

**Group of Experts on Action against Violence
against Women and Domestic Violence
(GREVIO)**

COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

**Report submitted by Ukraine
pursuant to Article 68, paragraph 1
of the Council of Europe Convention
on preventing and combating violence
against women and domestic violence
(Baseline Report)**

Received by GREVIO on 3 July 2023

GREVIO/Inf(2023)12

Published on 4 July 2023

Table of contents

I. Introduction	4
II. Integrated policies and data collection.....	8
III. Prevention.....	15
IV. Protection and support	21
V. Substantive law	28
VI. Investigation, prosecution and procedural law and protective measures	39
VII. Migration and asylum	47
APPENDIX.....	50
Table 1: Initial training (education or professional training).....	50
Table 2: In-service training.....	50

Secretariat of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence
against Women and Domestic Violence (GREVIO and Committee of the Parties)
Council of Europe
F-67075 Strasbourg Cedex
France
www.coe.int/conventionviolence

I. Introduction

Parties are requested to use this questionnaire as a basis for preparing their report on legislative and other measures giving effect to the provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (hereafter “the Convention”), as provided for under its Article 68, paragraph 1. All legal provisions cited refer to the articles of the Convention unless otherwise specified. For further guidance on the meaning of any of the questions, the drafters of the report are invited to consult the text of the [Convention](#) and its [Explanatory Report](#).

Unless otherwise indicated, all requests for data and information apply to the years 2017 and 2018¹. All financial data should be provided in euros. Any available administrative and judicial data requested in the present questionnaire should be disaggregated by sex, age and type of violence as well as the relationship of the perpetrator to the victim, geographical location and any other factors deemed relevant, for example disability.

A. General Principles of the Convention

Throughout the preparation of their reports, Parties are invited to bear in mind the general principles set out in Chapter I of the Convention; principles which apply to all substantive articles contained in Chapters II to VII.

- It is a *fundamental human right* for everyone, particularly women, to live a life free from violence in both the public and the private sphere.
- The principle of *equality between women and men* must be embodied in the constitution or other appropriate legislation and effectively realised in practice.
- *Discrimination against women* must be prohibited, including through the use of sanctions, where appropriate, and laws and practices which discriminate against women must be abolished.
- The Convention must be implemented *without discrimination on any ground* and the potential for, and effects of, multiple discrimination should be borne in mind.
- *Special measures* which are necessary to prevent and protect women from gender-based violence are not considered as discrimination.
- The Parties must include a *gender perspective* in the implementation and the evaluation of the impact of the Convention and implement policies promoting equality between women and men and the empowerment of women.

According to Article 3 of the Constitution of Ukraine, the human being, his or her life and health, honour and dignity, inviolability and security are recognised in Ukraine as the highest social value. Human rights and freedoms and their guarantees determine the essence and orientation of the activity of the State. The State is answerable to the individual for its activity. To affirm and ensure human rights and freedoms is the main duty of the State. All people are free and equal in their dignity and rights. Human rights and freedoms are inalienable and inviolable (Article 21 of the Constitution of Ukraine). It is prescribed by Article 24 of the Constitution of Ukraine that citizens have equal constitutional rights and freedoms and are equal before the law. There shall be no privileges or restrictions based on race, colour of skin, political, religious and other beliefs, sex, ethnic and social origin, property status, place of residence, linguistic or other characteristics. Equality of the rights of women and men is

¹ Requests for data and information will always apply to the two complete calendar years prior to receiving the questionnaire.

ensured: by providing women with opportunities equal to those of men, in public and political, and cultural activity, in obtaining education and in professional training, in work and its remuneration; by special measures for the protection of work and health of women; by establishing pension privileges, by creating conditions that allow women to combine work and motherhood; by legal protection, material and moral support of motherhood and childhood, including the provision of paid leaves and other privileges to pregnant women and mothers. It should be emphasised that the norms of the Constitution of Ukraine are norms of direct effect. Appeals to the court in defence of the constitutional rights and freedoms of the individual and citizen directly on the grounds of the Constitution of Ukraine are guaranteed (Paragraph 3 of Article 8 of the Constitution of Ukraine).

The organisational and legal framework for preventing and combating discrimination, ensuring equal opportunities for exercise of human and civil rights and freedoms shall be regulated by the Law of Ukraine "On the Fundamentals of Preventing and Combating Discrimination in Ukraine" (hereinafter the "Law"). According to the Law, discrimination shall mean the situation in which a person and/or a group of persons based on race, colour of skin, political, religious and other beliefs, sex, age, disability, ethnic and social origin, citizenship, marital and property status, place of residence, linguistic or other characteristics, which have been and can be actual or alleged, suffers restriction in recognition, exercise or use of rights or freedoms in any form prescribed by this Law except when such restriction is of lawful and reasonably justified purpose with proper and necessary means of achievement. The legislation of Ukraine is based on the principle of non-discrimination, which provides for equality of rights and freedoms of persons and/or groups of persons regardless of certain characteristics; equality before the law of persons and/or groups of persons; respect for each person; equal opportunities of persons and/or groups of persons. It is prescribed by the Law that, according to the Constitution of Ukraine, universal principles and international law and international treaties of Ukraine, everyone shall have equal rights and freedoms as well as equal opportunities for exercise thereof regardless of certain characteristics. Any forms of discrimination (direct discrimination; indirect discrimination; inciting discrimination; aiding in discrimination; harassment) by the public authorities, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local self-government authorities, their officials, public and private legal entities as well as natural persons shall be prohibited. Actions that do not limit rights and freedoms of other persons and do not hinder exercise thereof, and do not give unjustified benefits to persons and/or groups of persons based on certain characteristics who are subject to positive actions shall be not treated as discrimination; in particular, they include:

- special protection by the state for individual categories of persons in need of such protection;
- measures aimed at preserving identity of individual groups of persons if such measures are necessary;
- benefits and compensations granted to certain categories of persons as prescribed by the law;
- introduction of state social guarantees for certain categories of persons; special requirements prescribed by the law for the exercise of certain personal rights (Articles 1, 2, 5, 6 of the Law). Moreover, Section III of the Law introduces liability for violating the legislation on preventing and combating discrimination. This, it is prescribed by Article 14 of the Law that the person who believes that he or she has been discriminated shall have the right to file a complaint to the public authorities, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local self-government bodies and their officials, the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights and/or court in accordance with the law. Exercise of that right may not be a basis for prejudiced attitude or cause any negative effects for the person who has exercised that right and for other persons. According to Articles 15 and 16 of the Law, the person shall have the right to be compensated for pecuniary and non-pecuniary damages suffered as a result of discrimination. The procedure for compensating for pecuniary and non-pecuniary damages shall be established by the Civil Code of Ukraine and other laws. The persons who have violated the legislation on preventing and combating discrimination shall bear civil, administrative and criminal liability. There may be no privileges or restrictions in the procedural

rights granted under the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine (hereinafter the “CPC”), in particular, based on sex (Article 10 of the CPC). Additional guarantees are given to certain categories of persons (juveniles, foreigners, mentally and physically incapacitated persons etc.) in criminal proceedings in the cases and in accordance with the procedure established by the CPC. Article 161 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (hereinafter the “CrC”) provides for criminal liability for violating equality of rights of citizens based on their racial, national or regional pertinence, religious beliefs, disability or other characteristics.

- *Discrimination against women* must be prohibited, including through the use of sanctions, where appropriate, and laws and practices which discriminate against women must be abolished.

The Ministry of Economy of Ukraine works consistently in order to continuously and steadily reduce the gap in labour remuneration of women and men for labour of equal value in Ukraine, which is also a tool to combat domestic violence. In order to create legislative, methodological, institutional and organisational preconditions, the Ministry of Economy has drafted ordinance of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On Approving the National Strategy for Eliminating the Gender Gap in Labour Remuneration in Ukraine until 2030, and Approving the Action Plan for Implementation Thereof for 2023-2025” (hereinafter the “draft ordinance”). In particular, the draft ordinance has been developed to ensure that Ukraine respects the principles of equality of rights and opportunities of women and men in the field of labour remuneration that have been declared to join the global initiative of Biarritz Partnership for Gender Equality and the Equal Pay International Coalition (EPIC), and in pursuance of the commitments assumed by Ukraine as the following has entered into force for Ukraine: United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, Convention concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value No. 100, Convention concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation No. 111, Convention concerning Equal Opportunities and Equal Treatment for Men and Women Workers: Workers with Family Responsibilities No. 156, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the Association Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their member states, of the one part, and Ukraine, of the other part.

B. Scope of application of the Convention and key definitions

In light of the scope of the Convention set out in its Article 2, paragraph 1, reports submitted by Parties to the Convention should focus on measures taken in relation to all forms of violence against women, including domestic violence, which affects women disproportionately. The term “*violence against women*” used throughout this questionnaire thus refers to all forms of violence against women criminalised (or, where applicable, otherwise sanctioned) under Chapter V of the Convention, which are *psychological violence, stalking², physical violence, sexual violence, including rape, forced marriage, female genital mutilation, forced abortion, forced sterilisation and sexual harassment*. It also refers to *domestic violence against women*, which is defined as physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence which occurs within the family or domestic unit or between former or current spouses or partners, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim. Parties are reminded that, for the purpose of the Convention, the term “*women*” includes girls under the age of 18.

² Stalking includes engaging in unwanted communication “through any available means of communication, including modern communication tools and ICTs” (Explanatory Report, paragraph 182).

