

LAW OF UKRAINE

On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence

(Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Rady Ukrainy (VVR, Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine), 2018, No. 5, p. 35)

{With amendments made under the Law
[No. 2671-VIII dated 17 January 2019](#), VVR, 2019, No. 18, p. 73}

This Law determines organisational and legal principles for preventing and combating domestic violence, main directions in the implementation of the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence aimed at the protection of rights and interests of persons who suffered from such violence.

Section I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Definitions of terms

1. In this Law, terms are used in the following meanings:

1) a child perpetrator is a person who has not reached 18 years of age and committed domestic violence in any form;

2) a child who suffered from domestic violence (hereinafter referred to as a child victim) is a person who has not reached 18 years of age and suffered from domestic violence in any form or became a witness of such violence;

3) domestic violence is an act (act or omission) of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence committed in the family or within the place of residence or between relatives, former or current spouses or between other individuals who share (shared) residence as one family but are (were) not in the family or marital relations regardless of whether the person who perpetrated domestic violence lives (lived) in the same place as the victim, as well as threats of such acts;

4) economic violence is a form of domestic violence that includes deliberate deprivation of housing, food, clothing, other property, funds or documents or the ability to use them, leaving without care or guardianship, obstruction in obtaining necessary medical services or rehabilitation, forced labour, banning from work, studies ban and other economic offences;

5) preventing domestic violence is a system of measures taken by executive authorities, local self-government authorities, enterprises, institutions and organisations, as well as citizens of Ukraine and stateless citizens legally staying in Ukraine, and are aimed at enhancing the level of public awareness about the forms, causes and consequences of domestic violence, shaping of intolerant attitude to the violent model of behaviour in the private relationships, caring attitude to victims, and most of all child victims, eradication of discriminatory perceptions about social roles and obligations of women and men, as well as any customs and traditions based on them;

6) perpetrator is a person who committed domestic violence in any form;

7) restraining order against a perpetrator is a judicially established measure that temporarily restricts rights or imposes obligations on a perpetrator of domestic violence and is aimed at ensuring the victim's safety;

8) victim of domestic violence (hereinafter referred to as the victim) is a person who suffered from domestic violence in any form;

9) risk assessment is the evaluation of the likelihood that domestic violence will be continued or repeated, or lead to grave or especially grave consequences or even death of the victim;

10) corrective programme for perpetrators is a set of measures based on the results of risk assessment and aimed at changing perpetrator's violent behaviour, forming a new, non-aggressive psychological model of behaviour in private relationships, responsible attitude to his/her actions and their consequences, including to raising children, at eradicating discriminatory perceptions about social roles and responsibilities of women and men;

11) programme for victims is a set of measures aimed at eliminating emotional dependence, lack of self-confidence and forming in the victim an ability to defend their dignity, protect their rights in private relationships, including with the help of designated state authorities, local self-government authorities;

12) combating domestic violence is a set of measures undertaken by executive authorities, local self-government authorities, institutions and organisations, as well as citizens of Ukraine, foreigners and stateless citizens legally staying in Ukraine, and aimed at stopping domestic violence, providing victims with assistance and protection, compensating damages inflicted to them, as well as at an adequate investigation of domestic violence cases, bringing perpetrators to justice and changing their behavioural patterns;

13) preventive measures record means undertaking by authorised units of the National Police of Ukraine of organisational and practical measures to oversee the perpetrator's behaviour in order to prevent the repeated commission of domestic violence, their compliance with temporary restrictions of their rights and fulfilment of obligations imposed in connection with the commission of domestic violence;

14) psychological violence is a form of domestic violence that includes verbal abuse, threats, including against third parties, humiliation, harassment, intimidation, other acts aimed at restricting the will of the person, control in the reproductive sphere if such actions or omissions caused the victim's fear for their own safety or the safety of third parties, caused emotional insecurity, inability to protect themselves or harmed the person's mental health;

15) sexual violence is a form of domestic violence that includes any non-consensual sexual act committed against an adult or a child regardless of their consent, or in the presence of a child, coercion to a sexual act with a third party, as well as other offences against the sexual freedom or sexual integrity, including those committed against a child on in their presence;

16) emergency barring order against a perpetrator is a special measure aimed at combating domestic violence which is issued by authorised units of the National Police bodies in response to the fact of domestic violence and designed to immediately stop domestic violence, eliminate the threat to the life and health of victims and prevent the continuation or recurrence of such violence;

17) physical violence is a form of domestic violence that includes slapping, poking, pushing, pinching, whipping, biting, as well as illegal detention, beating, torturing, inflicting bodily harm of various severity levels, leaving a person in danger, failure to provide help to a person in mortal danger, causing death, committing other violent offences.

Article 2. Legislation on preventing and combating domestic violence

1. The legislation on preventing and combating domestic violence consists of the [Constitution of Ukraine](#), international treaties the binding nature of which was approved by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, this Law and other regulatory acts on violence prevention.

Article 3. The scope of legislation on preventing and combating domestic violence

1. The subject of legal regulation in this Law are legal relations arising in the process of preventing and combating domestic violence.

2. The legislation on preventing and combating domestic violence applies to the following people, regardless of the fact of shared residence:

1) spouses;

2) former spouses;

3) engaged couple;

4) mother (father) or children of one of the spouses (former spouses) and the other of the spouses (former spouses);

5) persons who share (shared) residence as a family but are (were) not legally married, their parents and children;

6) persons having a common child (children);

7) parents (mother and father) and child (children);

8) grandfather (grandmother) and grandchild;

9) great-grandfather (great-grandmother) and a great-grandchild;

10) stepfather (stepmother) and stepson (stepdaughter);

11) siblings;

12) other relatives: uncle (aunt) and nephew (niece), cousins, grand-uncle (grand-aunt) and grand-child;

13) children of spouses, former spouses, engaged couple; persons with a common child (children) that are not common or adopted;

14) guardians, caregivers, their children and individuals who are (were) under their care, guardianship;

15) adoptive parents; foster parents, their children and adopted children; foster children who live (lived) in the foster family.

3. The legislation on preventing and combating domestic violence also applies to other relatives and individuals who are linked by common home routines, have mutual rights and obligations subject to their shared residence, as well as to actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence.

Article 4. Basic principles for preventing and combating domestic violence

1. Activities aimed at preventing and combating domestic violence are based on the following principles:

1) guaranteeing victims security and protection of fundamental human rights and freedoms, including the right to life, liberty and personal integrity, respect for private and family life, a fair trial, legal aid, taking into account the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights;

2) due cognisance to every fact of domestic violence during the implementation of measures to prevent and combat domestic violence;

3) taking into account the disproportionate impact of domestic violence on women and men, children and adults, adherence to the principle of ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men in the implementation of measures to prevent and combat domestic violence;

4) acknowledging the public danger of domestic violence and ensuring intolerance to any manifestations of domestic violence;

5) respect, impartial and caring attitude to victims by actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence, ensuring the priority of rights, legitimate interests and safety of victims in the implementation of measures to prevent and combat domestic violence;

6) confidentiality of information about victims and persons who reported domestic violence;

7) voluntary nature of assistance to victims, save for children and legally incapable people;

8) taking into account the special needs and interests of victims, in particular persons with disabilities, pregnant women, children, legally incapable persons, the elderly;

9) effective cooperation between actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence and public associations, non-governmental organisations, mass media and other stakeholders.

2. Where the victim is a child, any actions taken in relation to such child must be based on the principles determined by the [United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child](#), [the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse](#), [the European Convention on the Exercise of Children's Rights](#) and legislative acts of Ukraine in the field of child rights protection.

3. Measures to prevent and combat domestic violence shall be implemented without discrimination on any grounds.

4. Customs, religious beliefs, denominations, traditions cannot be viewed as justification for any forms of domestic violence provided for by this Law or serve as a ground for releasing the perpetrator from liability.

Article 5. Principal directions in the implementation of the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence

1. The state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence is aimed at ensuring a comprehensive, integrated approach to eliminating domestic violence, providing full-fledged assistance to victims and establishing the non-violent nature of private relations.

2. Principle directions in the implementation of the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence include:

1) preventing domestic violence;

2) effective response to facts of domestic violence through the introduction of a mechanism of cooperation between actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence;

3) providing assistance and protection to victims, providing compensation for damage caused by domestic violence;

4) adequate investigation of domestic violence facts, bringing perpetrators to justice as provided for by the law and changing their behaviour.

Article 6. Actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence

1. Actors taking measures to prevent and combat domestic violence are:

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- 1) designated authorities in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence;
- 2) other bodies and institutions entrusted with the functions of taking measures to prevent and combat domestic violence;
- 3) general and designated victim support services;
- 4) citizens of Ukraine, foreigners and stateless citizens legally staying in Ukraine.

2. Designated authorities in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence include:

- 1) the central executive authority responsible for shaping the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence;

- 2) the central executive authority responsible for implementing the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence;

- 3) Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local state administrations, including their structural units with the powers to implement measures to prevent and combat domestic violence;

- 4) rural, town, city, city district (if available) councils, their executive authorities with powers to implement measures to prevent and combat domestic violence.

3. Other bodies and institutions entrusted with the functions of taking measures to prevent and combat domestic violence include:

- 1) child services;

- 2) authorised units of the National Police of Ukraine;

- 3) education authorities, educational establishments, institutions and organisations within the educational system;

- 4) healthcare bodies, institutions and healthcare facilities;

- 5) centres providing free secondary legal aid;

- 6) courts;

- 7) prosecutor's offices;

- 8) authorised probation bodies.

4. General victim support services include institutions that, inter alia, provide assistance to victims:

- 1) centres of social services for families, children and youth;

- 2) orphan asylums;

- 3) centres for social and psychological rehabilitation of children;

- 4) social and rehabilitation centres (children's communities);

- 5) centres of social and psychological assistance;

- 6) territorial centres for social servicing (providing social services);

- 7) other establishments, institutions and organisations providing social services to victims.

Designated victim support services include shelters for victims, centres for medical and social rehabilitation of victims, a call centre for preventing and combating domestic violence, gender-

based violence and violence against children, mobile teams for social and psychological assistance to victims and persons who suffered from gender-based violence; facilities and institutions designed solely for victims and persons who suffered from gender-based violence.

5. Enterprises, institutions and organisations regardless of their form of property, public associations and foreign non-governmental organisations, individual entrepreneurs that meet the criteria for activities of actors providing social services, as well as natural persons providing social services, including child care services, may be involved in the implementation of measures to prevent and combat domestic violence, in particular, identify facts of domestic violence, provide assistance and protection to victims.

Section II

ACTORS IMPLEMENTING MEASURES TO PREVENT AND COMBAT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Article 7. Powers of the central executive authority responsible for shaping the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence and the central executive authority responsible for the implementation of the state policy on preventing and combating violence

1. The remit of the central executive authority responsible for shaping the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence includes:

- 1) shaping the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence;
- 2) statutory regulation in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence;
- 3) coordinating the activities of actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence;
- 4) ensuring the development and approval of model programmes for victims and methodological guidelines on their completion;
- 5) ensuring the development and approval of [model correctional programmes for perpetrators](#) and methodological guidelines on their completion, including with due account for perpetrator's age, health condition and sex;
- 6) methodological support of local state administrations and local self-government authorities in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence;
- 7) approval of standards for social services to victims and the methodology of identifying territorial community needs in the creation of designated victim support services;
- 8) international cooperation in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence.

