actively with citizens. As a result, some courts published photos of their leadership on their websites, began to fill in the «News» section more actively, became more active in social networks, etc.





ANTI-CORRUPTION



Mykola Khavroniuk
head of area



Dmytro Kalmykov
expert



Anton Marchuk
expert



Dana Bilousova
expert



Our goal

Meaningful reduction of corruption level.



Summary of the year

During 2019, certain positive improvements in the anti-corruption area were achieved through joint efforts of the state and civil society:

1. The High Anti-Corruption Court started operating. The CPLR's experts conducted trainings for judges of this court and provided other scientific and methodological support.
2. Some restrictions regarding independence and activities of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine were eliminated, in particular: the Security Service of Ukraine's monopoly on wiretapping was abolished; NABU's detectives became authorized to remove information from communication and transport networks; and restrictions on NABU's authority to independently request international legal assistance in criminal proceedings during pre-trial investigation were lifted.
3. The parliamentary immunity was repealed by virtue of amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine.
4. Taking into account the arguments presented, among others, in the CPLR's opinion, the Constitutional Court of Ukraine repealed a discriminatory provision on electronic declarations for anti-corruption activists, which restricted the freedom of political and civic activity and was used to put pressure on activists.
5. The National Agency on Corruption Prevention was reset.
6. Legal protection for corruption whistleblowers was partially provided (taking into account certain proposals of the CPLR's experts).
7. Responsibility for non-personal voting in Parliament was established, taking into account the opinions of the CPLR's experts.

However, many other events indicate that anti-corruption reform overall has slowed down.



Our achievements

1. Protecting current progressive anti-corruption legislation from attempts to dilute it, through ongoing analysis of draft laws submitted to Parliament of Ukraine;

2. Supporting the independence of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine, through preventing attempts to destroy the relevant guarantees.
3. Providing ongoing scientific and expert support to the NABU and the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office, as well as to the State Bureau of Investigations, as well as advice to judges, detectives, and prosecutors regarding complex issues of corruption crimes qualification.
4. Preparing a *compilation of court practices in corruption-related administrative offenses* and, based on this publication, developing a draft law «On Amendments to the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses».
5. Preparing summaries of court practice on corruption crimes, which should assist judges in the legal qualification of these crimes.
6. Preparing a draft law "On Criminal Statistics", the adoption of which should help streamline the system of recording for criminal offenses.
7. Conducting a series of trainings for representatives of political parties aimed at raising their awareness and developing cooperation with the NACP (jointly with IFES, NDI, and CentreUA).
8. Conducting trainings for High Anti-Corruption Court judges.
9. Conducting *expert evaluation of anti-corruption programs* of public authorities.



Results of our activities have served as the foundation for government decisions

In 2019, we published a manual on «*Corruption Schemes*» with guidelines for the NABU's detectives, the SBI's investigators, and the SAPO's prosecutors regarding proper qualification and methodology for investigation of corruption crimes.

Furthermore, we developed *alternative drafts* of the Anti-Corruption Strategy and the State Program for its implementation and delivered them to the President of Ukraine for submission to Parliament of Ukraine.

Another important result of the year is the preparation and subsequent advocacy of the draft law that allowed to reset the NACP in order to render it more effective as the center for the making of state anti-corruption policy.





CRIMINAL JUSTICE



Oleksandr Banchuk
head of the department
(until September 2019)



Volodymyr Petrakovskiy
expert



Borys Malyshev
expert



Mykola Khavroniuk
expert



Yaroslav Khavroniuk
expert's assistant



Our goal

Effective criminal justice system that guarantees the safety of every citizen and society as a whole from unlawful encroachments while respecting the rights and freedoms of individuals in the pre-trial investigation phase of criminal offenses.



Summary of the year

1. Yet another reform of the prosecutorial bodies has started in Ukraine, which has its advantages and disadvantages. In particular, the guarantees of the prosecutorial independence were again tested both by conducting a large-scale attestation of all prosecutors without exception and by suspending the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors' operations. Finally, the Present's «demands» and «instructions» to the Prosecutor General encouraged the independence of this institution.
2. The changes in national leadership and subsequent “reset” of law enforcement bodies' leadership have led to vague reforms in the criminal justice sector. Thus, the State Bureau of Investigations received a vague status of a «state law enforcement body», and presidential influence over it, which is not provided for by the Constitution of Ukraine, was increased. The President of Ukraine attempted to secure unconstitutional authority to appoint the director of the SBI by amending the relevant law, but received a negative opinion from the Constitutional Court of Ukraine on this issue. That being said, the problem of existence of this authority in the law has remained unresolved.
3. During the first year of its activity, the SBI faced a number of legislative problems: ranging from inability to launch the operation of the disciplinary commission to the full-fledged recruitment of operational staff. These problems were partially addressed by some legislative amendments (Law No. 2720-VIII), but others have created new problems (Law No. 305-IX). Moreover, contrary to expectations, the SBI did not focus on investigating the public servants' official crimes, especially torture in law enforcement, but rather on petty and mid-level corruption offenses.