As provided for in Article 2, paragraph 2, Parties are required to pay particular attention to women victims of domestic violence, when applying provisions of the Convention to *all* victims of domestic violence.

Parties are also required to provide information on steps taken to secure the continued applicability of the Convention in situations of armed conflict (Article 2, paragraph 3).

The specialised Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”, “On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities of Women and Men”, the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences and the Criminal Code of Ukraine as well as other legislative norms of Ukraine provide for the measures related to all forms of violence, including, physical, psychological, sexual and economic one.

It particular, the Criminal Code of Ukraine provides for criminal liability for the following types of criminal offences: - domestic violence, i.e. wilful persistent physical, psychological or economic violence against a spouse or former spouse or another person with whom the perpetrator has (had) family or close relations, which results in physical or psychological suffering, health disorders, loss of the ability to work, emotional dependence or deterioration of the victim’s quality of life (Article 126-1); - wilful severe bodily injury, i.e. wilful bodily injury hazardous for life when it is suffered, the one that has caused genital loss, mutilation (Article 121); - illegal abortion or sterilisation (Article 134); - forced marriage (Article 151-2); - rape (Article 152); - sexual violence (Article 153).

C. State obligations and due diligence

When drawing up their report on the basis of the present questionnaire, Parties must pay particular attention to their *obligations to refrain from engaging in any act of violence* covered by the Convention and ensure that all those acting on their behalf conduct themselves in conformity with this obligation, as required by Article 5, paragraph 1. It should be recalled in this regard that under international human rights law, the state has both negative and positive duties: public officials must respect the law and refrain from the commission of wrongful acts and must also protect individuals from their commission by non-state actors³.

Reports submitted by Parties should contain all relevant information on measures taken to exercise *due diligence* to prevent, investigate, punish and provide reparation⁴ for any acts of violence covered by the Convention perpetrated by non-state actors⁵, as required by Article 5, paragraph 2. Parties are required to respond to all forms of violence covered by the Convention in a way that allows the relevant authorities to act in compliance with this obligation. Failure to do so incurs state responsibility for an act otherwise solely attributed to a non-state actor.

³ The European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) has established that the positive obligation to protect the right to life (Article 2, European Convention of Human Rights) requires state authorities to display due diligence, for example by taking preventive operational measures, in protecting an individual whose life is at risk (Explanatory Report, paragraph 58).

⁴ The term “reparation” may encompass different forms of reparation under international human rights law such as restitution, compensation, rehabilitation, satisfaction, and guarantee of non-repetition (Explanatory Report, paragraph 60).

⁵ The term “non-state actor” refers to private persons, a concept which is already expressed in point II of [Recommendation Rec\(2002\)5](#) of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the protection of women against violence (Explanatory Report, paragraph 60).

D. Bodies, agencies, institutions and organisations involved in the preparation of the report submitted by the Party in application of Article 68, paragraph 1

Please indicate which official body is responsible for co-ordinating the collection of information in response to this questionnaire and the preparation of the report.

Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine

Please also specify:

a. which government agencies contributed to the preparation of the report (including at regional/local levels);

Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, Ministry of Health of Ukraine, Ministry of Justice of Ukraine, Ministry of Economy of Ukraine, Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, National Police of Ukraine, State Judicial Administration of Ukraine, State Institution "Probation Centre", National Social Service of Ukraine, Office of the Prosecutor General, National Agency of Ukraine for Civil Service, State Migration Service of Ukraine, and National School of Judges of Ukraine

II. Integrated policies and data collection

(Chapter II of the Convention, Articles 7 to 11)

Please provide information on the adoption of comprehensive and co-ordinated policies on violence against women, the financial resources dedicated to the implementation of these policies, and support of the work of NGOs and other civil society actors, in particular women's organisations, the establishment of effective co-operation with these organisations, as well as data collection.

A. Please provide details of the strategies/action plan(s) and any other relevant policies adopted by your authorities to address violence against women, as referred to in Article 7.

- Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence";
- Law of Ukraine "On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities of Women and Men";
- Law of Ukraine "On Amending the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine in Pursuance of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence";
- Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 398/2020 of 21.09.2020 "On the Urgent Measures to Prevent and Combat Domestic Violence, Gender-Based Violence, and to Protection Rights of Victims of Such Violence";
- Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 658 of 22 August 2019 "On Approving the Procedure for Interaction of the Entities in the Field of Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence and Gender-Based Violence";
- Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 145 of 24 February 2021 "On Approving the State Social Programme for Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence and Gender-Based Violence until 2025";
- Ordinance of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 361-p of 21 April 2021 "On Approving the the Urgent Action Plan for Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence, Gender-Based Violence, and Protecting Rights of Victims of Such Violence";
- Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs No. 1376 of 6 November 2015 "On Approving the Guidelines on Making Records on Administrative Offences in the Police";

- Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs No. 654 of 1 August 2018 “On Approving the Procedure for the Designated Units of the National Police of Ukraine to Issue the Barring Order against the Offender” (as amended by Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs No. 284 of 10 April 2023);
 - Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs No. 407 of 28 May 2021 “On Organising the Measures to Prevent and Combat Domestic Violence, Gender-Based Violence, and to Protection Rights of Victims of Such Violence”;
 - Order of the Ministry of Health No. 278 of 1 February 2019 “On Approving the Procedure for Conducting and Recording Findings of Medical Examination of Victims of Domestic Violence and Probable Victims of Domestic Violence, and for Granting Them Medical Aid” (hereinafter “Order of the MoH No. 278”) registered with the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on 14 March 2019 under No. 262/33233;
- Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine “On Approving the Guidelines on Detection, Response to Domestic Violence and Interaction of Pedagogical Staff with Other Authorities and Services” No. 1047 of 2 October 2018.

Please describe in particular:

1. which forms of violence are covered;

According to Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”, domestic violence shall mean an act (actions or omission) of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence that occurs within the family or domestic unit or between former or current spouses or other persons that reside or have resided together as a family, but are not or have not been a family or married to each other, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim. In its turn, there are following types of domestic violence:

- psychological violence is a form of domestic violence that includes verbal offences, threats, including the ones against third parties, humiliation, stalking, intimidation, other acts aimed at limiting the person’s declaration of intent, reproduction control, if such actions or omission have caused the victim’s fear for his or her safety or safety of third parties, lack of emotional confidence and inability to protect herself or himself, or have been of prejudice to the person’s mental health;

- sexual violence is a form of domestic violence that includes any acts of a sexual nature committed against a full-aged person without consent or a child regardless of his or her consent, or in the child’s presence, or forcing an act of a sexual nature with a third party as well as other offences against sexual freedom and sexual integrity of a person, including the ones committed against a child or in his or her presence;

- physical violence is a form of domestic violence that includes slapping, kicking, pushing, pinching, whipping, biting as well as illegal confinement, beating, torture, bodily injuries of different degree of severity, leaving in danger, failing to grant aid to the person in the life-threatening condition, causing death, and committing other offences of a violent nature;

- economic violence is a form of domestic violence that includes wilful deprivation of accommodation, food, clothes, other property, funds or documents or an opportunity to use them, leaving without care, hindering receipt of necessary therapeutic or rehabilitation services, prohibiting to work, forcing to work, prohibiting to study, and other offences of an economic nature.

According to Article 126-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, domestic violence is defined as wilful persistent physical, psychological or economic violence against a spouse or former spouse or another person with whom the perpetrator has (had) family or close relations, which results in physical or psychological suffering, health disorders, loss of the ability to work, emotional dependence or deterioration of the victim’s quality of life.

B. Please provide an account of financial resources allocated to the implementation of the above-mentioned policies, as required by Article 8, with an indication of the sources of financing (amount of financing allocated and its percentage of the total annual state budget; amount of financing allocated and its percentage of regional budgets; amounts from other sources).

Financial resources provided for measures to prevent and the State Social Program provides for combat domestic violence and gender-based violence for Prevention and Combating Domestic Violence, approved by a resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. The specified document including to the appendix of the report.

C.

2. Which measures are taken to ensure effective co-operation with these organisations at national and regional/local levels?

All the actors that assume corresponding functions in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence and gender-based violence, including NGOs that defend rights and interests of victims of violence.

The Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine cooperates with the Ukrainian offices of international organisations, including such projects as United Nations Population Fund, Council of Europe's Project "Combating Violence against Women", UN Women Projects, and OSCE Projects.

The Free Legal Aid System has made memoranda of cooperation at the level of all of its regional offices with the non-governmental organisations in the corresponding area and region that defend rights and interests of victims of violence, such as Eleos-Ukraine, Volunteer Platform, Pravo Plus, Women's Space, and charitable foundations "Sylni", "Eudemony of Ukraine" etc. In particular, the scope of cooperation with such NGOs includes informing victims of their right to free legal aid (hereinafter the "FLA"), available mechanisms for defending and restoring their violated right, and referring such persons to free secondary legal aid centres to obtain necessary legal services.

In pursuance of the social and educational work with probation entities, the probation authority and State Institution "Probation Centre" have established the network of partnering organisations (Resource Bank) that offer aid or services to probation entities. As of the end of April 2023, the Resource Bank consists of 2,937 organisations, including 420 NGOs of the national, regional and local levels.

While preparing the educational activities associated with ratification of the Istanbul Convention and combat against violence, including the one against women, the National School of Judges of Ukraine cooperates with different Projects and international organisations. They include USAID Justice for All Programme, Pravo-Justice Project funded by the EU, European Judicial Training Network (EJTN), and OSCE Support Programme for Ukraine.