2. The remit of the central executive authority responsible for implementing the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence is to:

- 1) implement the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence;
- 2) ensure the creation and functioning of the Unified State Register of Cases of Domestic Violence and Gender-Based Violence, exercise powers of the keeper of such register;
- 3) ensure the functioning of victim support services and control over their activities;
- 4) coordinate the training of specialists representing actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence;

5) arrange and hold nation-wide sociological, legal, psychological and pedagogic and other studies on domestic violence, its causes and consequences;

6) duly collect, analyse and disseminate information on domestic violence, enhance the system of metrics in the forms of state statistical reporting on preventing and combating domestic violence;

7) ensure monitoring of the efficiency of legislation on preventing and combating domestic violence, practices for its application, measures in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence, provide methodological and practical assistance to actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence;

8) draft and publish the annual report on the state of implementation of the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence;

9) keep records of data on the activities of general and designated victim support services at the national level.

Article 8. Powers of the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local state administrations and local self-government authorities in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence

1. The remit of the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, region, Kyiv and Sevastopol city state administrations in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence is to:

1) enforce the implementation of the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence at the regional level, including by exercising continuous oversight over the timeliness and appropriateness of measures to prevent and combat domestic violence;

2) ensure the development, approval and fulfilment of regional programmes on preventing and combating domestic violence;

3) ensure the coordination of the activities of actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence and their cooperation at the regional level;

4) record data on actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence at the regional level;

5) ensure the training of specialists responsible for matters related to preventing and combating domestic violence, including specialists implementing correctional programmes for perpetrators;

6) ensure the drafting of methodological guidelines on the organisation and maintenance of activities and enhance the qualification of specialists responsible for the matters related to preventing and combating domestic violence;

7) ensure awareness-raising activities (including prepare and disseminate relevant materials) on the forms, causes and consequences of domestic violence, measures to prevent and combat it, shape intolerant attitude of the citizens to the violent behavioural model in private relationships;

8) arrange and/or hold regional sociological, psychological and pedagogic and other studies on the forms, causes and consequences of domestic violence;

9) monitor the state of fulfilment by actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence of tasks set in the process of implementation of state policies on preventing and combating domestic violence at the regional level, provide them with methodological and practical

assistance, clarify challenging issues in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence, and take exhaustive measures to resolve them;

10) report to the central executive authority implementing the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence on the results of exercising their powers in this field in the manner determined by the central executive authority responsible for shaping the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence.

2. The remit of district, Kyiv and Sevastopol city district state administrations and executive authorities of rural, town, city, city district (if available) councils in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence is to:

1) enforce the implementation of the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence within the territory of the respective administrative unit;

2) ensure the provision of social services within the territory of the respective administrative unit, including through social orders in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence;

3) identify the need to set up specialised victim support services, ensure their creation and functioning, exercise control over their activities;

4) participate in the training of specialists responsible for matters related to preventing and combating domestic violence, including specialists implementing correctional programmes for perpetrators;

5) accept and consider reports of domestic violence, ensure the application of measures to stop it, provide assistance to victims;

6) ensure the coordination of the activities of actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence and their cooperation within the territory of the respective administrative unit;

7) raise awareness of victims about their rights, measures and social services available to them;

8) duly collect, analyse and disseminate information on domestic violence within the territory of the respective administrative unit;

9) report to the central executive authority implementing the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence on the results of exercising their powers in this field in the manner determined by the central executive authority responsible for shaping the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence;

10) exercise powers of custody and guardianship agency.

3. Peculiarities of exercising by district state administrations and executive authorities of rural, town, city (towns under regional jurisdiction) councils of their powers stipulated by paragraph 2 of this Article, shall be determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

Peculiarities of exercising by executive authorities of city district councils of their powers stipulated by paragraph 2 of this Article shall be determined by the city council of the respective city.

4. Structural units for family matters are units of local state administrations whose powers include the implementation of measures to prevent and combat domestic violence.

Executive authorities for family matters are executive authorities of rural, town, city, city district (if available) councils whose powers include the implementation of measures to prevent and combat domestic violence.

Article 9. Powers of custody and guardianship agencies, child protection services in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence

1. The remit of custody and guardianship agencies in the field of preventing and combating violence against children and involving children is to:

1) protect rights and interests of a victim child, child perpetrator, including by referring to the court, representing the child's interests in court during the consideration of matters related to the commission of domestic violence acts, in particular on the issue of a restraining order;

2) provide direct assistance and protection to child victims, child perpetrators with a status of orphaned children and children deprived of parental care;

3) consider issues of the expediency of taking a child away or forfeiting parental rights in relation to a child in the manner established by the [Family Code of Ukraine](#) if the child is abused by his or her parents (adoptive parents) or one of them;

4) consider, in the manner established by law, issues of the expediency of taking the child away from the guardian (carer), adoptive parents, foster parents, releasing a person from their responsibilities as a child's guardian (carer), terminating the contract on guardianship of a child, reversing a decision on placing the child in a family-based care home or foster family in case of violence against a child or involving a child;

5) consent to receive social services by a child victim, child perpetrator where the child's parents, other legal representatives are perpetrators or evade protecting the child's rights and interests;

6) consent to enter personal data of a child who reported violence or is a victim into the Unified State Register of Cases of Domestic Violence and Gender-Based Violence if the child's parents, other legal representatives are perpetrators or evade protecting child's rights and interests;

7) place a child in the foster carer's family if the child cannot live with their parents, other legal representatives because they committed domestic violence against this child or involving him or her.

2. The remit of child protection services in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence against children is to:

1) develop and implement measures to protect the rights and legal interests of a child victim;

2) develop and implement measures to protect the rights and legal interests of a child perpetrator;

3) accept and consider statements and reports of domestic violence against children and involving children, including reports received by the call centre for preventing and combating domestic violence, gender-based violence and violence against children;

4) inform a child victim, his or her parents, other legal representatives if they are not this child's perpetrators, of the rights, measures and services available to them;

5) inform a child perpetrator, his or her parents, other legal representatives of the rights, measures and services available to them;

6) place a child in the social and psychological rehabilitation centre for children, child shelter of the child protection service, other facilities for children regardless of their form of property and subordination where appropriate conditions are in place for child's residence, upbringing, education and rehabilitation as per child's needs, as well as exercise control over the child's living conditions and provide assistance in case the child cannot live with the parents, other legal representatives because they committed domestic violence against this child or involving this child;

7) hold preventive interviews with child's parents, other legal representatives aimed at preventing domestic violence against children and involving them;

8) raise before the executive authorities and local self-government authorities the matter of bringing officials to statutory responsibility for their non-compliance or improper compliance with their obligations when identifying domestic violence facts, working with a child victim, child perpetrator;

9) cooperate with other actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence under [Article 15](#) of this Law;

10) implement other statutory measures in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence against children or involving them;

11) report to the central executive authority implementing the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence on the results of exercising their powers in this field in the manner determined by the central executive authority responsible for shaping the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence.

3. The remit of custody and guardianship agencies in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence against legally incapable persons and those whose civil capacity is restricted is to:

1) resolve issues related to receiving social services by a victim who is legally incapable where such person does not have a legal representative or his or her legal representative is a perpetrator or evades protecting rights and interests of such person;

2) consent to entering of personal data of a legally incapable person who reported violence or is a victim into the Unified State Register of Cases of Domestic Violence and Gender-Based Violence if such person's legal representative is a perpetrator or evades protecting legally incapable person's rights and interests;

3) place a victim who is a legally incapable person in the social protection institution if, due to domestic violence, such person's life in a family or with a guardian poses a threat to their life and health;

4) take measures to provide the legally incapable person who is a perpetrator with psychiatric care if, due to domestic violence, such person's life in a family or with a guardian poses a threat to the life and health of a guardian or their family;

5) raise the issue of releasing a guardian or carer from their obligations before the court if such guardian or carer committed domestic violence against a legally incapable person or a person whose civil capacity is restricted;

6) protect the rights and represent interests of a victim who is a legally incapable person in the state authorities, local self-government authorities or in court (if needed);

7) raise before executive authorities and local self-government authorities the issue of bringing officials to justice under the law if they fail to fulfil or improperly fulfil their obligations

when identifying victims or working with victims who are legally incapable persons or persons whose civil capacity is restricted;

8) take other statutory measures in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence against legally incapable persons and persons whose civil capacity is restricted or involving them.

Article 10. Powers of the authorised units of the National Police of Ukraine in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence

1. The remit of authorised units of the National Police of Ukraine in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence is to:

- 1) identify facts of domestic violence and timely respond to them;
- 2) accept and consider statements and reports of domestic violence, in particular, consider reports received by the call centre for preventing and combating domestic violence, gender-based violence and violence against children, take measures to stop it and provide assistance to victims with account for risk assessment results in the [manner](#) prescribed by the central executive authority responsible for shaping the state policy in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence in cooperation with the National Police of Ukraine;
- 3) raise awareness of victims about their rights, measures and social services available to them;
- 4) issue emergency barring orders against perpetrators;
- 5) include perpetrators in the preventive measures record and hold preventive interviews with them in the [manner](#) prescribed by law;
- 6) control the compliance by perpetrators with special measures to combat domestic violence until they expire;
- 7) revoke owners' permits for the right to purchase, keep, and carry weapons and ammunition if they commit domestic violence, and seize weapons and ammunition in the manner prescribed by law;
- 8) cooperate with other actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence under Article 15 of [this Law](#);
- 9) report to the central executive authority implementing the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence on the results of exercising their powers in this field in the manner prescribed by the central executive authority responsible for shaping the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence.

2. Authorised units of the National Police of Ukraine shall exercise powers in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence with due account for international standards of law enforcement response to domestic violence incidents and risk assessment.

Police officers can enter the person's residence without the reasoned court judgment in case of emergencies requiring them to put an end to domestic violence act should there exist immediate threat to the life or health of the victim.

Article 11. Powers of education authorities, educational establishments and institutions in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence

1. The remit of education authorities in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence is to:

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- 1) provide training for specialists with relevant qualifications and expertise so that they could properly perform their functions of preventing and combating domestic violence;
- 2) ensure the introduction into the educational process of all levels, in particular, the inclusion in programmes and plans, issues on preventing and combating domestic violence;
- 3) ensure the inclusion of issues on preventing and combating domestic violence into educational and vocational curricula during the establishment of state educational standards;
- 4) participate in the training (re-training, advanced training) of specialists representing actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence;
- 5) ensure the inclusion of issues on preventing and combating domestic violence into educational curricula;
- 6) provide educational institutions with methodological support in the issues of preventing and combating domestic violence;
- 7) report to the central executive authority implementing the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence on the results of exercising their powers in this field in the manner prescribed by the central executive authority responsible for shaping the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence.