Our achievements

1. We studied and summarized the practice on disciplinary responsibility of prosecutors. Results of the study «*Disciplinary Responsibility of Prosecutors in Ukraine*» impacted the work of the QDCP (until its shutdown in September 2019) and the newly formed disciplinary commissions. We shared the results of the study with the legal community (*Lviv, Kharkiv, Dnipro, Odesa*), thereby increasing both the level of trust in the QDCP and the quality of lawyers' complaints filed against prosecutors.
1. We studied the practice of citizens' participation in community policing in Ukraine and prepared the report “*Participation of communities in ensuring public order in Ukraine*”,

focused on the state of legal regulation of various community policing groups on national and local levels (national patrols, municipal guards, “sheriffs” etc.). The publication is timely due to another round of public discussion on the possibility of decentralizing the police through introduction of European-type municipal police. Results of the study were used during a thematic discussion in Parliament’s Committee on Law Enforcement regarding ongoing relevance of legislative regulation of such groups.

2. We participated in regulatory support for the SBI’s activities, covered problem issues in the media, and were involved in recruitment. We influenced the adoption of the draft law No. 5395-d «On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine regarding Improving the Activities of the State Bureau of Investigations». The CPLR’s experts were nominated for the Civic Oversight Council under the SBI, but its establishment did not materialize in 2019. In cooperation with civic sector partners, we developed position briefs for the CCU regarding constitutionality of amendments to relevant legislation that were proposed by the newly elected President.

3. We participated in regulatory support for the reform of prosecutorial authorities, which started in September 2019. The CPLR’s representative is also a member of one of the



personnel committees that carried out the examination of prosecutors of the Prosecutor General’s Office of Ukraine.

QDCP: ups and downs of the year

Unfortunately, the reform of the prosecutorial authorities has led to the de facto elimination (suspension of activities for two years) of the QDCP, which negatively affects the implementation of guarantees of prosecutorial independence. Therefore, on the one hand, we continued to draw attention to the possibility of bringing prosecutors to disciplinary responsibility in a quality way, while on the other hand, we insisted on resuming the QDCP in order to guarantee the independence of prosecutors in their professional activity. The success in this situation is that, in any discussions regarding the role of the QDCP and its impact on the prosecutorial independence, we have readily available evidence-based arguments that are presented in the study.



PARTICIPATION IN COALITIONS OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE AUTHORITIES

UKRAINIAN PUBLIC LAW AND ADMINISTRATION NETWORK UPLAN

In October 2017, CPLR launched a project to create a regional network of think tanks in the cities of Lviv, Kharkiv, Odesa and Dnipro. The network has been named as Ukrainian Public Law and Administration Network (*UPLAN*).

One of the tasks of the Network is the creation of a communication field for the cooperation of civic activists, scholars, journalists and government officials from different regions. Additionally, the Network experts conduct research, analyze policies, prepare regulatory acts and engage in advocacy for reforms. The Network's educational activities are aimed at exchanging experience among CSOs



and increasing the number of people who understand the role of civic engagement in promoting democratic reforms.

During 2019, experts from Lviv, Kharkiv, Odesa, Dnipro and Zaporizhia continued to work jointly on analytical products, share information with interested audiences and receive institutional support.

Generally, the experts of the Network worked in seven areas:

- constitutionalism and democracy;
- organization of executive power and civil service reform;
- activity of public administration;
- organization and activities of law enforcement agencies;
- courts and justice;
- prevention of corruption;
- local self-government and regional development.

As of the end of 2019, the Network consisted of 75 regional experts..

Our achievements:

- 504 unique participants joined 39 events, conducted with the Network's support;
- 68 news products, 61 analytical articles and 9 expert blogs were published on the uplan.org.ua portal;
- more than 6,000 people are covered on average by online media;
- thematic telegram channel "Reform Guide" was launched;
- the regional coordinators of the Network analyzed the activities of think tanks in the regions and at the national level;



- regional experts joined the work on national studies, including following:
 - monitoring of the 50 CPASs regarding the quality of providing of administrative services;
 - research on the state of ensuring of law and order in the communities of Ukraine;
 - developments regarding new models of administrative-territorial organization of 19 regions of Ukraine.