D. Please provide details on the body(ies) established or designated in application of Article 10.

1. Have your authorities established or designated one or more official bodies⁶ for the co-ordination and implementation of policies and measures to prevent and combat all forms of violence covered by the Convention?

According to the Regulation on the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine approved by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 423 of 17 June 2017, the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine is the central executive authority governed and coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, which ensures formation and implementation of the state policy for preventing and combating domestic violence, gender-based violence, human trafficking, equal rights and opportunities of women and men etc. It is prescribed by the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence" (hereinafter the "Law") that the

⁶ The term "official body" is to be understood as any entity or institution within government (Explanatory Report, paragraph 70).

Ministry of Social Policy is the national coordinator of matters of preventing and combating domestic violence and gender-based violence. Moreover, the bodies and institutions that perform functions to prevent and combat domestic violence and actors that take measures to prevent and combat domestic violence include: 1) designated authorities in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence; 2) other bodies and institutions that perform functions to prevent and combat domestic violence; 3) general and specialised victim support services; 4) citizens of Ukraine, foreigners and stateless persons being in Ukraine on legal grounds. According to the law, the designated authorities in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence are: 1) central executive authority responsible for formation of the state policy for preventing and combating domestic violence; 2) central executive authority responsible for implementation of the state policy for preventing and combating domestic violence; 3) Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local state administrations, including their structural units, the competence of which is to take measures in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence; 4) village, urban-type settlement, city, city district (if established) councils, their executive bodies whose competence includes measures in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence. Moreover, it is prescribed by the Law that other bodies and institutions that perform functions to prevent and combat domestic violence include: 1) services of children's affairs; 2) designated units of the National Police of Ukraine; 3) educational administrative bodies, educational establishments, institutions and organisations in the educational system; 4) health care authorities, institutions and facilities; 5) free secondary legal aid centres; 6) courts; 7) prosecutor's office; 8) designated probation authorities.

2. Have your authorities established or designated one or more separate body(ies) for monitoring and evaluating policies and measures to prevent and combat all forms of violence covered by the Convention?

According to the Regulation on the National Social Service of Ukraine approved by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 783 of 26 August 2020, one of the principal tasks of the National Social Service is to ensure monitoring of performance of the legislation on preventing and combating domestic violence, practical application thereof, measures in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence, to provide guideline and practical aid to the actors in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence.

E. 1. Please specify the entities⁷ collecting relevant data and the type of data collected by each of them.

According to the Procedure for Interaction of the Entities in the Field of Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence and Gender-Based Violence approved by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 658 of 22 August 2018 (hereinafter the "Procedure"), the central executive authorities and other entities specified in Paragraph 4 of Article 15 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence" shall submit quarterly consolidated reporting data of the services of children's affairs, designated units of the National Police, educational administrative bodies, educational establishments, health care structural subdivisions of the local state administrations, health care facilities, free secondary legal aid centres to the National Social Service on outcomes of performance of their powers in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence and gender-based violence in the

⁷ Please specify if data are collected by all publicly funded agencies which are mandated in your country to assist victims and prevent violence. If so, please explain which data are collected, for example, by:

- a. law enforcement agencies/criminal and civil justice services (including the police, prosecution services, courts, and prison and probation services);
- b. health care services (for example doctors, accident and emergency services, hospitals);
- c. social services, social welfare and specialist victim services (state and NGO); as well as
- d. other official bodies generally mandated for data collection, such as the statistical office/bureau.

reporting formats approved by the Ministry of Social Policy. The National Social Service systematises the data obtained and submits quarterly consolidated reports of the central executive authorities and other entities to the Ministry of Social Policy.

The National Social Service collects, analyses and disseminates information on domestic violence as prescribed by the legislation, improves the system of indicators in statistical reporting forms for preventing and combating domestic violence. According to the Procedure, the designated units of the National Police shall report to the National Social Service on a quarterly basis on outcomes of performance of their powers in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence and gender-based violence in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the Ministry of Social Policy.

The Procedure for Conducting and Recording Findings of Medical Examination of Victims of Domestic Violence and Probable Victims of Domestic Violence, and for Granting Them Medical Aid shall be applied in accordance with Order of the Ministry of Health No. 278 of 1 February 2019 “On Approving the Procedure for Conducting and Recording Findings of Medical Examination of Victims of Domestic Violence and Probable Victims of Domestic Violence, and for Granting Them Medical Aid” (hereinafter “Order of the MoH No. 278”) registered with the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on 14 March 2019 under No. 262/33233. This Procedure establishes the mechanism for conducting and recording findings of medical examination of victims of domestic violence and probable victims of domestic violence, gender-based violence, and for granting them medical aid in order to prevent and combat domestic violence and ensure exercise of rights of victims thereof. The MoH monitors implementation of Order of the MoH No. 278 on an annual basis. Data on the victims who have been granted medical aid shall be collected on the following forms of violence: physical, sexual, psychological and economic ones.

The Coordination Center for Legal Aid collects statistical data on all forms of violence via the special software “Complex information and analytical system”, which contains the data base on all the persons who apply for free legal aid (hereinafter the “FLA”), in particular: - data on clients’ applications received by the free secondary legal aid centres and single telephone number of the FLA system 0 800 213 103; - data on clients’ applications for free secondary legal aid. In particular, the data base contains information on the person’s sex and age, the region where the person applies for FLA, the type of the legal aid granted, the category of holders of the right to free secondary legal aid, and the category of issues (type of the right). According to Clause 53 of the Procedure for Interaction of the Entities in the Field of Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence and Gender-Based Violence approved by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 658 of 22 August 2018, the Coordination Centre shall report on the National Social Service on a quarterly basis on outcomes of performance of their powers by the free secondary legal aid centres in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence and gender-based violence in accordance with the procedure established by the Ministry of Social Policy.

The State Institution “Probation Centre” ensures collection and analysis of the information provided by the competent authorities in the field of probation on: - progress of probation programmes (by their types); - number of staff of the probation bodies who have been trained on implementation of probation programmes, as provided by the competent authorities in the field of probation.

National Police of Ukraine — Report on Operational Results of the National Police of Ukraine in the Field of Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence.

The State Institution “Probation Centre” ensures collection and analysis of the information provided by the competent authorities in the field of probation on: • progress of probation programmes (by their types); • number of staff of the probation bodies who have been trained on implementation of probation programmes, as provided by the competent authorities in the field of probation.

In order to ensure registration of criminal offences (proceedings) and keep records on the decisions delivered during the pre-trial investigation and perpetrators, the Office has introduced the Unified Register of Pre-Trial Investigations (hereinafter the “Register”).

At present, the Register contains data on criminal offences related to domestic violence. Such data are entered based on papers of the criminal proceedings by the registrar recording information in the Register. In particular, the electronic form of the Register called "Criminal proceedings" has separate details on the nature of violence (physical, sexual, psychological and economic), the subject thereof (spouses, parents, children, guardians, adoptive parents, caretakers, person being a foster parent, person with the status of a house parent, and other persons who tend to commit domestic violence), the age and sex of the offender.

Moreover, the information system registers data on victims of the criminal offences related to domestic violence, including women and children. Such data are used to make a report in form No. 1 "Uniform Report on Criminal Offences" (hereinafter the "reporting under form No. 1") and form No. 2 "Uniform Report on Perpetrators of Criminal Offences" (hereinafter the "reporting under form No. 2"), which are formed on an accumulative basis from the beginning of the reporting period (year) by sections and individual articles of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (hereinafter the "CC of Ukraine"), by the state and region of the criminal offence. The reporting under form No. 1 consolidates information on victims in this category of criminal offences, namely the ones under Article 126-1 of the CC of Ukraine, with specification of separate data on the deceased, division by sex (women) and specific age groups (minors, juveniles).

2. With regard to each type of data, please indicate if the data is disaggregated by sex, age, type of violence as well as the relationship of the perpetrator to the victim, geographical location, and any other factors deemed relevant, for example disability.

The data on registered applications and statements of criminal offences and other events related to domestic violence that are submitted by the persons who claim to be victims and the persons who inform of the fact of violence against another person are disaggregated by: adults, including females; children (under the age of eighteen), including females: disaggregated by: adults; children (under the age of eighteen).

Data "the inspection has confirmed violence against" are disaggregated by: adult: male; female, including pregnant one; the elderly; with a disability; legally incapacitated; child (under the age of eighteen): male; female, including pregnant one; with a disability;

The data "the inspection has confirmed that violence has been committed by" are disaggregated by: adult, including females; child, including female.

The data "The persons who have committed administrative offences under Article" 173-2 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offices" are disaggregated by: including: including females; juveniles, including females; committed repeatedly, including females.

3. How is this data collated and made public at national level?

One of the principal tasks of the National Social Service is to collect, analyse and disseminate information on domestic violence as prescribed by the legislation, to improve the system of indicators in statistical reporting forms for preventing and combating domestic violence.

At the same time, according to Paragraph 1 of Article 151 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and Status of Judges", the Judicial State Administration of Ukraine is a public authority in the judiciary that carries out organisational and financial support of the judicial authorities within the competence prescribed by the law.

Pursuant to the competence of the State Judicial Administration prescribed by Article 152 of the Law, the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine shall without limitation organise keeping of judicial statistics, develop and approve forms of reports on administration of justice in accordance with the legislation.