2. Educational institutions and establishment within the educational system during the implementation of measures in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence shall:

- 1) hold educational interviews on the topic of preventing and combating domestic violence with participants of the educational process;
- 2) no later than within one day, report to the child protection services, authorised units of the National Police of Ukraine should facts of domestic violence against children be identified or respective statements or reports received;
- 3) hold awareness-raising events with educational process participants on the matters related to preventing and combating domestic violence, including violence against children and involving children, while paying special attention to shaping in pupils the caring attitude to child victims, acknowledging the need to immediately inform teachers on domestic violence incidents that came to their knowledge, report such incidents to the call centre for preventing and combating domestic violence, gender-based violence and violence against children;
- 4) arrange the activities of the practical psychologist and/or school counsellor with child victims;
- 5) cooperate with other actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence under [Article 15](#) of this Law;
- 6) report to the central executive authority implementing the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence on the results of exercising their powers in this field in the manner prescribed by the central executive authority responsible for shaping the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence.

Article 12. Powers of healthcare authorities, institutions and facilities in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence

1. The remit of healthcare authorities in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence is to:

1) develop and approve the standard for providing medical care to victims or person who are likely to have suffered from domestic violence;

2) approve the [procedure for conducting and documenting the results of the victim's medical examination](#);

3) provide healthcare institutions and facilities with methodological support in preventing and combating domestic violence;

4) report to the central executive authority implementing the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence on the results of exercising their powers in this field in the manner prescribed by the central executive authority responsible for shaping the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence.

2. During the implementation of measures in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence, healthcare institutions and facilities shall:

1) report to the authorised units of the National Police of Ukraine on the found injuries that may have resulted from domestic violence, and also to the child protection services in case such injuries are found in a child;

2) refer victims for medical examination in the manner prescribed by law, if bodily injuries are found;

3) refer victims to HIV testing, if sexually suggestive injuries are found;

4) provide medical care to victims considering their personal needs;

5) raise awareness of victims about measures and social services available to them;

6) cooperate with other actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence under [Article 15](#) of this Law;

7) report to the central executive authority implementing the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence on the results of exercising their powers in this field in the manner prescribed by the central executive authority responsible for shaping the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence.

Article 13. Powers of the centres providing free secondary legal aid in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence

1. The remit of centres providing free secondary legal aid in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence is to:

1) ensure the provision of free secondary legal aid to victims in the manner prescribed by the [Law of Ukraine](#) “On Free Legal Aid”, including by general and specialised victim support services;

2) cooperate with other actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence under [Article 15](#) of this Law;

3) report to the central executive authority implementing the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence on the results of exercising their powers in this field in the manner prescribed by the central executive authority responsible for shaping the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence.

Article 14. Powers of general and designated victim support services

1. The remit of the general and designated victim support services is to:

1) accept and consider reports from victims or their representatives on the receipt of aid, including social services for persons in dire life circumstances;

2) inform local state administrations, local self-government authorities, authorised units of the National Police of Ukraine about identified facts of domestic violence subject to the availability of voluntary informed consent from victims, save for cases where domestic violence was committed against children or legally incapable persons, or criminal violence acts were identified where such consent is not required; where the violent act is committed against a child – no later than within one day inform the child protection services and authorised units of the National Police of Ukraine;

3) assess the victims' needs;

4) provide victims with comprehensive and exhaustive information on their rights and possibilities to obtain effective help;

5) within the scope of their remit, provide victims with free social services, medical, social and psychological care, facilitate the provision of legal aid, provide temporary shelter for such persons and children in the manner stipulated by the legislation;

6) inform local state administrations and local self-government authorities about persons who received such help and its results in the manner prescribed by law.

2. Specialised victim support services (except the call centre for preventing and combating domestic violence, gender-based violence and violence against children) shall be set up by local executive authorities and local self-government authorities under the law and shall operate based on model regulations on designated victim support services as approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

{Resolutions of the CM [No. 654](#), [No. 655](#), [No. 824](#)}

The call centre for preventing and combating domestic violence, gender-based violence and violence against children shall be set up by the central executive authority responsible for shaping the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence, managed by it and operate under regulations approved by this authority. The call centre for preventing and combating domestic violence, gender-based violence and violence against children is a public institution with territorial units in all regions of Ukraine.

3. Designated victim support services shall operate in the manner prescribed by the legislation and using the funds from the state and local budgets, funds of enterprises, institutions, organisations, trade unions, voluntary contributions from legal entities and natural persons, other sources that are not prohibited by law.

4. Issues concerning the victims' temporary stay in designated victim support services and their provision with social services shall be governed by constituent documents of said services in accordance with the standards for providing social services to victims approved by the central executive authority responsible for shaping the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence with due account for the requirements of international instruments.

Article 15. The cooperation between actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence

1. The cooperation between actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence includes:

1) mutual reporting, no later than within one day, about identified facts of domestic violence in cases stipulated by this Law while respecting the legal status of restricted information;

2) responding to domestic violence incidents within the scope of their competencies and considering the assessment of risks threatening the victim;

3) coordinating various actors' response to domestic violence cases and providing effective help to victims;

4) developing and implementing correctional programmes for perpetrators within the scope of their respective competencies;

5) developing and implementing programmes to prevent and combat domestic violence within the scope of their competencies;

6) arranging activities in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence within the scope of their competencies;

7) exchanging experience in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence;

8) coordinated interagency training of specialists that represent actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence;

9) monitoring by designated bodies in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence over the compliance with the legislation by actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence, developing proposals on enhancing the legislation and practices for its application.

2. Actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence shall involve public associations, foreign non-governmental organisations and other stakeholders in the cooperation aimed at implementing such measures and providing effective help to victims, and shall ensure the coverage of such measures and activities in the media while respecting the legal status of restricted information.

3. The procedure for cooperation between actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence shall be approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

4. Actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence shall report to the central executive authority responsible for implementing the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence about the results of their exercise of powers determined by the Law in the manner prescribed by the central executive authority responsible for shaping the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence, which presupposes, inter alia:

1) reporting by the child protection services through the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and local state administrations;

2) reporting by authorised units of the National Police of Ukraine through the central executive authority responsible for implementing the state policy on protecting human rights and freedoms, interests of the society and the state, combating crime, maintaining public safety and order;

3) reporting by the education authorities, educational institutions and establishments through the central executive authority responsible for shaping and implementing the state policy on education;

4) reporting by healthcare authorities, institutions and facilities through the central executive authority responsible for shaping and implementing the state policy on healthcare;

5) reporting by the centres providing free secondary legal aid through the Coordination Centre for Legal Aid Provision.

Article 16. The Unified State Register of Cases of Domestic Violence and Gender-Based Violence

1. The Unified State Register of Cases of Domestic Violence and Gender-Based Violence (hereinafter referred to as the Register) is automated information and telecommunication system designed to collect, register, accumulate, store, adapt, change, restore, use, disseminate (spread, sell, transfer), depersonalise and destroy data on cases of domestic and gender-based violence determined by this Law.

2. The Register shall be maintained for the purpose of:

- 1) protecting the vital interests of victims, including child victims;
- 2) preventing repeated cases of domestic or gender-based violence;
- 3) ensuring the implementation of measures to prevent and combat domestic and gender-based violence;
- 4) providing comprehensive and timely help to victims by actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic and gender-based violence;
- 5) maintaining a record of cases of domestic and gender-based violence;
- 6) coordinating the activities of actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic and gender-based violence.

3. The data (per each separate case) entered in the Register shall contain information on:

- 1) an employee of the actor implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence or an actor implementing measures to prevent and combat gender-based violence who entered data on the violent incident in the Register or corrected it (date of entry; surname, first name, patronymic; position; contact phone number; name and address of the relevant actor);
- 2) a person who reported domestic violence incident (surname, first name, patronymic; date, month, year of birth; place of residence; contact phone number) – upon consent given in the manner prescribed in paragraph 4 of this Article;
- 3) a victim (surname, first name, patronymic; date, month, year of birth; place of residence; place of studies and/or work; contact phone number) – upon consent given in the manner prescribed by paragraph 4 of this Article;
- 4) a perpetrator (surname, first name, patronymic; date, month, year of birth; sex; nationality; place of residence; place of studies and/or work; contact phone number) and the nature of relations between the perpetrator and the victim, including in relation with [Article 3](#) of this Law;
- 5) domestic or gender-based violence incident (date of the incident; domestic violence form; type of harm or suffering resulting from gender-based violence; short description);
- 6) victim's needs;
- 7) actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence or actors implementing measures to prevent and combat gender-based violence in relation to the identified violent incident (name; authorities; location and contact phone number (except designated support services));
- 8) an exhaustive list of measures taken in relation to the identified violent incident and their result.

4. The consent to entering personal data of the person who reported violence or the victim shall be given by a relevant person in compliance with the [Law of Ukraine](#) “On Personal Data Protection”.

If the said person is a child, such consent shall be given by his/her parents or other legal representatives, and if parents (other legal representatives of the child) are perpetrators or evade the protection of child's rights and interests – by the custody and guardianship agency. If the said person is legally incapable, then such consent shall be given by their legal representative, and if such legal representative is a perpetrator or evades the protection of legally incapable person's rights and interests – by the custody and guardianship agency.

5. Personal data of the person who reported violence shall be stored in the Register for one year since the day when relevant information on the violent incident was received.

Personal data of the victim shall be stored in the Register for three years since the day when domestic or gender-based violence was committed.

Personal data of the perpetrator shall be stored in the Register:

1) if there are no criminal proceedings against the perpetrator in connection with the commission of domestic violence, gender-based violence or other forms of violence against the victim, there is no court judgment that took legal force in relation to the issue of the restraining order or imposition of an administrative sanction, nor a court verdict finding the perpetrator guilty of domestic violence, gender-based violence or other forms of violence against the victim – for a year since the day when the relevant information on the violent incident was received;

2) if there is a court verdict of acquittal that took legal force – until the corresponding court judgment becomes final;

3) in case criminal proceedings are initiated against the perpetrator in connection with the commission of domestic violence, gender-based violence or other forms of violence against the victim – during the criminal investigation period;

4) if there is a court judgment that took legal force in relation to the issue of a restraining order or administrative sanction – for three years since the day when the respective court judgment became final;

5) if the court passed a verdict of guilty that took legal force in relation to the perpetrator and sentenced him or her to endure punishment for the commission of domestic violence, gender-based violence or other forms of violence against the victim – for ten years since the day when the sentence ends;

6) if the court passed a verdict, that took legal force, on finding the perpetrator guilty of domestic violence, gender-based violence or other forms of violence against the victim without serving a sentence – for ten years since the day the respective court judgment became final.

Should the fact of violence be refuted, as well as after the expiration of the term of personal data storage in the Register, such data shall be subject to deletion and destruction in the manner provided for by the legislation.

6. Register entries shall be generated for each incident of domestic violence, gender-based violence by way of entering the relevant information into the Register.

Data (except data on the perpetrator) can be entered into the Register by actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence or actors implementing measures to prevent and combat gender-based violence (except citizens of Ukraine, foreigners and stateless citizens who are temporarily and legally staying in Ukraine).