To enhance expert capacity in regions the UPLAN Network conducted the following special events:

- seminar “How to speak to the reporters” (Kyiv);
- training “Basics of grant writing and fundraising” (*Dnipro, Odesa, Kharkiv*);
- *workshop* “Logic-frame matrix as a project management method” (Lviv);
- expert discussion “Do authorities need our recommendations: how to create centers of influence” (Kharkiv);
- informational meeting with students: “What is a representative sociological survey and how is the sample formed?” (Dnipro);
- informational meeting with students: “Importance of legal analysis” (Kharkiv);
- presentation of young analysts’ research proposals in the area of governance and public administration (Odesa).



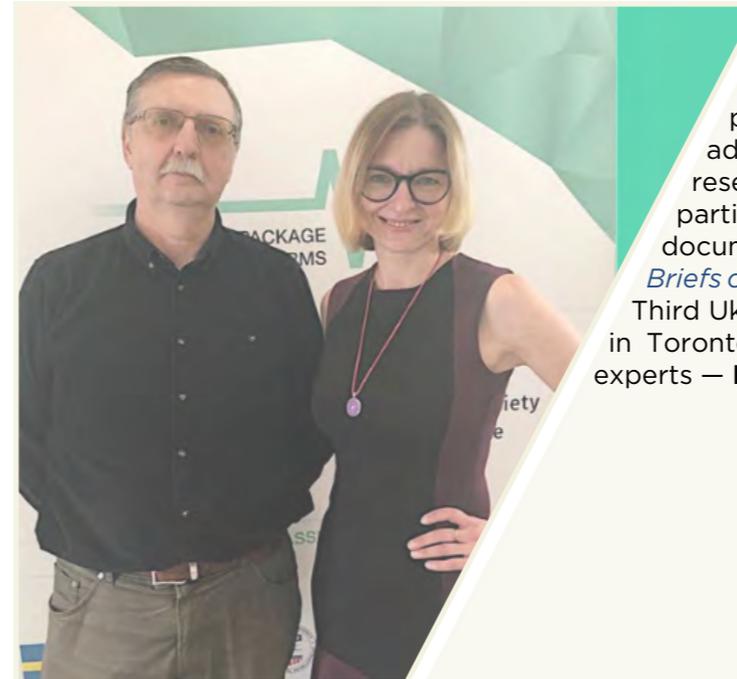
PUBLIC ASSOCIATION “REANIMATION PACKAGE OF REFORMS COALITION”

In 2014, the CPLR was one of initiators of creation the CSOs coalition “Reanimation Package of Reforms”. Five years later, in 2019, we became one of the founders of public association “Reanimation Package of Reforms Coalition”, and Julia Kyrychenko, member of the Board of the CPLR, was elected co-chair of the association’s governing body.

The CPLR’s experts work in six expert groups of the Reanimation Package of Reforms:

- constitutional reform;
- judiciary, law enforcement, corruption prevention
- electoral legislation
- governance and public administration
- local self-governance and regional development
- civil society’s development

Jointly with the RPR, the CPLR’s experts preparing applications and constitutional petitions, advocating adoption of the draft laws, conducting researches and publishing analytic materials. In particular, we participated in preparation of vision document “*Toronto Principles*” and “*Sectoral Policy Briefs on Reforms in Ukraine*”, which were presented at the Third Ukraine Reform *Conference* (held on July 2–4, 2019 in Toronto). From the CPLR, the event attended by two experts — **Roman Kuybida** and **Volodymyr Petrakovskiy**.



ELECTION COUNCIL UA

“Election Council UA” was founded in 2018 as an intellectual and expert council of representatives from various fields — science, education, expert community, media, culture, business, which aims to non-partisan influenced the course of the 2019 election campaigns and the policy content in Ukraine. **Ihor Koliushko**, the Head of the Board of CPLR joined this council. In 2019, the Council conducted a series of public events, trying to impose on politicians a meaningful election agenda: what should be discussed in politicians’ election programs, what voters should ask candidates. One of such events was a *public discussion* of candidates for President of Ukraine, which took place on April 17, organized jointly with the RPR. The discussion was moderated by **Ihor Koliushko**.