Reporting of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine includes the Reporting Forms on Progress of Consideration of Court Cases and Papers by Appellate and Local Courts, which contain data on the total number of cases considered by courts, receipt and outcome thereof (considered on the merits, left without action, dismissed, forwarded based on the jurisdiction etc.), by types of proceedings, as well as other statements, motions, complaints considered by first-instance and appellate courts. It should be noted that in case a person

commits several offences (crimes), records are kept based on the article the penal part of which provides for harsher punishment.

The State Judicial Administration of Ukraine publishes reports on progress of consideration of court cases for each reporting period at the official web-portal "Judiciary of Ukraine" (www.court.gov.ua) in the section "Judicial Statistics", "Other".

Information on the registered applications and statements of criminal offences and other events related to domestic violence, the number of administrative reports made under Article 173-2 (Committing domestic violence, gender-based violence, failing to comply with the emergency barring order or failing to inform of the place of temporary stay) of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences, the number of emergency barring orders issued against the offenders, and the number of persons registered for preventive purposes for domestic violence is published on the official web-portal of the National Police of Ukraine.

In order to ensure registration of criminal offences (proceedings) and keep records on the decisions delivered during the pre-trial investigation and perpetrators, the Office has introduced the Unified Register of Pre-Trial Investigations, which can be found at the website of the Office of the Prosecutor General <https://www.gp.gov.ua/ua/posts/statistika>.

- F. Please give information on any research supported by your government in relation to Article 11 paragraph 1b in the years 2020-2021.

In 2021, the National Social Service with the support of NGO "La Strada Ukraine" organised participation of representatives of the units of the regional state administrations whose competence included activities in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence in the online discussions "Responding to Domestic Violence in Times of COVID-19: New Experience, Practices, and Recommendations", where the representatives of Moldova (held on 05.05.2021), Belarus (19.05.2021) and Bulgaria (31.05.2021) shared the experience of operations of hot lines for prevention of domestic violence, human trafficking and gender discrimination, practical algorithms for dealing with victims and organising work with offenders with the other participants of the online event. The work resulted in a number of recommendations that can be used to enhance response to domestic violence by the public authorities, including the entities that perform activities to prevent and combat domestic violence and gender-based violence.

The Research and Development Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs performed the scientific research work "Development of criminological and organisational legal activities to prevent domestic violence in Ukraine during the pandemic of COVID-19" (by the order of the Preventive Activity Department of the National Police of Ukraine, Ref. No. 5552/20/5/01-2020 of 18.11.2020).

- G. Please provide information on any **population-based survey(s)** conducted on violence against women as required by Article 11, paragraph 2.

In 2022, the National Agency of Ukraine for Civil Service together with the Ukraine Government Commissioner for Gender Equality Policy, with the support by the Project "European Union for Gender Equality: Reform Support Service" and the Educational and Scientific Centre of Applied Sociology "Socioplus", Ihor Sikorskyi Kyiv Pedagogical Institute developed the tools to survey the staff about progress in ensuring equal rights and opportunities of women and men during the gender audit via a questionnaire in Google Forms. The questionnaire for the survey contained the group of questions to establish whether the surveyed had faced displays and experience of discrimination at work, sexual harassment etc. In 2022, 21,148 persons were surveyed, including 15,079 women (71.3%) and 6,069 men (28.7%). In general, 79 central executive authorities took part in the work. The report on the survey findings was presented to the public in March 2023 and published and made available at https://drive.google.com/file/d/1h4ypRPlmX_fsM5N8AgJtJzGhzu4qzZJG/view.

III. Prevention

(Chapter III of the Convention, Articles 12 to 17)

In light of the overarching general obligations in the area of prevention provided for in Article 12, paragraphs 1 to 6, please provide an account of preventive action taken, including to promote changes in the social and cultural patterns of behaviour of women and men with a view to eradicating prejudices, customs, traditions and other practices which are based on the idea of the inferiority of women or on stereotyped roles for women and men. Such preventive action must address the specific needs of persons made vulnerable by particular circumstances and place the human rights of all victims at their centre. It must also encourage all members of society, especially men and boys, to contribute actively to preventing all forms of violence, and include the promotion of programmes and activities for the empowerment of women. Please also indicate which measures have been taken to ensure that culture, custom, religion, tradition or so-called honour are not considered as justification for any acts of violence.

Please bear in mind that the above principles apply to all preventive measures taken in accordance with the obligations contained in Chapter III.

A. What **campaigns and programmes** on any of the forms of violence covered by the Convention have your authorities promoted or conducted in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 1?

In order to increase the level of public awareness of the forms, displays, causes and effects of domestic violence and/or gender-based violence, the central executive authorities governed and coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine via the Minister of Internal Affairs, the National Guard of Ukraine annually develop, approve and implement action plans within the annual international campaign of 16 Days of Activism against gender-based violence. The National Police of Ukraine, the State Migration Service, the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, the National Guard of Ukraine, the State Emergency Service, the State Research and Development Institution and higher educational establishments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs take part in organising and conducting events within the annual international campaign of 16 Days of Activism against gender-based violence. The Educational Marathon was conducted in Ukraine in 2022 within the international campaign of 16 Days of Activism against gender-based violence: it was an awareness raising event in form of speeches and lectures for cadets and students (around 3,000 persons in total) of the higher educational establishments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs regarding prevention of any form of violence in the modern world, respect for human rights, barrier-free environment and anti-discrimination, prevention of human trafficking and gender-based violence.

The large-scale information campaign “The point is 2.0” was organised and conducted in 2021 within the international campaign of 16 Days of Activism against gender-based violence, which included an exhibition and online campaign showing sixteen items associated with real cases of domestic violence. Also, sixteen videos involving famous figures were made. The participants were First Lady Mrs Olena Zelenska, Deputy Prime Minister for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration of Ukraine Olha Stefanishyna, Minister of Internal Affairs Denys Monastyrskiy, Minister of Social Policy Maryna Lazebna, UN Resident Coordinator in Ukraine Mrs Osnat Lubrani, Ambassador of Sweden to Ukraine Tobias Thyberg, UNFPA Honorary Ambassador of Ukraine Mariia Yefrosinina and others.

The large-scale information campaign “The point is...” was organised and conducted in 2020 within the international campaign of 16 Days of Activism against gender-based violence. First Lady Mrs Olena Zelenska and Deputy Prime Minister for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration of Ukraine Olha Stefanishyna took part in opening of the exhibition of the items associated with domestic violence.

In order to increase legal and other awareness of the population of different forms and displays of domestic violence and gender-based violence, existing mechanisms for protection

from such phenomenon, and also in order to raise activity in exercise of their rights by victims, the workers of the free secondary legal aid centres organise and conduct various legal awareness raising events, both offline (workshops, trainings, rounds tables, model lessons, street campaigns) and online (webinars, presentations, flashmobs, podcasts, videos, life streams on social media, video consultations). In 2020-2022, the FLA system organised and conducted 2,686 legal awareness raising events as regards preventing and combating domestic violence and gender-based violence, with the coverage of more than 442,500 persons. The legal awareness raising events were dedicated to the following themes: “Right to free legal aid”, “Preventing and combating domestic violence”, “Combating gender-based violence”, “Ways of protection from domestic violence”, “Liability for domestic violence”, “Procedure and grounds for issuing an emergency barring order against the offender”, “Grounds and procedure for filing an application for a restraining order”, “Action algorithm for a victim of domestic violence”, “Action algorithm upon detection of signs or facts that refer to domestic violence”.

In order to perform information and awareness raising work and grant efficient aid to participants of the educational process, the Ministry of Education and Science sent letters to the education and science departments of the regional and Kyiv city military administrations:

No. 1/3737-22 of 29.03.2022 to the education and science departments of the regional and Kyiv city military administrations “On ensuring psychological support of participants of the educational process during martial law in Ukraine”;

No. 1/3872-22 of 04.04.2022 with the guidelines “First psychological aid. Action algorithm”. The first psychological aid defines humane and supporting response to distress of the person who might need support;

No. 1/5735-22 of 30.05.2022 “On preventing and combating domestic violence during martial law in Ukraine”;

No. 4/3297-22 of 15.11.2022 regarding participation of the educational establishments in the international campaign of 16 Days of Activism against gender-based violence, which is annually conducted from 25 November through 10 December and is aimed at raising public awareness, encouraging people to change, engaging activists, representatives of governments, members of parliaments, NGOs and UN partners, and covering the issues associated with elimination of domestic violence, counteraction to human trafficking and cruel treatment of children, gender violence, and equal rights of women and men.

The Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine has prepared the Guidelines for Educational Establishments on Creating Adequate Conditions and Friendly Environment for Interaction of Participants of the Educational Process and Higher Involvement of Parents and Guardians, which can be found at

<https://uied.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/pryvitna-atmosfera.pdf>

The Ministry of Education and Science together with its partners conducts online webinars and other activities regarding application of the modern scientifically justified approach to granting psychological aid to the children who have experienced mentally traumatic events at the war. This video is the first “psychological” aid for children (<https://www.facebook.com/UAMON>), “First psychological aid. Action algorithm”

<https://youtu.be/mj0iRXkjGR8>, “How to talk about war with a child. Methods for psychological aid to a child” https://youtu.be/l_a1NBhztOs, “Crisis consulting for specialists of the psychological educational service in Ukraine” <https://youtu.be/N2H9Ly7aOnE>, “Crisis consulting for specialists of the psychological educational service in Ukraine. Part 2” https://youtu.be/UyHUK_FFBA0, “Fundamentals of forming children’s resilience” <https://youtu.be/Js8DXaEbNwY>.