Data on the perpetrator shall be entered into the Register by:

- 1) responsible structural units of local state administrations whose powers include the implementation of measures in the field of preventing and combating domestic or gender-based violence;
- 2) responsible executive authorities of the rural, town, city, city district (if available) councils whose powers include the implementation of measures in the field of preventing and combating domestic or gender-based violence;
- 3) authorised units of the National Police of Ukraine.

Data on the perpetrator shall be entered in the Register in case of reasonable suspicion of violence, including upon the confirmation of such fact through verification of the relevant information pursuant to the procedure for cooperation between actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence and/or the procedure for cooperation between actors implementing measures to prevent and combat gender-based violence approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

7. Access to the Register shall be granted to:

- 1) staff of the designated bodies in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence, special authorised central executive authority responsible for ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men whose official duties include preventing and combating domestic and gender-based violence;
- 2) authorised persons (coordinators) for ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men, preventing and combating gender-based violence from local state administrations and rural, town, city, district within the city (if available) councils;
- 3) staff of responsible structural units of local state administrations and responsible executive authorities of rural, town, city, city district (if available) councils for preventing and combating gender-based violence;
- 4) staff of authorised units of the National Police of Ukraine;
- 5) staff of child protection services – where children are perpetrators or victims of violent incidents.

Relevant staff shall access the Register using their electronic digital signature compatible with this Register's software.

8. The Register's keeper is the central executive authority responsible for the implementation of the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence.

9. The Register's administrator is a state enterprise determined by the central executive authority implementing the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence which is regulated by such executive authority, implements measures to generate, implement and support Register software, takes responsibility for its technical and technological maintenance, the storage and protection of Register data, implements technical and technological measures to grant, suspend and revoke access to the Register, arranges and conducts training on working with the Register.

10. The aggregated data on individuals (personal data) contained in the Register constitutes restricted information. Such data shall be processed in compliance with the [Law of Ukraine](#) “On Personal Data Protection”.

11. [The procedure for generating, maintaining and accessing the Register](#) shall be determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

Article 17. Participation of stakeholders providing social services in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence

1. Enterprises, institutions, organisations regardless of their form of property, public associations, foreign non-governmental organisations, individual entrepreneurs providing social services shall be duly involved by the actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence in:

1) the fulfilment of priority objectives in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence;

2) the conduct of training sessions, workshops, other events for specialists working in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence, including educational and healthcare staff, law enforcement officers and individuals belonging to vulnerable population groups;

3) the implementation of programmes for perpetrators and victims;

4) the provision of social services to victims, including child victims exclusively with the consent of victims or their legal representatives, and if the parents, other legal representatives of the child, legal representatives of the legally incapable person themselves are perpetrators or evade protecting the rights and interests of the child or legally incapable person – with the consent from the custody and guardianship agency;

5) the conduct of awareness-raising campaigns among the population, including children and youth, concerning forms, manifestations and consequences of domestic violence, other activities in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence;

6) setting up designated victim support services and ensuring their functioning.

Section III PREVENTING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Article 18. Objectives in the field of preventing domestic violence

1. Objectives in the field of preventing domestic violence are to:

1) determine the state, causes and preconditions for the incidence of domestic violence;

2) raise public awareness about forms, manifestations, causes and consequences of domestic violence;

3) promote society's understanding of the nature of domestic violence, its disproportionate influence on women and men, particularly persons with disabilities, pregnant women, children, legally incapable persons, the elderly.

4) form in the society intolerant attitude to violent models of behaviour, caring attitude to victims, predominantly child victims, acknowledge domestic violence as the violation of human rights;

5) eradicate discriminatory perceptions of the social roles and responsibilities of women and men, as well as any customs and traditions that are based on them;

6) encourage all society members, notably men and boys, to actively promote domestic violence prevention.

Article 19. Measures to prevent domestic violence

1. To meet objectives in the field of preventing domestic violence, actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence shall:

- 1) study the situation and collect gender-disaggregated data on the facts of domestic violence;
- 2) arrange and hold sectoral and inter-sectoral research of the state, causes and preconditions of the incidence of domestic violence, efficiency of the legislation on preventing and combating domestic violence and practices for its application;
- 3) organise and conduct awareness-raising campaigns among the population, including among children and youth, on the topic of preventing and combating domestic violence, clarify its forms, manifestations and consequences;
- 4) develop and implement in educational institutions curricula on preventing and combating domestic violence, in particular, against children;
- 5) involve mass media in awareness-raising campaigns aimed at meeting the objectives in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence, in particular, form caring attitude to victims, notably children; acknowledge the need to immediately report domestic violence incidents, including to the call centre for preventing and combating domestic violence, gender-based violence and violence against children;
- 6) organise and conduct joint and specialised training sessions and workshops for specialists working in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence, as well as for law enforcement and court staff.

2. Actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence shall take into account the nature of domestic violence, its disproportionate influence on women and men, especially on persons with disabilities, pregnant women, children, legally incapable persons, the elderly, the need for victims support and protection, consequences of domestic violence resulting in violations of human rights.

3. Citizens of Ukraine, foreigners and stateless persons legally staying in Ukraine who learned about domestic violence incident, especially if victims were or may become children, shall be obliged to immediately report this information to district, Kyiv and Sevastopol city district state administrations, executive authorities of rural, town, city, city district (if available) councils, authorised units of the National Police of Ukraine or to the 24/7 call centre for preventing and combating domestic violence, gender-based violence and violence against children.

Section IV

PROVIDING VICTIMS WITH HELP AND PROTECTION

Article 20. Providing victims with help and protection

1. Actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence shall ensure, within their remit, the provision of effective help and protection to victims, considering basic principles of preventing and combating domestic violence as established in [Article 4](#) of this Law.

2. Help and protection shall be provided to victims in the following domains:

- 1) providing victims with information on their rights and opportunities to exercise such rights using the language they understand or through the interpreter or involved the third party who knows the language that the victim understands;
- 2) ensuring access to general and designated victim support services to obtain social services in the form of healthcare, social and psychological care;
- 3) providing, where necessary, a temporary shelter for safe accommodation of child victims;

4) ensuring victims' access to justice and other legal protection mechanisms, including by providing free legal aid in the manner prescribed by the [Law of Ukraine](#) “On Free Legal Aid”;

5) setting up a 24/7 call centre for preventing and combating domestic violence, gender-based violence and violence against children to ensure immediate response to domestic violence incidents, providing callers with advice on all forms of domestic violence determined by [Article 1](#) of this Law anonymously or with due respect for the legal status of restricted information.

3. When providing victims with help and protection, their age, health condition, sex, religious beliefs, ethnic origin, special needs are taken into account.

4. Help shall be provided to victims at the place of their referral.

5. The provision of help to victims does not depend on their referral to law enforcement agencies or the court, their participation in the criminal or civil proceedings.

6. The issues related to the help for legally incapable persons shall be decided upon by their guardians, and if the latter are victim's perpetrators or evade protecting their rights and interests – by custody and guardianship agencies.

7. Issues related to the help for child victims shall be decided upon by their parents, other legal representatives, and if parents or other legal representatives themselves are child's perpetrators or evade protecting child's rights and interests – by custody and guardianship agencies, including upon the request of child's relatives (grandmother, grandfather, adult brother or sister), stepmother or stepfather, if they are not the child's perpetrators.

Article 21. Rights of victims

1. The victim shall be entitled to:

1) effective, efficient and immediate protection in all cases of domestic violence, prevention of repeated domestic violence incidents;

2) refer personally or through the representative to actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence;

3) obtain comprehensive and exhaustive information from actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence about their rights and available social services, medical, social and psychological care;

4) free social services, medical, social and psychological care based on their needs provided pursuant to the legislation;

5) free legal aid provided in the manner prescribed by the [Law of Ukraine](#) “On Free Legal Aid”;

6) respect for honour and dignity, careful and humane attitude on the part of actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence;

7) the privacy of sensitive information that came to the knowledge of actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence while interacting with the victim, and the protection of personal data;

8) select a specialist based on their sex (if possible);

9) reimbursement by perpetrators of inflicted pecuniary damage, as well as damage to the physical and psychological health in the manner prescribed by law;

10) refer to law enforcement agencies and the court in order to bring perpetrators to justice, use special measures to combat domestic violence against them;

11) receive timely information on final court judgments and procedural decisions of law enforcement agencies related to the consideration of the fact of domestic violence committed against the victim, including those related to the perpetrator's detention or release;

12) other rights stipulated by the legislation on preventing and combating domestic violence and international treaties, the binding nature of which was approved by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

Article 22. Rights of the child victim

1. A child victim shall have all victim's rights, and their observance shall be ensured with account for the best interests of the child, his or her age, sex, health condition, intellectual and physical development.

Statements and reports of domestic violence against children shall be accepted and reviewed per the [procedure](#) approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

2. If domestic violence against a child results in this child's inability to live with his or her parents, other legal representatives, for the time when causes and consequences of domestic violence are being eliminated, the child may be placed with the relatives, in the foster carer's family, centre for children's social and psychological rehabilitation, child protection service's shelter for children, other facilities regardless of their form of property and subordination with proper conditions for the child's residence, upbringing, education and rehabilitation in accordance with his or her needs.

3. Not only parents and other legal representatives of the child can protect their rights and interests, including refer to court, represent their rights and interests in the court, but also child's relatives (grandmother, grandfather, adult brother or sister), stepmother, stepfather, provided that they are not the child's perpetrators, and also the custody and guardianship agency.

4. When the court and/or custody and guardianship agency considers disputes concerning the role of a parent in child's upbringing, the child's place of residence, removal of the child from the family, deprivation and restoration of parental rights, visitation privileges for the child's mother or father, removal of the child from the person with whom the child is staying illegally or not based on the court judgement, the court must consider facts of domestic violence against the child or violence in his or her presence.

Article 23. Implementing programmes for victims

1. Actors responsible for implementing programmes for victims are local state administrations and local self-government authorities.

2. The actor responsible for implementing programmes for victims shall organise and ensure that such persons complete said programmes with their consent.

3. Programmes for victims shall be carried out by specialists who completed training, retraining, advanced training and represent actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence, as well as actors determined by [Article 17](#) of this Law in the manner prescribed by the central executive authority responsible for shaping the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence.

Section V

SPECIAL MEASURES TO COMBAT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Article 24. Special measures to combat domestic violence

1. Special measures to combat domestic violence include:

- 1) an emergency barring order against the perpetrator;
- 2) a restraining order against the perpetrator;
- 3) registering the perpetrator in the preventive measures record and holding preventive interviews;
- 4) referring the perpetrator to a correctional programme for perpetrators.

Article 25. Emergency barring order against the perpetrator

1. Authorised units of the National Police of Ukraine shall issue an emergency barring order against the perpetrator should there exist a direct threat to the victim's life and health in order to stop domestic violence, prevent its continuation or recurrence.

2. The emergency barring order may consist of the following measures:

- 1) the obligation to leave the victim's place of residence (stay);
- 2) the ban on entering the victim's place of residence (stay) and staying there;
- 3) the ban on any contacts with the victim.