UKRAINIAN THINK TANKS LIAISON OFFICE IN BRUSSELS

In 2014, the CPLR initiated and co-founded the Ukrainian Think Tanks Liaison Office in Brussels —



a non-governmental organization that brings together 17 leading Ukrainian and European think tanks and aims to consolidate efforts to implement democratic reforms in Ukraine through advancement of reforms and European integration of Ukraine.

The flagship event of the Office is the annual Ukrainian Laboratory in Brussels — a unique platform for discussion and cooperation for all those interested in promoting Ukraine’s European integration through analysis and activities aimed at implementing the principles of public policy. In *2019*, **Ihor Koliushko**, Head of the Board of the organization, presented the CPLR at the Ukrainian Laboratory in Brussels.

In addition, articles and analytical materials of the CPLR experts are published in Ukrainian and English on the Office’s information resources for the purpose of informing and raising awareness of the international community on the urgent issues of the social and political life in Ukraine.

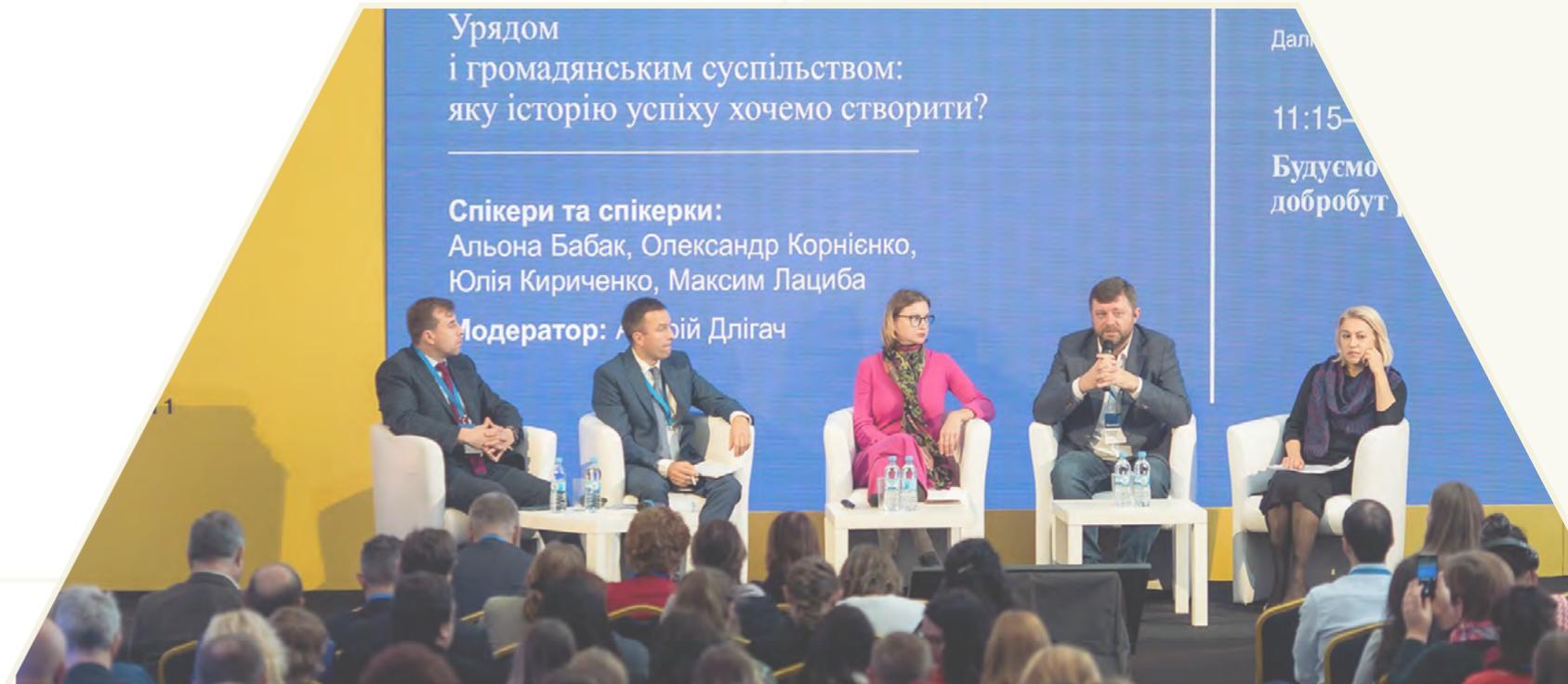


PARTICIPATION OF EXPERTS IN OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND CIVIC ASSOCIATIONS

In addition, the CPLR experts are part of working groups, commissions, etc. with state authorities and governing bodies of civic associations.