The following themed events for pedagogical staff have been conducted: “Action algorithm. Pattern of entities’ interaction upon detection of domestic violence”; National hot lines for applications and reports; “How to prevent domestic violence”; “Violence in a family. types and effects”; “Gender violence prevention”, “Social media as a real threat”, “What to do if human rights are violated: domestic violence, gender discrimination”; “Studying the regulatory framework for violence and bullying” etc.

In order to draw public attention to the problems of domestic violence, violence against

women, cruel treatment of children, human trafficking, equal rights of women and men, which are relevant for the Ukrainian society, and to activate the partnership movement of the public authorities, educational establishments and NGOs in the field of domestic violence and protection of women's rights, the marathons "Actions against Violence" were conducted within the Ukrainian national campaign of 16 days against violence, where the students posted photos and videos on the social media, with information on types of violence and ways of prevention, the urge to fight and help those in need.

Within the international campaign of 16 Days of Activism against gender-based violence, the bodies (units) of the National Police of Ukraine conduct information and awareness raising events in order to raise public awareness and draw public attention to the problems of domestic violence, gender-based violence, human trafficking, formation of zero tolerance to violence among all the social groups and protection of human and civil rights and freedoms; in particular, they are street campaigns, trainings, conferences, workshops, quests, coordination meetings, round tables, conferences, lessons and lectures in educational establishments. Other activities (for instance, coffee time with women, visits to families/persons in difficult life circumstances).

- B.** What steps have your authorities taken to include **teaching material**⁸ in formal education curricula at all levels of education, and/or in non-formal education, as required by Article 14, paragraph 1?

The educational programmes for students of higher educational establishments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs include educational components regarding the police officers' functions of preventing and combating domestic violence in accordance with the requirements of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence". The educational programme for the students of higher educational establishments obtaining the Bachelor's degree in speciality 262 "Law enforcement activities" and academic programmes for primary professional training of police officers include the subject "Preventing and combating domestic violence". Criminal legal and procedural aspects of domestic violence are studied within individual academic disciplines (Criminal law, Criminal procedure etc.) in academic programmes for the students of higher educational establishments obtaining the Bachelor's degree in speciality 081 "Law" and 262 "Law enforcement activities". The programmes for primary professional training of police officers developed in accordance with the requirements of the occupational (vocational) educational standard for the profession "Police officer" approved by Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine No. 669 of 21 June 2019 provide for the academic discipline "Preventing and combating domestic violence" for all the categories of police officers.

In order to increase the level of knowledge and develop new competences in the field of equal rights and opportunities of women and men, combating domestic violence, gender-based violence and violence against children, combating human trafficking, the workers and students at higher educational establishments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs are regularly trained at different trainings, webinars, advanced training and online training. In 2022, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the National Police of Ukraine organised a series of trainings for 102 operators and other workers of hotlines in order to develop communication skills in the field of domestic, gender-based violence and notification and consultation of victims of violence during the crisis caused by the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine. Moreover, the Ministry of Internal Affairs supported by the United Nations Population Fund in Ukraine conducted trainings for 125 police officers on the theme "Preventing and combating domestic violence". The Ministry of Internal Affairs and the National Police of Ukraine conducted the training on combating domestic violence for chaplains of the Orthodox Church of Ukraine.

Pursuant to the calendar work plan, the National School of Judges of Ukraine has conducted the educational events on ratification of the Istanbul Convention and prevention of

⁸ The term "teaching material" refers to material on issues such as equality between women and men, non-stereotyped gender roles, mutual respect, non-violent conflict resolution in inter-personal relationships, gender-based violence against women and the right to personal integrity.

violence, including against women. In particular, the training and advance training of judges included the Ukrainian workshop “Preventing torture: substantive and procedural aspects”; remote course for judges “Considering criminal proceedings associated with domestic violence”; workshop “Considering cases against sexual freedom and sexual integrity”; training “Special aspects of considering the cases of domestic violence during martial law”; workshop “Domestic violence: relevant issues and case law”.

The following work programmes have been developed: “Psychiatrics, narcology”, “Medical psychology”, which considers ways to solve and prevent conflicts, the Work Programme “Sociology and medical sociology” on “Social conflicts. Resolving and preventing conflicts. The Work Programmes “Psychiatrics, narcology”, “Medical psychology” study acute response to stress, post-traumatic stress disorder, and rehabilitation with patients with psychosomatic disorders. The Work Programme “Sociology and medical sociology” considers issues of gender equality, typology of family and marriage relations, feminism and women’s emancipation, gender stereotypes, gender socialisation, social status of a woman. The Work Programme “Forensic medicine and medical law” considers the theme “Medical law in the legal systems and legislations”. The Work Programme “Forensic medicine and medical law” also studies the theme “Forensic expert examination of disputable sex conditions and sex crimes”. “Sociology and medical sociology” considers domestic violence and its influence upon human health. “Psychiatrics, narcology” examines post-reactive neurotic personality development. The Work Programme “Forensic medicine and medical law” has the theme “Forensic expert examination to establish severity of bodily injuries, health condition and age”. The Work Programme “Forensic medicine and medical law” considers the theme “Fundamentals of economic activity of medical practice”. The theme “Preventing violence in a family” is a part of each academic programme in the internship training. The Kharkiv National Medical University has expanded the coverage of issues about violence against women and domestic violence within fundamental and optional disciplines “Sociology and medical sociology”, “Sociology”, “Inequality and discrimination in the society”, “Family and career philosophy”, “Good manners in the society and medicine”, “Specific sociological research”. Those years covered around 1.5 thousand students. The intervention standards for preventing violence against women are considered in the context of the disciplines studied by students at all the faculties of the Kharkiv National Medical University in the third and fourth years. The professors from the department of philosophy and staff of the Gender Education Centre hold trainings on combating all forms of sexual unlawful conduct, both individual and as a part of the liberal cycle of disciplines. The Gender Education Centre has developed the algorithm for preventing violence. The standards of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence are studied at the course of World History in the first year in the context of evolution of human rights and formation of gender equality.

The themes of human rights and combating discrimination and gender-based violence are integrated into a number of courses studied by primary and secondary school pupils. When they study the course “Fundamentals of Law. Grade 9”, pupils also examine these issues. It can be stated that 100% of pupils study the matters of gender equality, prevention of discrimination and gender-based violence in a certain way.

Within the framework of cooperation with the programmes for international technical assistance, including the EU Programme called EU4Skills: Better Skills for Modern Ukraine” and programme “Architecture of Reforms of Ukraine (ARU)”, certain measures were taken to enhance gender equality in the field of vocational education and including of the educational material on such matters as equality of women and men, non-stereotype gender rules and mutual respect adapted to the development level of the students obtaining vocational education into the academic plans. In particular, two projects that directly or indirectly help overcome and transform gender professional stereotypes were implemented within EU4Skills: information and awareness-raising campaign “Test Drive of Professions for Girls” (October and November 2021) and project “Supporting Pilot Regions to Promote Gender Equality” (October 2021 to March (April) 2023).

The higher educational establishments with specific study conditions, which train police officers, state vocational educational establishments within the jurisdiction of the National Police of Ukraine train all the categories of police officers (district officers, investigators, inquiry officers, authorised operations officers etc.) who have been hired by the police for the first time.

- C.** Please indicate (using Table 1 in the Appendix) the categories of professionals who receive **initial training** (education or professional training) as required by Article 15⁹. Additional information which you consider relevant in this context may be provided in narrative format.
- D.** Please indicate (using Table 2 in the Appendix) the number of professionals per year who have benefitted from **in-service training** on violence against women. Additional information which you consider relevant in this context may be provided in narrative format.
- E.** Please provide information on action taken to set up or support programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence as referred to in Article 16, paragraph 1. In particular, please provide details on:
1. the overall number of existing programmes, their geographical distribution, the implementing institution/entity/body (prison service, probation service, NGOs, other), their compulsory or voluntary nature, as well as the number of places and the number of perpetrators enrolled annually;
 2. the measures taken within the framework of these programmes to ensure that the safety of, support for and the human rights of women victims are of primary concern and that they are implemented in close co-ordination with specialist support services for women victims;
 3. how a gendered understanding of violence against women has been incorporated in these programmes;
 4. funding sources and annual amounts for these programmes; and
 5. measures taken to evaluate their impact.

- F.** Please provide information on action taken to set up or support programmes for sex offenders as referred to in Article 16, paragraph 2. In particular, please provide details about:

According to Paragraph 1 of Article 28 (Implementation of programmes for offenders) of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”, the entities responsible for implementing programmes for offenders are local state administrations and local self-government bodies. According to Article 391 (Referral to the programme for the person who has committed domestic violence or gender-based violence) of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences, in case domestic violence or gender-based violence is committed, when the court decides whether to impose a penalty for the administrative offence, the court shall have the right to concurrently decide to refer the person who has committed domestic violence or gender-based violence to the programme for such persons as prescribed by the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence” or the Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities of Women and Men”. Order of the Ministry of Social Policy No. 1434 of 1 October 2018 “On Approving the Standard Programme for Offenders”.