3. When deciding on the issue of an emergency barring order, the priority shall be given to the victim's safety. The said requirement shall also apply to the shared place of residence (stay) of the victim and the perpetrator regardless of their property rights to the relevant residential premises.

The staff of the authorised unit of the National Police of Ukraine can, in the manner prescribed by law, use police coercion measures to evict the perpetrator from the residential premises provided that the emergency barring order requires from the perpetrator to leave the victim's place of residence (stay), and the former refuses to do so willingly.

4. The emergency barring order shall be issued upon the victim's request and at the initiative of the employee of the authorised unit of the National Police of Ukraine based on risk assessment results.

5. The emergency barring order shall be issued for the term up to 10 days.

6. The emergency barring order shall be serviced on the perpetrator and its copy – on the victim or their representative.

7. The effect of the emergency barring order shall be terminated should the court impose on the perpetrator an administrative penalty in the form of administrative arrest or a preventive measure in the form of detention in criminal proceedings.

8. The perpetrator against whom the emergency barring order has been issued requiring the perpetrator to leave the shared place of the residence (stay) must report his or her place of temporary residence to the authorised unit of the National Police of Ukraine at the place of violent act commission.

9. The person against whom the emergency barring order has been issued can appeal it in court per the standard procedure prescribed for appealing decisions, acts or omissions of the staff of the authorised units of the National Police of Ukraine.

10. The emergency barring order cannot contain measures stipulated by subparagraphs 1 and 2, paragraph 2 of this Article if the perpetrator is a person who has not reached 18 years of age at the time of the order issue and shares residence (temporary residence) with the victim.

11. The emergency barring order shall be issued in the [manner](#) approved by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.

Article 26. A restraining order against the perpetrator

1. The following individuals shall have the right to apply to the court for a restraining order against the perpetrator:

1) a victim or his or her representative;

2) where domestic violence is committed against a child – child's parents or other legal representatives, relatives (grandmother, grandfather, adult sister or brother), stepmother or stepfather, as well as the custody and guardianship agency;

3) where domestic violence is committed against a legally incapable person – a guardian, the custody and guardianship agency.

2. The restraining order shall determine one or more of the following measures that temporarily restrict perpetrator's rights or impose obligations on them:

1) prohibition to dwell in the place of shared residence (stay) with the victim;

2) elimination of obstacles in the use of the property that is the object of shared ownership right or personal private property of the victim;

3) restriction of communication with a child victim;

4) prohibition to approach within a certain distance the place of residence (stay), study, work, other places that the victim visits frequently;

5) prohibition to search for the victim personally and through third parties, if he/she is at his/her own will in a place unknown to the perpetrator, to harass him/her and in any way communicate with him/her;

6) prohibition of correspondence, telephone conversations with the victim or any contacts with the victim through other communication means in person and through third parties.

3. Decisions to issue a restraining order or refuse the issue of such restraining order must be made based on a risk assessment.

4. The restraining order shall be issued for a term of one to six months.

5. At the request of persons determined by paragraph 1 of this Article and based on the risk assessment, the court may extend a restraining order for a term not exceeding six months following the term established by a court decision pursuant to paragraph 4 of this Article.

6. The judge shall inform the authorised units of the National Police of Ukraine at the victim's place of residence (stay) about the issue of the restraining order to the perpetrator in order to register the latter in the preventive measures record, and also informs district, Kyiv and Sevastopol city district state administrations and executive authorities of rural, town, city, city district (if available) councils at the place of victim's residence (stay).

7. A restraining order may not contain measures that restrict the perpetrator's right to live or stay at the place of their permanent residence (stay) if the perpetrator is a person who has not reached 18 years of age as of the date of order issue.

8. The procedure for the issue of a restraining order by the court shall be determined by the [Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine](#).

9. The victim may demand from the perpetrator to reimburse their expenses on treatment, consultations or accommodation that is (was) rented to avoid domestic violence against him/her, as well as recurring expenses for their everyday life, support for children or other family members who are (were) dependent on the perpetrator pursuant to the legislation.

10. Should the criminal proceedings be initiated in relation to domestic violence, a list of measures for temporary restriction of the rights and imposition of certain obligations on the person who is suspected or accused of the criminal offence related to domestic violence or found guilty in its commission, as well as the procedure for the use of such measures shall be determined by the [Criminal Code of Ukraine](#) and the [Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine](#).

Article 27. Registering perpetrators in the preventive measures record and holding preventive interviews with them

1. The authorised unit of the National Police of Ukraine shall register the perpetrator in the preventive measures record from the moment when the fact of domestic violence committed by them is identified and for the term prescribed by law, and shall hold preventive interviews with them.

2. The perpetrator shall be automatically removed from the preventive measures record by the authorised unit of the National Police of Ukraine that initially registered them after the expiration of the established term unless otherwise prescribed by law.

3. [The procedure for registering perpetrators in the preventive measures record, holding preventive interviews and removing them from the preventing measures record](#) shall be approved by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.

Article 28. Implementing correctional programmes for perpetrators

1. Actors responsible for implementing correctional programmes for perpetrators are local state administrations and local self-government authorities.

2. Actors responsible for implementing correctional programmes for perpetrators shall organise and ensure that perpetrators complete such programmes.

3. Correctional programmes for child perpetrators shall be implemented with due account for age and psychological peculiarities of children.

4. To prevent repeated domestic violence and ensure the completion of the correctional programme for perpetrators, a child perpetrator may be temporarily placed with the relatives, a foster carer's family or in the children's facility regardless of its form of property and subordination with proper conditions for child's residence, upbringing, education and rehabilitation based on the child's needs.

5. Correctional programmes for perpetrators shall be implemented by specialists who completed relevant training.

6. The court may refer the perpetrator to complete a correctional programme for perpetrators lasting from three months to one year in cases stipulated by law.

7. The perpetrator must be able to visit the correctional programme for perpetrators willingly and at their own initiative.

8. Should the perpetrator fail to appear for the correctional programme for perpetrators or evade it without viable reason, actors responsible for the completion of such correctional

programmes for perpetrators shall, within three days, file a written report to the authorised unit of the National Police of Ukraine for the latter to take measures.

9. Bringing the perpetrator to justice for the failure to complete the correctional programme for perpetrators does not release them from the obligation to complete such programme.

10. If the perpetrator, including a child perpetrator, is criminally prosecuted, the court may oblige him/her to complete the probation programme as per [subparagraph 4](#), paragraph 2 of Article 76 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

Section VI

RESPONSIBILITY IN THE FIELD OF PREVENTING AND COMBATING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Article 29. Responsibility for the commission of domestic violence

1. The perpetrator who violated the requirements of special measures aimed at preventing domestic violence shall be held responsible under the law.

Article 30. Compensation of pecuniary and non-pecuniary damage resulting from domestic violence

1. Non-pecuniary damage shall be compensated to a person entitled to compensation of pecuniary and non-pecuniary damage resulting from domestic violence regardless of any pecuniary damage subject to compensation and as such shall not be related to the amount of the latter.

2. The procedure for compensating pecuniary and non-pecuniary damage resulting from domestic violence shall be determined by the [Civil Code of Ukraine](#) and other legislative acts.

Article 31. The responsibility of officials for failure to comply with the legislation on preventing and combating domestic violence.

1. Officials and officers found guilty of violating the legislation on preventing and combating domestic violence shall bear responsibility under the law.

2. The victim and the perpetrator shall be entitled to appeal decisions, acts or omissions on the part of actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence in the manner prescribed by the legislation.

Section VII

FUNDING OF MEASURES FOR PREVENTING AND COMBATING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Article 32. Funding for expenses related to preventing and combating domestic violence

1. Measures to prevent and combat domestic violence, provide help to victims, as well as set up and maintain the Unified Register of Cases of Domestic Violence and Gender-Based Violence shall be funded from the state and local budgets, by enterprises, institutions and organisations, trade unions, voluntary contributions from legal entities and natural persons, other sources not prohibited by law.

2. The activities of actors implementing measures to prevent and combat domestic violence with the municipal or state form of property shall be funded from the relevant budget and other sources not prohibited by law.

3. Maintenance of designated victim support services with a non-municipal and non-state form of property, support of the development of their physical infrastructure and their provision of social services shall be funded using the costs of their founders and other funds not prohibited by law, including on the terms of social services commissioning.

Section VIII CONTROL OVER THE COMPLIANCE WITH THE LEGISLATION ON PREVENTING AND COMBATING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Article 33. Oversight in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence

1. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine shall exercise parliamentary oversight over preventing and combating domestic violence within its remit and in the manner determined by the [Constitution of Ukraine](#).

2. Other state authorities shall exercise oversight over preventing and combating domestic violence within their remit and in the manner determined by the [Constitution](#) and laws of Ukraine.

Article 34. Public oversight over the compliance with the legislation on preventing and combating domestic violence

1. Subject to respecting the legal status of restricted information, public associations, members or authorised representatives of such associations can exercise public oversight over the implementation of measures and the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence.

2. Reports on the results of public oversight shall be brought to the attention of designated authorities in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence and considered by them when determining the priorities and major lines of the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence, as well as when elaborating relevant regional programmes.

Section IX FINAL PROVISIONS

1. This Law shall enter into force on the day following the day of its publication.

2. The [Law of Ukraine](#) “On Preventing Domestic Violence” (Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Rady Ukrainy, 2002, No. 10, p. 70 with subsequent amendments) shall be declared repealed.

3. The following legislative acts of Ukraine shall be amended:

1) in the [Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences](#) (Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Rady Ukrainy, USSR, 1984, Annex to No. 51, p. 1122):

add Article 39¹ that reads as follows:

“**Article 39**¹. Referring a person who committed domestic or gender-based violence to a correctional programme

In case of domestic or gender-based violence, when deciding on the sanction for an administrative offence, the court shall be entitled to simultaneously decide to refer a person who committed domestic or gender-based violence to a correctional programme for such individuals as stipulated by the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence” or the [Law of Ukraine](#) “On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men”;

[Article 173](#)² shall be amended to read as follows:

“Article 173². Commission of domestic violence, gender-based violence, non-compliance with the emergency barring order and failure to report the place of temporary stay

The commission of domestic violence, gender-based violence, i.e. intentional commission of any acts (acts or omissions) of physical, psychological or economic nature (use of violence that did not result in bodily injuries, threats, insults or harassment, deprivation of housing, food, clothing, other property or money that the victim is entitled to under the law) which resulted in or could have resulted in the damage to victim's physical or mental health, as well as failure to respect the emergency barring order by a person against whom it was issued or failure to report the place of temporary stay to the authorised units of the National Police of Ukraine should such order be issued –

shall be punishable by a fine ranging from ten to twenty tax-free minimum incomes or community service lasting from thirty to forty hours, or an administrative arrest for up to seven days.