Ihor Koliushko	Coordination Council for Public Administration Reform under the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine Commission on Senior Civil Service Corps Election Council UA
Julia Kyrychenko	Board of the Public Association "Reanimation Package of Reforms Coalition" Commission on the Assessment of Corruption Risks in the Activities of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine
Victor Tymoshchuk	Working group under the Ministry of Justice on the development of a draft law on administrative procedure
Yevhen Shkolnyi	Interagency working group under the Ministry of Internal Affairs on the improvement of legislation regulating the registration of residence
Roman Kuybida	Commission on Legal Reform Working group under the Ministry of Education and Science on the organization and conduct of a single entrance examination based on the external testing principle for admission to obtain a Master's degree in Law Public Integrity Council
Anton Marchuk Maksym Sereda Roman Smaliuk	Public Integrity Council

Oleksandr Banchuk	Commission on Legal Reform
Mykola Khavroniuk	National Council on Anti-Corruption Policy under the President of Ukraine Scientific Advisory Board under the Constitutional Court of Ukraine Scientific Advisory Board under the State Bureau of Investigation Commission on Legal Reform Group of scientific consultants under the Ukraine's Parliament Committee on Law Enforcement
Dmytro Kalmykov	Working Group on the Improvement of Legislation on Political Parties under the Verkhovna Rada Committee on Corruption Prevention and Counteraction



INFORMATION REPORT



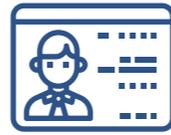
289 145

views of the website
for the year



147 495

new users
of the website



7 481

subscribers
on FB



~ 7 500

references
in the media



> 170

public speeches
and comments for
the media



17

press conferences

round tables press
and conferences

6



7

brain rings



> 120

working
meetings



30

publications



13

trainings



38

political
points



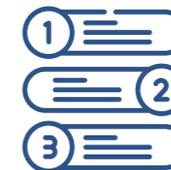
8

drafting / revision
of draft laws



7

newsletters



40

infographics

PUBLICATIONS



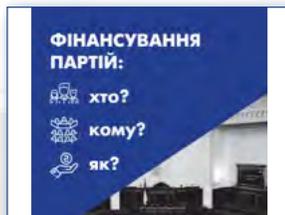
Monitoring report on the Constitutional Court's activity in the context of human rights protection

J. Kyrychenko, B. Bondarenko

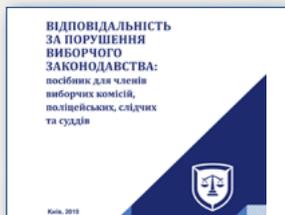


Report on the results of analysis of the problem concerning immunity of the members of the Parliament of Ukraine

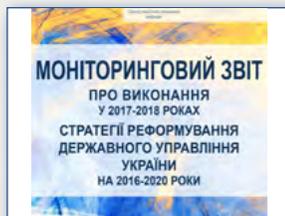
K. Zadoya, M. Khavroniuk



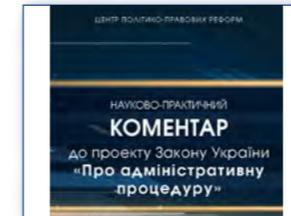
Party financing: who, to whom, how?



Responsibility for violation of electoral legislation: a guide for election commissions' members, police officers, investigators and judges



Monitoring report on implementation of the Strategy of Public Administration Reform for 2016–2020 during 2017–2018



Scientific and practical comments on the draft law "On administrative procedure"

Edited by V. Tymoshchuk



Mechanisms and challenges for integration of basic administrative services into CPASs

V. Tymoshchuk, E. Shkolnyi



On the State of Ensuring the Independence of Judges in Ukraine: Shadow Report for 2018

R. Smaliuk, M. Sereda



Instruments for strengthening confidence in the courts in Ukraine

R. Kuybida, M. Sereda, M. Zhernakov



Qualification assessment of judges in 2016–2018: interim results

R. Kuybida, M. Sereda, R. Smaliuk, K. Butko, R. Maselko, H. Chyzhyk

Summary



“Justice” in Select Districts in Ukraine’s East (Analytical Review of Situation in the Temporarily Occupies Donbas in 2014—2018)

R. Smaliuk



20 deliverables of Eastern Partnership for 2020: Ukraine’s progress with the judiciary



Disciplinary responsibility of prosecutors in Ukraine: Summary

O. Banchuk, M. Kameniev, E. Krapyvin, B. Malyshev, V. Petrakovskiy, M. Tsapok

Summary



Analysis of the legal regulation of pre-trial investigation “before” and “after” “Andriy Lozovy amendments” to the Criminal Procedural Legislation of Ukraine