⁹ This comprises training on the prevention and detection of violence against women, standards of intervention, equality between women and men, the needs and rights of victims, prevention of secondary victimisation, multi-agency co-operation.

As of 01.04.2023, 440 persons convicted for domestic violence were registered with the designated probation authorities (2020 – 253 persons, 2021 – 467 persons, 2022 – 480 persons) (Article 126-1 of the Criminal Code); three of them were obliged by the court to perform the activities under the probation programme (2020 – 8 persons, 2021 – 14 persons, 2022 – 14 persons). While enforcing the court decision by which the person is convicted for domestic violence and released from punishment with the obligation to perform the activities under the probation programme, the designated probation authority ensures implementation of the probation programme. In 2022, the probation programme “Overcoming Domestic Violence” developed in order to adjust the offenders’ conduct inconsistent with the social (community) standards and form socially favourable personality changes, including as regards domestic and gender-based violence, was put to an evaluation test. After the probation subject fully performs activities under the probation programme, evaluation of the probation programme results is made, and the opinion on performance of the activities under the probation programme is issued. The opinion on performance of the activities under the probation programme and evaluation of the probation programme results shall be added to materials of the probation authority submitted to the court regarding the probation subject as prescribed by the legislation. Operations of the State Institution “Probation Centre”, including as to implementation of the activities under the probation programme, shall be effected at the expense of the State Budget of Ukraine, international technical assistance and other sources permitted by the legislation.

As of 01.04.2023, 440 persons convicted for domestic violence were registered with the designated probation authorities (2020 – 253 persons, 2021 – 467 persons, 2022 – 480 persons) (Article 126-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine); three of them were obliged by the court to perform the activities under the probation programme (2020 – 8 persons, 2021 – 14 persons, 2022 – 14 persons). While enforcing the court decision by which the person is convicted for domestic violence and released from punishment with the obligation to perform the activities under the probation programme, the designated probation authority ensures implementation of the probation programme. The Ministry of Justice of Ukraine has approved four probation programmes for persons of full and minor age: • “Changing Pro-Criminal Mentality”; • “Preventing Consumption of Psychoactive Substances”; • “Overcoming Aggressive Conduct”; • “Forming Life Skills”. In 2022, the probation programme “Overcoming Domestic Violence”, which is now being processed by the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine to be approved, was developed and put to an evaluation test. Those programmes were developed with participation of the staff of the State Institution “Probation Centre” and international partners, and their purpose is to adjust the offenders’ conduct inconsistent with the social (community) standards and form socially favourable personality changes, including as regards domestic and gender- probation.

After the probation subject fully performs activities under the probation programme, evaluation of the probation programme results is made, and the opinion on performance of the activities under the probation programme is issued. The opinion on performance of the activities under the probation programme and evaluation of the probation programme results shall be added to materials of the probation authority submitted to the court regarding the probation subject in the cases prescribed by the Criminal and Penal Codes of Ukraine. A copy of the opinion on performance of the activities under the probation programme for the offender shall be sent by the probation authority to the district, Kyiv and Sevastopol District State Administrations and executive authorities of the village, urban-type settlement, city, city district (if established) councils, including consolidated territorial communities, at the offender’s place of residence within five days after the opinion is made. Operations of the State Institution “Probation Centre”, including as to implementation of the activities under the probation programme, shall be effected at the expense of the State Budget of Ukraine, international technical assistance and other sources permitted by the legislation.

- G.** What action has been taken to encourage the private sector, the information and communication technology (ICT) sector and the media, including social media, to participate in the elaboration and implementation of policies as set out in Article 17, paragraph 1?

- H. Please specify which self-regulatory standards such as codes of conduct for the ICT sector and the media, including social media, exist in the area of violence against women and/or gender equality (for example to refrain from harmful gender stereotyping and spreading degrading images of women or imagery which associates violence and sex).
- I. What measures have been taken to encourage the establishment of protocols or guidelines, for example, on how to deal with sexual harassment in the workplace; and to raise awareness of human resources staff on issues of violence against women, including domestic violence?

In 2021, the NADS order amended the General Rules of Ethical Behavior of Civil Servants and Local Self-Government Officials (NADS Order dated April 28, 2021 No. 72-21). The introduced changes, among other things, provide clarification of the professional and ethical requirements regarding the rules of conduct of civil servants and local self-government officials. Norms on combating discrimination, sexual harassment and ensuring gender equality among civil servants and local self-government officials are also included. In 2023, NADS Order No. 37-23 dated March 13, 2023, registered in the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on March 28, 2023 under No. 534/39590, in the General Rules of Ethical Behavior of Civil Servants and Local Self-Government Officials enshrined the prohibition, counteraction, and termination of mobbing (bullying).

In order to regulate the procedure for responding to discrimination and sexual harassment, the Ministry of Internal Affairs issued Order No. 615 of 28 September 2022 "On Approving Amendments to Certain Legal and Regulatory Acts of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine" registered with the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on 14 October 2022 under No. 1239/38575, which amended the following legal and regulatory acts: Rules for Ethical Conduct of Police Officers approved by Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs No. 1179 of 9 November 2016; Procedure for Internal Investigations in the National Police of Ukraine approved by Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs No. 893 of 7 November 2018; Regulations on Disciplinary Commissions in the National Police of Ukraine approved by Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs No. 893 of 7 November 2018.

IV. Protection and support

(Chapter IV of the Convention, Articles 18 to 28)

Please provide general information on measures taken to offer appropriate protection and support to women victims and child witnesses of any form of violence covered by the Convention as required by Article 18, paragraphs 1 and 2. This includes measures to ensure multi-agency co-operation and effective referrals to general and specialist support services. Please bear in mind the general principles set out in Article 18, paragraph 3 that must be applied to all measures taken in implementation of Chapter IV of the Convention. These are the need for a gendered understanding of violence against women, a focus on the human rights and safety of victims, and an integrated approach to protection and support services. All protective and supportive measures must also aim at avoiding secondary victimisation, address the specific needs of vulnerable persons, including child victims, and aim at the empowerment and economic independence of women victims. In addition, general and specialist support services must be offered irrespective of the victim's willingness to press charges or testify against the perpetrator.

- A. Please provide details on action taken to ensure that women victims of all forms of violence covered by the Convention receive **information on support services and legal measures available to them**, as required by Article 19. The information must be adequate¹⁰; timely¹¹ and in a language they understand¹².

The Ministry of Internal Affairs in cooperation with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has presented and released the mobile application with the concealed interface to respond to domestic violence for the women victims of domestic, gender-based violence or the ones in a risk group. The mobile application enables expanding the ways and methods of notifying of a case of domestic violence or obtaining information on domestic violence, eliminating obstacles and risks that may occur upon notification of domestic violence in case the victim of such violence has no opportunity to use communication devices without hindrance and is under the offender's control. The Ministry of Internal Affairs has developed and distributed the safety plan "Domestic Violence in Time of War" (45,000 copies) for victims of domestic violence, which contains information on how to protect yourself from displays of domestic violence in time of war. The Ministry of Internal Affairs has developed and distributed information leaflets "Where to Apply for Help in Case of Domestic Violence" (100,000 copies).

According to Order of the MoH No. 278, medical examination is conducted and medical aid is granted to victims without discrimination on any grounds. Health care professionals inform the victim and/or his or her legal representative (if such representative is not an offender) of the rights, measures and social services available to the victim. Medical aid granted to victims is based on the principles of accessibility, safety, efficiency, timeliness, cost-efficiency, non-discrimination, and focus on a human. Medical aid is granted to victims where necessary, at all levels of health care, both in outpatient and inpatient facilities. A victim is free to choose a doctor and treatment pursuant to recommendations given by the doctor, and a health care facility. Medical aid is granted to a victim provided that there is voluntary informed consent of the victim or his or her legal representative. Specialised or highly-specialised medical aid can be granted to the victim both on a scheduled and emergency basis.

In 2020-2022, the FLA system annually participated in the campaign of 16 Days of Activism against gender-based violence, and it also regularly prepares and spreads materials on combating domestic violence and information on the right of victims of domestic violence to FLA in mass media, on partners' websites and in social media. The corresponding information (news, legal advice, successful cases, radio and television speeches, advertising) was spread in the regional mass media and on the partners' websites. In 2021, the materials were published 4,297 times, and in 2022 - 609 times. That information was spread in the themed communities and on partnering Facebook pages; in particular, 36 themed posts were made on the page of the Coordination Centre. In 2021, ten big boards and eighteen junior panels "COMBAT Domestic Violence" were installed all over Ukraine. 2,460 A3 posters "COMBAT Domestic Violence" and 50,000 booklets "Preventing and combating domestic violence" were made. In 2022, seventeen big boards and fifteen junior panels were installed in Ukraine, and 4,000 leaflets "Help stop domestic violence" were printed.

The competence of the designated authorities of the National Police of Ukraine in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence include raising awareness of victims of their rights, measures and social services available to them (Clause 3 of Paragraph 1 of Article 10 (Competence of the designated units of the National Police of Ukraine in the field of

¹⁰ "Adequate information" is understood as information that sufficiently fills the victim's need for information. This could include, for example, providing not just the name of a support service organisation, but issuing a leaflet that contains its contact details, opening hours and information on the exact services it offers (Explanatory Report, paragraph 124).

¹¹ "Timely information" refers to information that comes "at a time when it is useful for victims" (Explanatory Report, paragraph 124).

¹² This obligation is limited to languages that are most widely spoken in the Party (Explanatory Report, paragraph 124).

preventing and combating domestic violence) of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”).