The same acts, if committed by a person who during the year was punished by an administrative sanction for one of the violations stipulated by paragraph 1 of this Article, –

shall be punishable by a fine ranging from twenty to forty tax-free minimum incomes or community service lasting from forty to sixty hours, or an administrative arrest for up to fifteen days”;

2) in the [Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine](#) (Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Rady Ukrainy, 2017, No. 48, p. 436):

in [Article 128](#):

[paragraph nine](#) after the words “stipulated by this Code” shall be supplemented with words “including in cases related to the issue of the restraining order”;

[paragraph eleven](#) shall be amended to read as follows:

“11. The defendant, third party, or witness whose registered place of residence (stay), location or place of work is unknown, as well as the stakeholder in cases related to the issue of the restraining order, shall be summoned to court by means of the announcement on the official website of the Ukrainian judiciary which must be published no later than ten days and where a case related to the issue of the restraining order is considered – no later than 24 hours – prior to the court hearing. Upon the publication of the summons announcement, the person is considered notified of the date, time and place of the case hearing”;

[Section IV](#) shall be supplemented with Article 13 that reads as follows:

“Article 13. Court consideration of cases related to the restraining order issue and extension

Article 350¹. Jurisdiction

1. The application on the issue of a restraining order shall be filed to court at the place of residence (stay) of the domestic or gender-based violence victim, and if the said person stays at the facility that is part of general or designated victim support services – at the location of such facility.

Article 350². Persons that may act as applicants

1. The application for a restraining order may be filed by:

1) a person who suffered from domestic violence or their representative – in cases determined by the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”;

2) a person who suffered from gender-based violence or their representative – in cases determined by the [Law of Ukraine](#) “On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men”;

3) child's parents and other legal representatives, relatives (grandmother, grandfather, adult brother or sister), stepmother or stepfather, as well as the custody and guardianship agency in the interests of the child who suffered from domestic violence – in cases determined by the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”, or who suffered from gender-based violence – in cases determined by the [Law of Ukraine](#) “On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men”;

4) a guardian, custody and guardianship agency in the interests of the legally incapable person who suffered from domestic violence – in cases determined by the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”, or who suffered from gender-based violence – in cases determined by the [Law of Ukraine](#) “On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men”.

Article 350³. Stakeholders in cases related to the issue of the restraining order

1. Stakeholders in cases related to the issue of the restraining order are individuals against whom the application for a restraining order was filed.

2. Stakeholders may also include other individuals whose rights and interests are affected by the application for a restraining order, as well as state authorities and local self-government authorities within their remit.

Article 350⁴. Content of the application

1. The application for a restraining order shall specify:

1) the name of the court where the application is being filed;

2) name (surname, first name and patronymic) of the applicant and the stakeholder, their place of residence or stay, zip code, known numbers of communication means and emails if the application is submitted by a person specified in subparagraphs 3 and 4, paragraph 1 of Article 350² of this Code – the procedural status of the applicant specifying his/her name (surname, first name and patronymic), place of residence or stay, zip code, known numbers of communication means and emails, as well as the name (surname, first name and patronymic) of the child or legally incapable person in whose interests the application is being filed, place of their residence or stay, zip code, known numbers of communication means and emails (if any);

3) circumstances indicating the need for the court to issue a restraining order and evidence confirming them (if any).

2. Where the evidence stipulated by subparagraph 3, paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be provided, the request for evidence shall be attached to the application.

Article 350⁵. Case consideration

1. The case related to the issue of a restraining order shall be considered by the court in the presence of the applicant and stakeholders. If the applicant's participation poses a threat of further discrimination or violence against him/her, the case may be heard without his/her participation.

Default in the appearance of duly notified stakeholders shall not preclude consideration of the case related to the issue of the restraining order.

2. The court shall consider the case on the issue of the restraining order no later than 72 hours following the receipt by the court of a relevant application for the restraining order.

3. Court fees related to the case on the issue of a restrictive order shall be borne by the state.

Article 350⁶. Court judgment

1. Having considered a case on the issue of a restraining order, the court shall decide to satisfy the application or to dismiss it.

2. Where the application is satisfied, the court shall issue a restraining order in the form of one or more measures that temporarily restrict the rights of a perpetrator of domestic or gender-based violence as stipulated by the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence” or the [Law of Ukraine](#) “On Ensuring Equal Rights for Women and Men” for a period of one to six months.

3. A restraining order issued by the court against a person who at the time of court judgment has not reached 18 years of age cannot restrict this person's right to live (stay) at the place of their permanent residence (stay).

4. Court judgment on the issue of a restraining order is subject to immediate execution, and its appeal shall not suspend its execution.

Article 350⁷. Extension of the restraining order

1. Upon the application of individuals specified in Article 350² of this Code, a restraining order may be extended for a term not exceeding six months after the expiration of the term ordered by the court judgment under paragraph 2 Article 350⁶ of this Code.

Article 350⁸. Service of the court judgment, notice of the issue or extension of the restraining order

1. Copies of the full court judgment shall be served on parties to the case who were present at the court hearing immediately after the announcement of such a judgment. A copy of the court judgment shall be forwarded to the parties to the case who was not present at the court hearing by registered mail with a returned receipt immediately, but no later than on the day following the day the judgment was adopted.

2. In order to register the person against whom the restraining order has been issued or extended, in the preventive measures record, the court shall notify the authorized units of the National Police of Ukraine at the applicant's place of residence (stay), as well as district, Kyiv and Sevastopol city district state administrations and executive authorities of rural, town, city, city district councils at the applicant's place of residence (stay) about the issue or extension of a restraining order no later than on the day following the day when the judgment was adopted”;

in [Article 430](#):

[paragraph 1](#) shall be supplemented with subparagraph 10 that reads as follows:

“10) issue or extension of the restraining order”;

3) in the [Law of Ukraine “On Protection of Childhood”](#) (Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Rady Ukrainy, 2001, No. 30, p. 142 with subsequent amendments):

in [Article 1](#):

after subparagraph 4, add a new subparagraph that reads as follows:

Unofficial translation

“child abuse means any forms of physical, psychological, sexual or economic violence against a child, including domestic violence and any illegal agreements involving a child, in particular, recruiting, moving, hiding, delivery or receipt of the child committed for the purpose of exploitation using deception, blackmail or vulnerable condition of the child”;

In this regard, subparagraphs five to twenty shall be deemed subparagraphs six to twenty-one respectively;

in subparagraph ten, words “violence and ill-treatment in the family” shall be replaced with words “ill-treatment, including domestic violence”;

in [Article 10](#):

[subparagraph 2](#) of paragraph 3 shall be amended to read as follows:

“all forms of domestic violence and other manifestations of ill-treatment of a child, exploitation, including sexual abuse, notably committed by parents or people substituting them”;

[paragraph 3](#) after the words “centres for social services for family, children and youth” shall be supplemented with the words “call centres for preventing domestic violence, gender-based violence and violence against children”;

[paragraph 4](#) after the words “centres for social services for families, children and youth” shall be supplemented with the words “call centre for preventing and combating domestic violence, gender-based violence and violence against children”;

in [paragraph 6](#), the words “ill-treatment and harassment of children within the family and outside it shall be substituted by the words “domestic violence and other manifestations of ill-treatment” of a child;

[paragraph 2](#) of Article 23¹ shall be supplemented with a sentence that reads as follows: “Actors carrying out social work with families, children and youth shall ensure the maintenance of the record of children in dire life circumstances”;

{Subparagraph 4, paragraph 3 of Section IX lost effect pursuant to Law [No. 2671–VIII dated 17 January 2019](#)}

5) in the [Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men”](#) (Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Rady Ukrainy, 2005, No. 52, p. 561; 2013, No. 15, p. 97; 2014, No. 27, p. 915):

in Article 1:

subparagraphs 4 and 5 shall read as follows:

“gender-based discrimination is a situation where a person and/or group of persons, on the grounds of their gender identity, which were, are or may be real or perceived, face any forms of restrictions in the recognition, exercise and use of their rights and freedoms or privileges established by the [Law of Ukraine “On the Principles of Prevention and Combating Discrimination in Ukraine”](#), except cases when such restrictions or privileges have a legitimate objectively justified goal with the ways to achieve it appropriate and necessary;

positive actions are designated temporary measures with a legitimate objectively justified goal aimed at eliminating legal or actual inequality in the opportunities for women and men to exercise their rights and freedoms as determined by the [Constitution](#) and laws of Ukraine”;

after subparagraph six, add eleven new subparagraphs that read as follows:

Unofficial translation

“gender-based violence are acts aimed against individuals on the grounds of their gender or common customs or traditions (stereotypical perceptions of social functions (state, obligations, etc.) of women and men) or acts that are predominantly related to individuals of a certain gender or affect them disproportionately by causing physical, sexual, psychological or economic damage or suffering, including threats of such acts, in public or private life;

a gender-based violence victim (hereinafter referred to as the victim) is a person who suffered from gender-based violence;

a child victim of gender-based violence is a person who has not reached 18 years of age and suffered from gender-based violence or became a witness of such violence;

a perpetrator is a person who committed gender-based violence;

a child perpetrator is a person who has not reached 18 years of age and committed gender-based violence;

preventing gender-based violence is a system of measures implemented by executive authorities, local self-government authorities, enterprises, institutions and organisations, as well as citizens of Ukraine, foreigners and stateless citizens legally staying in Ukraine that is aimed at raising society's awareness about gender-based violence, its causes and consequences, shaping intolerant attitude to gender-based violence, eradicating discriminatory perceptions about social roles and obligations of women and men, as well as any customs and traditions that are based on them;

combating gender-based violence is a system of measures implemented by executive authorities, local self-government authorities, enterprises, institutions and organisations, as well as citizens of Ukraine, foreigners and stateless citizens legally staying in Ukraine that are aimed at stopping gender-based violence, providing help and ensuring the protection of victims and their compensation for caused damage, as well as adequate investigation of gender-based violence incidents, bringing perpetrators to justice and changing their behaviour;

risk assessment is the evaluation of the likelihood that gender-based violence will be continued or repeated, or lead to grave or especially grave consequences or even death of the victim;

a programme for victims is a set of measures aimed at eliminating emotional dependence, lack of self-confidence and forming in the victim an ability to defend their dignity and protect their rights, including with the help of authorised state authorities, local self-government authorities;

a correctional programme for perpetrators is a set of measures developed based on the risk assessment and aimed at changing perpetrator's violent behaviour and shaping their new non-aggressive psychological, behavioural model, responsible attitude to their actions and their consequences, at eradicating discriminating perceptions about social roles and obligations of women and men;

a restraining order against a perpetrator is a judicially prescribed measure that temporarily restricts rights or imposes obligations on the perpetrator and is aimed at ensuring the victim's safety”;

In this regard, subparagraphs seven and eight shall be deemed subparagraphs eighteen and nineteen;

In Article 3 after subparagraph four, a new subparagraph shall be added that reads as follows:

“preventing and combating gender-based violence, including all manifestations of violence against women”;

Unofficial translation

In this regard, subparagraphs five to nine shall be deemed subparagraphs six to ten respectively;

in paragraph 1 of Article 5, the words “disaggregating them by gender” shall be replaced with the words “as well as on gender-based violence that is representative and comparable, disaggregated by gender and collected on a continuous basis”;

in Article 7:

subparagraph seven of paragraph 1 shall be amended to read as follows:

“public associations”;

in paragraph 2, the words “associations of citizens” shall be replaced with the words “public associations”;

add Article 7¹ that reads as follows:

“**Article 7¹.** Actors implementing measures to prevent and combat gender-based violence

Actors taking measures to prevent and combat gender-based violence are:

a designated central executive authority responsible for ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men;

executive authorities, including authorised units of the National Police of Ukraine, local state administrations (including their structural units for family matters, child protection services, education authorities, healthcare facilities, etc.);

local self-government authorities (including executive authorities of rural, town, city, city district (if available) councils and their structural units for family matters, child protection services, education authorities, healthcare facilities, etc.);

centres providing free secondary legal aid;

courts;

prosecutor's offices;

general and designated victim support services;

citizens of Ukraine, foreigners and stateless citizens legally staying in Ukraine.