O. Banchuk, E. Krapyvin, V. Petrakovskiy, Z. Symonenko



Communities’ Participation in Ensuring Law and Order in Ukraine

O. Banchuk, A. Kolokhina, E. Krapyvin, A. Krupnyk, B. Malyshev, V. Rohalska, O. Serdiuk, K. Tybinka

Summary



Corruption schemes: their qualification and pre-trial investigation

Edited by M. Khavroniuk



Shadow Report on evaluating the effectiveness of state anticorruption policy implementation

O. Kalitenko, D. Kalmykov, I. Koliushko, O. Lemenov, B. Malyshev, A. Marchuk, R. Sivers, V. Tymoshchuk, M. Khavroniuk

Summary



Monitoring report on effectiveness of implementation of the NACP’s authorities concerning complying protocols of administrative offences related to corruption in July—December 2018 (as of January 1, 2019)

M. Khavroniuk, A. Khymychuk



Report on the monitoring results of case trials, which pre-trial investigation have been completed by the NABU’s detectives

A. Marchuk, V. Valko



Report on criminal statistics in Ukraine



Summarizing of judicial practice in corruption-related administrative offenses (Articles 172-4 172-9 of the Code of Administrative Offenses)

O. Dudorov



Functioning of assessment of corruption risks and anti-corruption programs in government institutions: current state and the National Agency on Corruption Prevention's activities in this area

A. Marchuk



Opinion on the state of implementation of international anti-corruption conventions' provisions in Ukrainian legislation in the aspect of criminal responsibility for corruption crimes

K. Zadoya, M. Khavroniuk



Opinion on harmonization among the Criminal Code of Ukraine, Law "On Prevention of Corruption", Criminal Procedural Code, and the Code on Administrative Offences in respect of criminal responsibility for corruption crimes

K. Zadoya, M. Khavroniuk

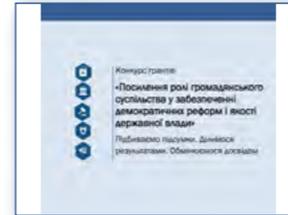


Summarizing problems of application of the legislation on responsibility for corruption crimes

K. Zadoya, M. Khavroniuk



Analytical report on the state of implementation of anti-corruption expert assessment of legal regulations and draft legislation by the NACP, the Ministry of Justice, and relevant Parliament's Committee in 2015–2019



Grant Competition "Strengthening the Role of Civil Society in Facilitating Democratic Reforms and Increasing Accountability, Responsibility, and Quality of Government" Summing up. Sharing the results. Exchanging experience

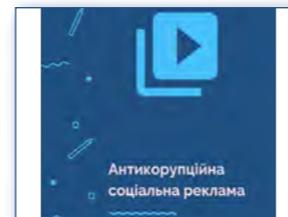


Project results "Strengthening the role of civil society in facilitating democratic reforms and increasing accountability, responsibility, and quality of government"



The causes of corruption in Ukraine in 2000–2018 (25 essays collection)

Edited by M. Khavroniuk



Scenarios of anti-corruption social advertising

Edited by M. Khavroniuk

FINANCIAL REPORT

REVENUE BUDGET FROM PROJECTS

Nº	Project name	Donor	Period	Receipts for 2019	Objectives
1	Save Referendum!	IFES	15.12.17-30.11.18	UAH 265 900,00	To repeal the Law of Ukraine "On All-Ukrainian Referendum".
				USD 9 022,64	
				EUR 8 168,60	
2	Disciplinary Responsibility of Prosecutors in Ukraine	Council of Europe	22.08.18-05.02.19	UAH 119 704,91	Raise awareness of the civil society about the disciplinary practice of the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors in 2017–2018 and enhance its work by improving the legal regulation of the disciplinary procedure.
				USD 4 061,88	
				EUR 3 677,40	
3	Preparation of Alternative (Shadow) Report on the Assessment of Effectiveness of State Anti-Corruption Policy for 2017 year	International Renaissance Foundation	01.06.18-28.02.19	UAH 0,00	Carry out a comprehensive evaluation of the effectiveness of the state anti-corruption policy implementation in 2017; develop recommendations for the improvement of all components of the anti-corruption policy for the near future.
				USD 0,00	
				EUR 0,00	