- B. 1. Please provide a short description of the measures taken to ensure that the following **general support services**¹³ (as referred to in Article 20, paragraph 1) take the situation of women victims systematically into account, employ measures and interventions to ensure their safety, and are equipped to meet their specific needs and to refer them to the appropriate specialist services:

According to Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine “On Free Legal Aid”, everyone covered by the jurisdiction of Ukraine shall have the right to free primary legal aid. The FLA system ensures that victims of domestic violence or gender-based violence are furnished with legal information, consultations and explanations on legal matters, making of applications, complaints and other legal documents, and assists in the persons’ access to free secondary legal aid and mediation. According to Law of Ukraine No. 2229-VIII of 07.12.2017 “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”, Paragraph 1 of Article 14 of the Law of Ukraine “On Free Legal Aid” has been supplemented with Clause 13, according to which victims of domestic violence or gender-based violence are given the right to free secondary legal aid for all types of legal services (defence; representation of interests of the persons eligible for free secondary legal aid in court, other public authorities, local self-government bodies, in relations with other persons; making procedural documents).

2. Please provide information on measures taken in relation to Article 20, paragraph 2, to ensure women victims benefit from appropriate health care and social services. Please also provide information on protocols and guidelines for staff assisting women victims and for their referral to additional appropriate services.

The guiding principles of referral among all the entities that take measures to prevent and combat domestic violence and gender-based violence is the Procedure for Interaction of the Entities in the Field of Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence and Gender-Based Violence approved by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 658 of 22 August 2018.

According to Order of the MoH No. 278, a health care facility shall, within a day, inform (by telephone or e-mail with further written confirmation and respect for the legal regime of restricted information) the designated units of the National Police of Ukraine, and in case a child is injured — the service of children’s affairs of the district, Kyiv and Sevastopol district state administration, the executive body of the city, city district (if established) council, village, urban-type settlement council of the consolidated territorial community that receive and consider statements of and reports on domestic violence. The findings of analysis of monitoring of implementation of Order of the MoH No. 278 can be found at the official website of the MoH at <https://moz.gov.ua/zvit-schodo-nadannja-medichnoi-dopomogipostrazhdalim-vid-domashnogo-nasilstva>. In order to implement Article 20, paragraph 2 of the Istanbul Convention in the national legislation, and Clause 9 of Annex 1 to the Procedure for Conducting and Recording Findings of Medical Examination of Victims of Domestic Violence and Probable Victims of Domestic Violence, and for Granting Them Medical Aid, Order of the MoH No. 278, the clause on post-contact prevention for sexually-transmitted infections has been added to the scope of the medical services to be provided under the agreement based on medical needs of the patient (specification) in 2023 within the packages “Prevention, diagnostics, monitoring, treatment and rehabilitation in outpatient conditions” and “Prenatal care in outpatient conditions”.

3. Please provide information on the annual number of women victims of violence who have been assisted by health and social services.

¹³ “General support services” are understood as “help offered by public authorities such as social services, health services and employment services, which provide long-term help and are not exclusively designed for the benefit of victims only but that serve the public at large” (Explanatory Report, paragraph 125).

According to the National Social Service of Ukraine, the number of the persons covered by the social services in connection with domestic violence is:

- 2020 – 23,972 persons;
- 2021 – 40,715 persons;
- 2022 – 36,077 persons.

- C. What steps have been taken to ensure that victims have information on access to and assistance with individual or **collective complaints mechanisms** (including legal advice) offered at regional or international level (Article 21)¹⁴?
- D. Please provide a description of the measures taken in relation to Articles 22, 23 and 25 to provide or arrange for **specialist women’s support services**¹⁵ for all women victims and their children.

For each category of service (women’s shelter, rape crisis and sexual assault centre, women’s counselling centre, etc.), please provide information broken down by individual women's shelter/rape crisis centre/counselling centre/other service on:

1. on the quantity of such facilities¹⁶; (2020-2022)

2020 - As of the end of 2020, in order to provide social services to victims of domestic violence and/or gender-based violence, Ukraine has established the system of specialised support services (384 units):

- 304 mobile social and psychological aid teams;
- 33 shelters that offer 24/7 accommodation (for up to 90 days);
- twelve crisis rooms that offer 24/7 accommodation (for up to ten days);
- ten day social and psychological aid centres;
- two specialised services of primary social and psychological consulting for victims of domestic violence and/or gender-based violence;
- nine hot lines on preventing and combating domestic violence, gender-based violence and violence against children;
- 21 other facilities and institutions designated to help victims (social apartments, social and psychological aid centres, resource centre of conciliation and correctional and restoration programmes, emergency anonymous medical and psychological aid stations for victims of domestic violence).

2021 - As of the end of 2021, in order to provide social services to victims of domestic violence and/or gender-based violence, Ukraine has established the system of specialised support services (659 units):

- 478 mobile social and psychological aid teams;
- 46 shelters that offer 24/7 accommodation (for up to 90 days);
- 28 crisis rooms that offer 24/7 accommodation (for up to ten days);
- 23 day social and psychological aid centres;
- 49 specialised services of primary social and psychological consulting for victims of domestic violence and/or gender-based violence;
- fourteen hot lines on preventing and combating domestic violence, gender-based violence and violence against children;

¹⁴ Individual complaints can be addressed, for example, to the ECtHR or the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW Committee), whereas collective complaints can be addressed to the European Committee of Social Rights of the Council of Europe.

¹⁵ Specialist support services refer to dedicated services for victims of the different forms of violence against women made up of “specialised and experienced staff with in-depth knowledge of gender-based violence”, including among others counselling centres, shelters, rape crisis centres and sexual violence referral centres.

¹⁶ *The Final Activity Report of the Council of Europe Task Force to Combat Violence against Women, including Domestic Violence* (2008) recommends safe accommodation in specialised women’s shelters, available in every region, with one family place per 10 000 head of population.

- 21 other facilities and institutions designated to help victims (social apartments, social and psychological aid centres, resource centre of conciliation and correctional and restoration programmes, emergency anonymous medical and psychological aid stations for victims of domestic violence).

2022 - As of the end of 2022, in order to provide social services to victims of domestic violence and/or gender-based violence, Ukraine has established the system of specialised support services (760 units): 520 mobile social and psychological aid teams; 46 shelters that offer 24/7 accommodation (for up to 90 days); 46 crisis rooms that offer 24/7 accommodation (for up to ten days); 46 day social and psychological aid centres; 71 specialised services of primary social and psychological consulting for victims of domestic violence and/or gender-based violence; nineteen hot lines on preventing and combating domestic violence, gender-based violence and violence against children; fifteen other facilities and institutions designated to help victims (social apartments, social and psychological aid centres, resource centre of conciliation and correctional and restoration programmes, emergency anonymous medical and psychological aid stations for victims of domestic violence).

According to Ordinance of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 696-p of 30.06.2021 “On Approving the Allocation of the Subvention from the State Budget to the Local Budgets for Establishment of the Network of Specialised Support Services for Victims of Domestic Violence and/or Gender-Based Violence in 2021”, 124 communities will receive funds to create and enhance operations of specialised support services for victims of domestic violence and/or gender-based violence, namely shelters, day centres, counselling services, purchase of vehicles for mobile teams at shelters.

The Law of Ukraine “On the State Budget of Ukraine for 2021” provides for expenditures of UAH 274,200.0 thousand for the budget programme of Classification of Local Budget Expenditures and Lending 2511240 “Subvention from the state budget to the local budgets for establishing the network of specialised support services for victims of domestic violence and/or gender-based violence”.

Owing to the Subvention, 30 new shelters, 38 new day centres, 58 new consultation services have been established, 41 vehicles have been purchased for the mobile teams at shelters, and the level of social services has been improved in sixteen existing shelters all over the territory of Ukraine.

- E.** Please provide information on measures taken to set up **telephone helplines** to provide advice to callers in relation to all forms of violence covered by the Convention, as referred to in Article 24.

Governmental hot line on combating human trafficking, preventing and combating domestic violence, gender-based violence and violence against children. Information advice, psychological support, registration of the corresponding application to the public authorities. 24/7 and toll free at 15-47;

National hot line on preventing domestic violence, human trafficking and gender discrimination. 24/7, toll-free, confidential information and psychological support: 116 123 or 0 800 500 335.

Single contact centre of the free legal aid system. 24/7 and toll-free within Ukraine from landline and mobile telephones. E-mail: info@legalaid.gov.ua, telephone 0 800 213 103. Toll-free calls at the single number within Ukraine; calls from abroad are made at +380 (044) 363 10 41 – cost of the call based on the mobile operator’s tariffs.

National Police of Ukraine. Emergency police call, 102. Mobile application with the concealed interface as an additional tool to protect victims and/or probable victims of domestic violence.

Information on available toll-free hot lines to consult victims of violence can be found at the official website of the MoH (link: <https://moz.gov.ua/protidija-tazapobigannjadomashnomu-nasilstvu>). It should be additionally noted that the MoH does not own these toll-free hot lines.