General victim support services include institutions that, inter alia, provide assistance to victims (centres of social services for families, children and youth, shelters for children, centres for social and psychological rehabilitation of children, social and rehabilitation centres (children's communities), centres of social and psychological assistance, territorial centres for social servicing (providing social services, etc.).

Designated victim support services include shelters for victims, centres for medical and social rehabilitation of victims, a call centre for preventing and combating domestic violence, gender-based violence and violence against children, mobile teams for social and psychological assistance to victims and persons who suffered from domestic violence; facilities and institutions designed solely for victims and persons who suffered from domestic violence.

Actors implementing measures to prevent and combat gender-based violence shall ensure generation and entry of data into the Unified State Register of Cases of Domestic Violence and Gender-Based Violence pursuant to Article 16 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”.

Unofficial translation

Enterprises, institutions and organisations regardless of their form of property, public associations and foreign non-governmental organisations, individual entrepreneurs that meet the criteria for activities of actors providing social services, as well as natural persons providing social services, including child care services, may be involved in the implementation of measures to prevent and combat gender-based violence, in particular, identify facts of gender-based violence, provide assistance and protection to victims”;

in Article 9:

subparagraph 3 shall be amended to read as follows:

“considers reports on the incidents of gender-based discrimination and gender-based violence”;

subparagraph 4 shall be supplemented with the words “and gender-based violence”;

in Article 10:

subparagraphs 3 and 5 after the word “equality” shall be supplemented with the words “preventing and combating gender-based violence”;

subparagraph 4 shall be supplemented with the words “preventing and combating gender-based violence”;

in Article 11:

subparagraph 2 shall be supplemented with the words “in the field of preventing and combating gender-based violence”;

in subparagraph 3, remove the word “central” and add the words “coordinating the activities of actors implementing measures to prevent and combat gender-based violence”;

subparagraph 4 shall be supplemented with the words “in the field of preventing and combating gender-based violence”;

subparagraph 5 after the word “men” shall be supplemented with the words “and changing social and cultural behavioural models based on discriminatory perceptions of social roles and obligations of women and men”;

subparagraph 6 shall be supplemented with the words “and in the field of preventing and combating gender-based violence”;

subparagraph 8 shall be supplemented with the words “preventing and combating gender-based violence, as well as coordinating the training of specialists implementing measures to prevent and combat gender-based violence”;

subparagraphs 9 and 10 shall be supplemented with the words “and in the field of preventing and combating gender-based violence”;

after subparagraph 11, add five new subparagraphs that read as follows:

“monitors the efficiency of measures in the field of preventing and combating gender-based violence, as well as their impact on various social groups and practical help to actors implementing measures to prevent and combat gender-based violence;

ensures the development and approval of model correctional programmes for perpetrators and methodological guidelines on their completion;

Unofficial translation

approves standards for social services to victims and the methodology of identifying territorial community needs in setting up designated victim support services;

ensures the development and approval of model programmes for victims and methodological guidelines on their completion;

oversees the generation and maintenance of the Unified Register of Cases of Domestic Violence and Gender-Based Violence (in the context of preventing and combating gender-based violence), ensure the collection and dissemination of information on gender-based violence under the law”.

In this regard, subparagraphs twelve to sixteen shall be deemed subparagraphs seventeen to twenty-one respectively;

subparagraph eighteen shall be supplemented with the words “and in the field of preventing and combating gender-based violence”;

subparagraph nineteen shall be removed;

in subparagraph twenty after the words “maintains”, add the words “in the manner prescribed by law”, and after the words “gender-based discrimination and”, add the words “gender-based violence”;

subparagraph twenty-one shall be supplemented with the words “preventing and combating gender-based violence”;

in Article 12:

after the word “men”, the name shall be supplemented with the words “preventing and combating gender-based violence”;

in paragraph one:

add the words “preventing and combating gender-based violence” to subparagraph two;

add the words “preventing and combating gender-based violence” to subparagraphs three, six and eight;

in subparagraph seven, replace the words “associations of citizens” with the words “public associations and foreign non-governmental organisations”, and add the words “preventing and combating gender-based violence” after the word “men”;

after subparagraph eight, add two new subparagraphs that read as follows:

“gather and disseminate information on gender-based violence, as well as general and designated victim support services;

participate in the training of specialists in the field of exercising equal rights and opportunities for women and men, preventing and combating gender-based violence”.

In this regard, subparagraphs nine to eleven shall be deemed subparagraphs eleven to thirteen respectively;

paragraph two after the words “In executive authorities” shall be supplemented with the words “and local self-government authorities”, and words “preventing and combating gender-based violence” shall be added after the word “men”;

Unofficial translation

paragraph four shall be supplemented with the words “and local self-government authorities” after the words “Executive authorities”, and words “preventing and combating gender-based violence” shall be added after the word “men”;

paragraph five shall be amended to read as follows:

“To coordinate the activities of actors implementing measures to prevent and combat gender-based violence, as well ensure the implementation of such measures, responsible structural units shall be determined in local state administrations, while in rural, town, city and city district (if available) councils – responsible executive authorities shall be determined”;

in Article 13:

after the words “women and men”, the words “preventing and combating gender-based violence” shall be added in the name and subparagraph one;

after subparagraph three, add a new subparagraph that reads as follows:

“coordination of measures for preventing and combating gender-based violence and monitoring their implementation at the local level”.

In this regard, subparagraphs four to ten shall be deemed subparagraphs five to eleven respectively;

in subparagraph five, replace the words “associations of citizens” with the words “public associations and foreign non-governmental organisations”, and add the words “situations in the field of preventing and combating gender-based violence” after the words “women and men”;

subparagraph nine shall be amended to read as follows:

“review and analysis of citizen requests related to ensuring equal rights and opportunities for woman and men, as well as concerning gender-based violence, the study of its causes and reporting them to the law enforcement agencies pursuant to the law”;

add to subparagraph ten the words “aimed at the development of relevant skills when fulfilling functions and objectives in this field, helping and protecting victims”;

add Articles 13¹ and 13² that read as follows:

“Article 13¹. Powers of centres providing free secondary legal aid in the field of preventing and combating gender-based violence

Centres providing free secondary legal aid shall ensure the provision of free secondary legal aid to victims in the manner prescribed by the [Law of Ukraine](#) “On Free Legal Aid”, including by general and designated victim support services.

Article 13². Article 14. Powers of general and designated victim support services

The remit of general and designated victim support services is to:

accept and consider reports from victims or their representatives on the receipt of aid, including social services for persons in dire life circumstances;

notify executive authorities and local self-government authorities about identified facts of gender-based violence provided there is voluntary informed consent of the victims, save for cases when violence was committed against children and legally incapable persons or facts of criminal violence were identified where such consent is not required; where the fact of gender-based violence against children is identified, the child protection services and authorised units of the National Police of Ukraine must be notified no later than within one day;

assess the victims' needs;

provide victims with comprehensive and exhaustive information on their rights and possibilities to obtain effective help;

within the scope of their remit, provide victims with free social services, medical, social and psychological care, facilitate the provision of legal aid, provide temporary shelter for such persons and children in the manner stipulated by the legislation;

inform local state administrations and local self-government authorities about persons who received such help and its results in the manner prescribed by law.

Designated victim support services (except the call centre for preventing and combating domestic violence, gender-based violence and violence against children) shall be set up by local executive authorities and local self-government authorities under the law and shall operate based on model regulations on designated victim support services as approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

The call centre for preventing and combating domestic violence, gender-based violence and violence against children shall be set up by the central executive authority responsible for shaping the state policy on preventing and combating domestic violence, managed by it and operate under regulations approved by this authority.

The call centre for preventing and combating domestic violence, gender-based violence and violence against children is a public institution with territorial units in all regions of Ukraine”;

in Article 14:

the name and paragraph one shall be amended to read as follows:

“**Article 14.** Rights of public associations and foreign non-governmental organisations in ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men, preventing and combating gender-based violence

Public associations and foreign non-governmental organisations can”;

add words “preventing and combating gender-based violence” to subparagraphs two, five and six;

subparagraph six, paragraph two of Article 17 shall be supplemented with words “and protection from” after the word “prevention”, and with the words “and other manifestations of gender-based violence” after the word “harassment”;

in section V:

add words “and in the mass media” to the name;

in Article 21:

in paragraph two:

add words “and aimed at shaping non-violent behavioural models, caring attitude to victims, respect for human dignity and sexual integrity” to subparagraph three;

in subparagraph four, add the words “non-violent behaviour, mutual respect and” after the words “gender equality”, and the words “between women and men” after the word “obligations”;

paragraph three shall be supplemented with the words “preventing and combating gender-based violence”;

in paragraph four, after the words “women and men”, the words “preventing and combating gender-based violence” shall be added;

add Article 21¹ that reads as follows:

“**Article 21**¹. Ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men in the activities of mass media

Under the law, mass media shall help to prevent:

gender-based discrimination and gender-based violence;

dissemination of materials reproduction or strengthening of discriminating perceptions about social roles and obligations of women and men, approving or provoking gender-based discrimination or gender-based violence, including sexual violence.

Mass media may approve codes of conduct and other corporate standards aimed at preventing gender-based violence, including all forms of violence against women, and fostering respect to the dignity of every human being regardless of their gender”;

add Section V¹ that reads as follows:

“Section V¹

PREVENTING AND COMBATING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Article 21². Preventing gender-based violence

Measures to prevent gender-based violence shall be taken in the following areas:

study of the situation and collection of data on the facts of gender-based violence;

sectoral and intersectoral research of the state, causes and preconditions of gender-based violence incidence, as well as the efficiency of the legislation on preventing and combating such violence, practices of its application;

conducting awareness-raising campaigns on manifestations of gender-based violence, its consequences, including for children;

holding awareness-raising events on preventing and combating gender-based violence, including against children, in educational institutions;

involving mass media in the conduct of awareness-raising campaigns aimed at fulfilling objectives in the field of preventing and combating gender-based violence;

arranging and holding joint and designated training sessions and workshops for specialists working in the field of preventing and combating gender-based violence, as well as for law enforcement and court staff;

organising and implementing programmes for persons who committed gender-based violence, including sexual violence, in the manner prescribed by law.

Actors implementing measures to prevent and combat gender-based violence shall consider its disproportional impact on women and men, including on persons with disabilities, pregnant women, legally incapable people, the elderly, the need to support and protect victims of gender-based violence, as well as consequences of such violence resulting in the violation of human rights and gender-based discrimination.

Any measures to prevent gender-based violence shall be taken without the discrimination on any grounds.