Nº	Project name	Donor	Period	Receipts for 2019	Objectives
4	Promotion of party finance transparency and integrity standards in Ukraine	IFES / Centre UA	01.04.18-31.07.19	UAH 0,00	Support the effective implementation of reforms and increase the transparency of state funding of parties.
				USD 0,00	
				EUR 0,00	
5	Strengthening the Role of Civil Society in Facilitating Democratic Reforms and Increasing Accountability, Responsibility, and Quality of Government	European Commission	01.10.17-30.09.19	UAH 0,00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidation of civil society role in state reforming, improving a public discourse between civil society and public authorities. • Civil society in general and nongovernment organizations in particular are more informed, powerful and influential. • Improving public degree of confidence in authority. Level of corruption will decrease. • Improvement of legislation in many spheres of state functioning.
				USD 0,00	
				EUR 0,00	
6	Core-Support to CSO Centre of Policy and Legal Reform	USAID/ Pact	01.10.17-30.09.20	UAH 2 222 740,07	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase citizen engagement in civic activities at the national, subnational, and local level. • To build a national hub-based CSO coalition and to strengthen CPLR's organizational capacity. • To strengthen the capacity of CSOs in all regions of Ukraine to influence the state and local selfgovernance to accelerate reforms.
				USD 75 423,02	
				EUR 68 283,84	

Nº	Project name	Donor	Period	Receipts for 2019	Objectives
7	Peer 2 Peer: Serviceoriented Courts in Western Ukraine	Kingdom of the Netherlands (MATRA Program)	01.12.18 31.05.21	UAH 569 880,00	Strengthen the service orientation of the courts in Western Ukraine.
				USD 19 337,43	
				EUR 17 507,04	
8	Developing the of the Alternative anticorruption strategy for 2019—2023 and the Program of its implementation	International Renaissance Foundation	01.02.19 31.07.19	UAH 531 760,00	Develop the Alternative anticorruption strategy for 2019—2023 and the Program of its implementation.
				USD 18 043,92	
				EUR 16 335,97	
9	Conducting needs assessment and training for the judges of the High Anti-Corruption Court	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark	18.03.19 30.04.19	UAH 201 056,00	Evaluate training needs, prepare training materials and conduct training on the qualification of corruption and corruption-related crimes and regarding specific issues of the criminal procedure.
				USD 6 822,32	
				EUR 6 176,55	
10	Public monitoring of judicial reform in the EaP countries with Association Agreements with the EU	International Renaissance Foundation	01.04.19 10.10.19	UAH 332 200,00	Support the implementation of recommendations of Chapter 10 of the working document through independent monitoring and development of efficient recommendations for their achievement by 2020 as well as restoration of public trust in the judiciary.
				USD 11 272,36	
				EUR 10 205,37	

Nº	Project name	Donor	Period	Receipts for 2019	Objectives
11	Preparation and public discussion of justified proposal of the new district (raion or povit) division of all oblasts as a part of the local self-government reform in Ukraine	Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom	01.06.19 15.03.19	UAH 1 660 721,44	Prepare proposal for a new district division of 19 regions of Ukraine in accordance with the developed methodology (5 more regions are covered by other project) and, thus, provide the Government with a substantiated proposal on a new district (county) division of all regions of Ukraine.
				USD 56 352,35	
				EUR 51 018,31	
12	Public Monitoring and Assistance for the Development and Operation of the High Anti-Corruption Court	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark	01.09.19 31.03.20	UAH 1 184 853,77	Support the establishment of the HACC and its administration of justice in criminal proceedings for corruption crimes through public monitoring, providing informational, scientific and methodological and other support, as well as constant stakeholders' and society's informing on the HACC's activities.
				USD 40 204,99	
				EUR 36 399,38	
13	Advocacy for new democratic legislation on national referendum	IFES	18.10.19 30.06.20	UAH 105 000,00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review new legislation on democratic referendum that meets international standards and conduct an information campaign aimed at its adoption. Conduct informational and educational campaign to raise public awareness regarding the referendum legislation.
				USD 3 562,91	
				EUR 3 225,66	

№	Project name	Donor	Period	Receipts for 2019			Objectives
				UAH	USD	EUR	
14	Very first assessment of State Bureau of Investigation	U. S. Department of State	06.11.19 16.04.19	296 640,00	10 065,72	9 112,95	Facilitate the effectiveness and efficiency of the State Bureau of Investigation through the assessment of SBI's bureaucracy, as well as the internal and external threats for SBI's independence.
15	Constitutional Process Forum	IDEA	27.11.19 10.12.19	64 224,60	2 179,30	1 973,02	Discuss current constitutional process in Ukraine and the latest proposals for amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine with politicians, public representatives and the international community.
16	Donations	Donations		20 000,00	678,65	614,41	
17	Financing of the CPLR's activities from projects, that are administered by other organizations or donors directly and other sources	Direct financing		1 801 231,00	61 120,18	55 334,84	
Total				UAH 9 375 912	USD 318 148	EUR 288 033	