Citizens of Ukraine, foreigners or stateless persons legally staying in Ukraine who came to know about the commission of gender-based violence are obliged to immediately report it to local state administrations, local self-government authorities, authorised units of the National Police of Ukraine or the call centre for preventing and combating domestic violence, gender-based violence and violence against children.

Article 21³. Helping and protecting victims

Within their remit, actors implementing measures to prevent and combat gender-based violence shall ensure help and protection of the victims of such violence.

Help and protection shall be provided to victims in the following domains:

providing the victims with information on their rights and possibilities to exercise them in a language that the victim understands or with the help of an interpreter or third party who knows the language that the victim understands;

ensuring victims' access to designated victim support services and social services they provide;

providing, if needed, a temporary shelter for safe accommodation of victims, especially women with children;

ensuring victims' access to justice and other legal protection mechanisms, including by providing free legal aid in the manner prescribed by the [Law of Ukraine](#) “On Free Legal Aid”;

setting up a free 24/7 call centre for preventing and combating domestic violence, gender-based violence and violence against children in order to ensure immediate response by the authorised units of the National Police of Ukraine, other state authorities and local self-government authorities specified by this Law to gender-based violence incidents, giving advice to callers on the issues related to gender-based violence anonymously or with due respect for personal data confidentiality and protection;

providing qualified advice in cases of gender-based violence with respect for the legal status of restricted information.

Help shall be provided to victims at the place of their referral.

Help to the victims shall not depend on their referral to law enforcement agencies or the court and on their participation in the criminal or civil proceedings.

Article 21⁴. Victims' rights

Victims shall be entitled to:

efficient, effective and immediate protection in case of violence, prevention of repeated violent incidents;

refer personally or through their representative to actors implementing measures to prevent and combat gender-based violence;

receive complete and exhaustive information from actors implementing measures to prevent and combat gender-based violence concerning their rights, measures and social services available to them;

free medical, social and psychological help, other social services pursuant to law;

free legal aid provided in the manner prescribed by the [Law of Ukraine](#) “On Free Legal Aid”;

respect for honour and dignity, careful and humane attitude on the part of actors implementing measures to prevent and combat gender-based violence;

privacy of their personal information that became known during the work with such persons;

refer to the court with an application for a restraining order against the perpetrator in the manner prescribed by law;

other rights stipulated by the legislation on preventing and combating gender-based violence.

Article 21^s. A restraining order against the perpetrator

A victim or his/her representative, and in the event of gender-based violence against a child – child's parents or other legal representatives, relatives (grandmother, grandfather, adult brother or sister), stepmother or stepfather, as well as the custody and guardianship agency – shall be entitled to file an application to the court for the issue of a restraining order against the perpetrator.

The restraining order shall prescribe one or more of the following measures that temporarily restrict perpetrator's rights or impose obligations on them:

prohibition to dwell in the place of shared residence (stay) with the victim;

elimination of obstacles in the use of the property that is the object of the shared ownership right or personal private property of the victim;

restriction of communication with the child victim;

prohibition to approach within a certain distance the place of residence (stay), study, work, other places that the victim visits frequently;

prohibition to search for the victim personally and through third parties, if he/she is at his/her own will in a place unknown to the perpetrator, to harass him/her and in any way communicate with him/her;

prohibition of correspondence, telephone conversations with the victim or any contacts with the victim through other communication means in person and through third parties.

Decisions to issue a restraining order or refuse the issue of such a restraining order must be made based on a risk assessment.

The restraining order shall be issued for a term of one to six months.

At the request of persons determined by paragraph 1 of this Article and based on the risk assessment, the court may extend a restraining order for a term not exceeding six months following the term established by a court decision pursuant to paragraph 4 of this Article.

The judge shall inform the authorised units of the National Police of Ukraine at the victim's place of residence (stay) about the service of the restraining order on the perpetrator in order to register the latter in the preventive measures record, and shall also inform district, Kyiv and Sevastopol city district state administrations and executive authorities of rural, town, city, city district (if available) councils at the place of victim's residence (stay).

A restraining order may not contain measures that restrict the perpetrator's right to live or stay at the place of their permanent residence (stay) if the perpetrator is a person who has not reached 18 years of age as of the date of order issue.

The procedure for the issue of a restraining order by the court shall be determined by the [Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine](#).

The victim may demand from the perpetrator to reimburse their expenses on treatment, consultations or accommodation that is (was) rented to avoid domestic violence against him/her, as well as recurring expenses for their everyday life, support for children or other family members who are (were) dependent on the perpetrator pursuant to the legislation.

Should the criminal proceedings be initiated in relation to gender-based violence, a list of measures that temporarily restrict the rights and impose certain obligations on the person who is suspected or accused of the criminal offence related to domestic violence or found guilty in its commission, as well as the procedure for the use of such measures shall be determined by the [Criminal Code of Ukraine](#) and the [Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine](#).

Article 21⁶. Registering perpetrators in the preventive measures record and holding preventive interviews with them

The authorised unit of the National Police of Ukraine shall register the perpetrator in the preventive measures record for a term prescribed by the law and shall hold preventive interviews with such person.

The procedure for registering perpetrators in the preventive measures record, holding preventive interviews and removing them from the preventive measures record shall be approved by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.

Article 21⁷. Cooperation between actors implementing measures to prevent and combat gender-based violence

The cooperation between actors taking measures to prevent and combat gender-based violence requires:

mutual reporting, no later than within one day, about identified facts of gender-based violence while respecting the legal status of restricted information;

responding to gender-based violence incidents within the scope of their competencies and considering the assessment of risks threatening the victim;

coordinating various actors' response to gender-based violence cases and providing effective help to victims;

developing and implementing correctional programmes for perpetrators within the scope of their remit;

developing programmes for preventing and combating gender-based violence within the scope of their remit;

arranging activities in the field of preventing and combating gender-based violence within the scope of their remit;

exchanging experience in the field of preventing and combating gender-based violence;

coordinated interagency training of specialists that represent actors implementing measures to prevent and combat gender-based violence;

monitoring of the compliance with the legislation on preventing and combating gender-based violence by actors implementing measures to prevent and combat gender-based violence, making proposals on enhancing the legislation and practices of its application.

The procedure for cooperation between actors implementing measures to prevent and combat gender-based violence shall be approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

Actors implementing measures to prevent and combat gender-based violence shall specifically report to the designated central executive authority responsible for ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men about the results of exercising powers in the field of preventing and combating gender-based violence in the manner determined by the designated central executive authority responsible for ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men.

Article 21^{*}. Implementing correctional programmes for perpetrators

Actors responsible for implementing correctional programmes for perpetrators are local state administrations and local self-government authorities.

The actor responsible for implementing correctional programmes for perpetrators shall organise and ensure that perpetrators complete such programmes.

Correctional programmes for child perpetrators shall be implemented with due account for age and psychological peculiarities of children.

To prevent repeated gender-based violence and ensure the completion of the correctional programme for perpetrators, a child perpetrator may be temporarily placed with the relatives, a foster carer's family or the children's facility regardless of its form of property and subordination with proper conditions for child's residence, upbringing, education and rehabilitation based on the child's needs.

Correctional programmes for perpetrators shall be implemented by specialists who completed relevant training.

The court may refer the perpetrator to complete a correctional programme for perpetrators lasting from three months to one year in cases stipulated by law.

The perpetrator must be able to visit the correctional programme for perpetrators willingly and at their own initiative.

Should the perpetrator fail to appear for the correctional programme for perpetrators or evade it without viable reason, actors responsible for the completion of such correctional programmes for perpetrators shall, within three days, file a written report to the authorised unit of the National Police of Ukraine for the latter to take relevant measures.

Bringing the perpetrator to justice for the failure to complete the correctional programme for perpetrators does not release them from the obligation to complete such programme.

If the perpetrator, including a child perpetrator, is criminally prosecuted, the court may oblige him/her to complete the probation programme as per [subparagraph 4](#), paragraph 2 of Article 76 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine”;

in Article 22:

add the words “gender-based violence” to the name;

in paragraph one, add the words “or suffered from gender-based violence” after the word “harassment”;

in paragraph two, remove the words “of any gender”, and the words “equality of rights and opportunities for women and men” replace with the words “rights guaranteed by the [United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women](#)”;

in Article 23:

add the words “gender-based violence” to the name;

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in paragraph one, words “on the grounds of gender or sexual harassment” shall be replaced with the words “on the grounds of gender, sexual harassment or other gender-based violent acts”;

in paragraph two, the words “on the grounds of gender or sexual harassment shall be determined by the [Civil Code of Ukraine](#) and other laws” shall be replaced with the words “on the grounds of gender or sexual harassment or other gender-based violent acts shall be determined by law”;

6) in the [Law of Ukraine “On Social Work with Families, Children and Youth”](#) (Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Rady Ukrainy, 2009, No. 23, p. 284; 2012, Nos. 19–20, p. 173; 2014, Nos. 6–7, p. 80; 2016, No. 4, p. 44, No. 43, p.736):

in subparagraph eleven of Article 7, the words “cruelty and violence” shall be replaced with the words “cruelty, violence, including domestic violence”;

in subparagraph two of Article 9, the words “violence in the family” shall be replaced with the words “domestic violence”;

in subparagraph three, paragraph one of Article 10, the words “including domestic violence” shall be added after the word “violence”;

in subparagraph four, paragraph three of Article 11, the words “violence in the family” shall be replaced with the words “domestic violence”;

7) in [paragraph one](#) of Article 14 of the Law of Ukraine “On Free Legal Aid” (Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Rady Ukrainy, 2011, No. 51, p. 577; 2013, No. 21, p. 208; 2015, Nos. 2–3, p. 12; 2016, No. 10, p. 99, No. 27, p. 521; 2017, Nos. 7–8, p. 50):

[subparagraph 2](#) shall be amended to read as follows:

“2) children, including orphaned children, children deprived of parental care, children in dire life circumstances, children who suffered from hostilities or armed conflict – to all types of legal services stipulated by paragraph two of Article 13 of this Law”;

add paragraph 13 that reads as follows:

“13) persons who suffered from domestic violence or gender-based violence – to all types of legal services stipulated by paragraph two of Article 13 of this Law”;

8) in [paragraph two](#) of Article 3 of the Law of Ukraine “On Court Fees” (Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Rady Ukrainy, 2012, No. 14, p. 87; 2014, No. 12, p. 178; 2015, No. 33, p. 323, No. 45, p. 408):

add paragraph 12¹ that reads as follows:

“12¹) application for a restraining order”;

[subparagraph 14](#) shall be amended to read as follows:

“14) application, petitions of appeal and cassation in relation to the protection of the rights of minors or underaged persons”;

9) in [subparagraph 18](#), paragraph one of Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine “On the National Police” (Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Rady Ukrainy, 2015, Nos. 40–41, p. 379), the words “stopping violence in the family” shall be replaced with the words “combating domestic or gender-based violence”.

4. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine shall, within six months since the entry into force by this Law:

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bring its regulations in line with this Law;

ensure that ministries and other central executive authorities bring their regulations in line with this Law.

President of Ukraine	P. POROSHENKO
the city of Kyiv 7 December 2017 No. 2229–VIII	