IDEA – International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance
 IFES – International Foundation for Electoral Systems
 USAID – United States Agency for International Development

FUNDING SOURCES

№	Funding sources	Total			%
		UAH	USD	EUR	
1	USAID / Pact	2 222 740	75 423	68 284	23,71%
2	Direct financing	1 801 231	61 120	55 335	19,21%
3	Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom	1 660 721	56 352	51 018	17,71%
4	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark	1 385 910	47 027	42 576	14,78%
5	International Renaissance Foundation	863 960	29 316	26 541	9,21%
6	Kingdom of the Netherlands (MATRA Program)	569 880	19 337	17 507	6,08%
7	IFES	370 900	12 586	11 394	3,96%
8	U. S. Department of State	296 640	10 066	9 113	3,16%
9	Council of Europe	119 705	4 062	3 677	1,28%
10	IDEA	64 225	2 179	1 973	0,68%
11	Donations	20 000	679	614	0,21%
Total funding		9 375 912	318 148	288 033	100%

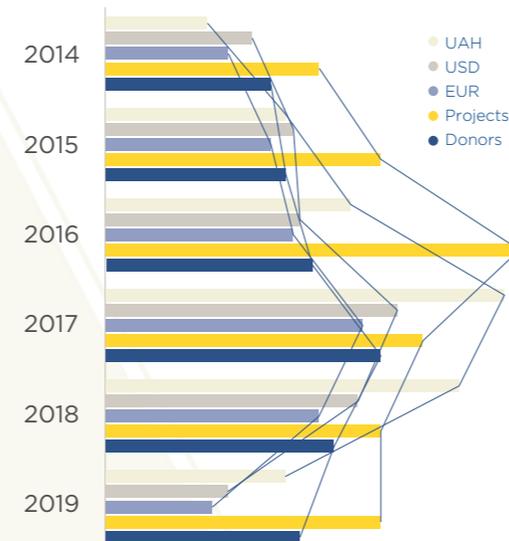
Dynamics 2014–2019

	Receipts, UAH	Increase, UAH	%	Receipts, USD	Increase, USD	%	Receipts, EURO	Increase, EURO	%
2014	5 033 159			364 480			331 345		
2015	9 325 518	4 292 359	1	438 724	74 244	0	393 613	62 268	0
2016	12 234 205	2 908 687	31,2%	500 396	61 672	14,1%	461 286	67 673	17,2%
2017	20 047 631	7 813 426	63,9%	752 707	252 311	50,4%	656 095	194 809	42,2%
2018	18 152 995	-1 894 636	-9,5%	643 083	-109 624	-14,6%	576 464	-79 630	-12,1%
2019	9 375 912	-8 777 083	-48,4%	318 148	-324 935	-50,5%	288 033	-288 431	-50,0%

Total 74 169 420 3 017 537

	Number of projects	/+/-/	%	Number of donors	/+/-/	%
2014	11			8		
2015	14	3	0	9	1	0
2016	22	8	57,1%	11	2	22,2%
2017	17	-5	-22,7%	14	3	27,3%
2018	14	-3	-17,6%	12	-2	-14,3%
2019	14	0	0,0%	10	-2	-16,7%

2 706 836



EXPENDITURES

Expenditure categories	Expenditures (Total, UAH)*
Salaries and honoraria:	9 116 348
Honoraria to the CPLR experts and other experts engaged by the CPLR	7 721 467
Civil law contracts	859 368
Salaries of administrative personnel	535 513
Public events	1 606 286
Subgrants	2 326 610
Publications	639 302
Media monitoring	161 600
Sociological researches	820 000
Media services	166 860
Translation	339 677
Audit	184 800

Expenditure categories	Expenditures (Total, UAH)*
Membership fee	30 523
Office, equipment, and other costs:	1 513 562
Office rent, incl. regional partners	1 151 500
Utilities	85 141
Office supplies, stationery	210 840
Information and consulting services	9 547
New equipment purchases	37 779
Postage	12 585
Banking services	6 170
Total Expenditures	16 905 568

* The difference between the received funding (UAH 9,375,912) and expenditures (UAH 16,905,568) is due to the fact that part of the funds received from donors in 2018 for projects' implementation were spent in 2019.

PARTNERS



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