According to the statistical data, from 01.06.2020 until 30.12.2022, the contact centre received 1,861 telephone calls about combating and preventing domestic violence (including

1,619 calls from women, 236 from men, six from children (five from girls and one from a boy)). In particular, there were 659 telephone calls in 2020, 620 telephone calls in 2021, and 582 telephone calls in 2022. 1,547 calls were requests for legal information, advice and explanations on legal matters; 842 — for contact details of the centres; 520 — for contact details of hot lines of law enforcement authorities, public authorities mobile social and psychological assistance teams and social and psychological assistance centres in the corresponding region, non-governmental (volunteer) organisations, including the ones that defend rights of victims of domestic violence. The issues raised by the callers were most connected with imposing liability on the offender, obtaining FLA, the procedure for applying to law enforcement authorities in connection with domestic violence, issuing a restraining order, issuing an emergency barring order, or obtaining psychological support. On 21.11.2022, the Governmental Contact Centre “Hot Line” 1547 on combating human trafficking and domestic violence conducted the training on development of communication skills and assistance, namely to victims of domestic violence and gender-based violence, for the operators of the contact centre of the FLA system.

- F. Please provide information on action taken to ensure that, in the provision of the above-mentioned general and specialist support services to victims, due account is taken of the rights and needs of **child witnesses** of all forms of violence against women as specified in Article 26, including age-appropriate counselling.

In order to ensure respect for rights and needs of child witnesses of all forms of violence against women, in 2020-2022, the FLA system conducted seven trainings for the lawyers providing free secondary legal aid and the staff of the free secondary legal aid centres. There were 607 participants. The trainings were as follows: - in 2020, online lecture “Special aspects of legal aid to juveniles in criminal proceedings. Main accents”, which was attended by 116 participants. Online lecture “Applying international standards in the field of protection of child’s rights in the national case law”, which was heard by 104 participants. Webinar WEB.LAW.TALK “Practical solutions to resolve family disputes”, during which the institute of provisional remedies focused on protection of child’s rights was considered. 28 employees of the FLA took part in the webinar. Online lecture for the staff of the FLA system “Granting legal aid to child victims of domestic violence”, which was attended by 108 employees;

in 2021, webinar for the staff of the FLA system “Parents’ estrangement — psychological violence against children. How to overcome a conflict between parents after a divorce?”, which was attended by 61 employees; in 2022, webinar for the staff of the FLA system “Protection from psychological and economic violence in a family”, which was attended by 35 employees. The remote training platform of the FLA system has developed and made public the remote training course on the related issue: “Special aspects of family relations in time of war”.

The population group that is most vulnerable to social disturbances is children and teenagers. The mental traumas that destroy the child’s ideas of life, values and ideals are especially dangerous.

According to the research, in 2021 and 202, there were following numbers of applications to the staff of the psychological service in the educational system regarding:

- psychosocial and social and pedagogical assistance from children, families who have been displaced (IDPs) during the hostilities — 221,664 applications, including 43.98% applications from children, 37.02% from their parents/legal representatives, 8.22% from other family members, 6.73% from pedagogical workers, and 4.05% from reduced-mobility population groups (persons with disabilities, the elderly);

- suicidal thoughts of children, suicidal conduct and suicidal tendencies among children and teenagers — 49,777 applications, including 33.23% applications from parents, 18.82% from pedagogical workers, 31.07% from students, and 16.89% from other interested persons and non-governmental organisations;

- combating domestic violence — 67,099 applications, including 32.9% applications from parents, 27.55% from pedagogical workers, 30.19% from students, and 9.36% from other interested persons.

The child who has fallen victim to domestic violence (hereinafter the “child victim”) is a person who is younger than eighteen and has survived domestic violence in any form or is a witness (eye witness) of such violence (Clause 2 of Paragraph 1 of Article 1 (Terms and definitions) of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”).

The corresponding territorial service of affairs of children, family and youth is informed of children who have witnessed domestic violence by the juvenile prevention officers of the territorial (standalone) subdivisions of the National Police, in order to take actions and render necessary assistance to children where necessary.

Thus, in 2021, the services of affairs of children, family and youth were sent 18,345 pieces of such information, in 2022 — 16,994.

Moreover, the Juvenile Justice Directorate amended the statistical reporting of the National Police of Ukraine regarding monitoring of the number of registered applications and reports on offences and other events related to domestic violence that are submitted by children (including females) claiming that they or other persons have survived domestic violence.

Thus, according to the statistical reporting in the information and communication system “Information Portal of the National Police”, the children submitted 3,433 reports in 2020; 2,012 of them were from female children. In 2021, the children submitted 8,842 reports: 1,792 of them (including 1,067 females) claimed that they had survived domestic violence, and 7,050 informed of violence against another person.

In 2022, the children submitted 7,466 reports: 2,101 of them (including 1,139 females) claimed that they had survived domestic violence, and 7,365 informed of violence against another person.

Since the legal regime of martial law was imposed in the territory of Ukraine, 38,882 children who resided in the institutional care and educational facilities for children 24/7 have been returned to their parents or legal representatives. They included 5,141 children living in the families in difficult life conditions.

The National Police of Ukraine and the social services check 16,136 children, including: 14,394 children at their permanent place of residence, 1,742 who have left for safe regions of Ukraine together with their parents.

More than forty thousand inspections have been conducted at the children’s place of residence; in particular, living conditions of all the children in the families in difficult life circumstances have been checked repeatedly.

The inspections detected and recorded 4,202 administrative offences against the children, including 554 facts of domestic violence.

G. Please indicate any **other measures**, including measures taken with regard to reporting as provided for in Articles 27 and 28, taken or planned to provide protection and support to victims of violence against women.

Establishing the volunteer service to render information support to victims and witnesses is one of the special measures of information and psychological support of litigants as determined by the Strategy for the Development of the Judiciary and Constitutional Justice for 2021-2023 approved by Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 231/2021 of 11.06.2021.

Thus, the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine in cooperation with the EU Project “PRAVO-JUSTICE” has been implementing the initiative of Model Courts since 2018. Its purpose is to improve performance of justice, quality of client services, communication, and safety, and to support vulnerable people in Ukrainian courts.

Lots of initiatives to introduce specialised services for vulnerable categories of court visitors were implemented in 2020-2022 in pursuance of the Model Courts Initiative together with the EU Project “PRAVO-JUSTICE”; in particular, three groups were selected for the special educational course for trainers for organisation of services for vulnerable categories of court users. As a result, 104 participants, including judges, court staff, court security guards, employees of the National School of Judges, representatives of the public and the system of free legal aid were trained and given the corresponding certificate, and volunteer services were introduced in courts. Activity of the volunteer service in court helps ensure people’s

comfortable stay in court and expand their rights to access to justice. As of 01.01.2023, there are volunteer services in fifteen courts. These courts engage mentors and any other relevant partners who train candidates and have the volunteer's status, and also explain occupational safety and some aspects of court operations. Now more than 300 volunteers are supporting vulnerable groups of court users all over Ukraine; development of information booklets; development of the Model Court Guideline (Brandbook) in order to standardise and unify the best model solutions in different areas of court administration. In particular, the Brandbook contains recommendations on design and equipment at the court premises: designate waiting areas for victims and other vulnerable persons, increased-safety court rooms, safe rooms for interviews and booths for communication of lawyers and clients, waiting areas for children, comfortable rooms for testimony, and convenient children's rooms; practical assistance to courts in organisation of children's rooms; numerous conferences involving a wide range of participants.

In 2022, The Coordination Centre analysed progress of establishing cooperation with local free secondary legal aid centres (hereinafter the "local centres") with the specialised support services for victims. As of 01.08.2022, the local centres had established cooperation with 549 specialised support services for victims of domestic violence or gender-based violence, which was 80% of the total number of such services. According to the information provided by the local centres: - in 22% of cases, cooperation with the specialised support services for victims of domestic violence or gender-based violence is established by making the memorandum, and in 88% of cases – based on oral arrangements; - 89% of premises of the specialised support services for victims with which the local centres have established cooperation place information (posters) on the FLA system and procedure for obtaining such aid; - 87% of the specialised support services for victims refer victims to free secondary legal aid centres in order to obtain necessary services; - the premises of 39% of the specialised support services for victims with which cooperation is established have counselling offices of access to FLA.

V. Substantive law

(Chapter V of the Convention, Articles 29 to 48)

Please provide information on the legal framework pertaining to violence against women, with particular emphasis on the criminalisation of acts of violence against women, unacceptable justifications for such acts (including crimes committed in the name of so-called honour), sanctions and measures, action taken to provide women victims with adequate civil remedies and to ensure their right to claim compensation as well as to prohibit mandatory alternative dispute resolution processes.

A. 1. Please provide information on the relevant **legal framework** in place (for example criminal law, civil law, administrative law) which gives effect to the provisions of the Convention, including action taken to avoid legislative gaps.

There is criminal and administrative liability for domestic violence.

Article 126⁻¹. (Domestic violence) of the Criminal Code of Ukraine

Domestic violence, i.e. wilful persistent physical, psychological or economic violence against a spouse or former spouse or another person with whom the perpetrator has (had) family or close relations, which results in physical or psychological suffering, health disorders, loss of the ability to work, emotional dependence or deterioration of the victim's quality of life.

Article 390⁻¹ (Failure to adhere to restrictions, restraining orders or to complete the programme for offenders) of the Criminal Code of Ukraine

Deliberate failure to adhere to restrictions, restraining orders or to deliberate evasion of the programme for offenders by the person imposed such penalties by court.

Article 173². (Commitment of domestic violence, gender-based violence, failure to adhere to the emergency barring order, or failure to inform of the place of temporary stay) of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences

Commitment of domestic violence, gender-based violence, i.e. deliberate commitment of any acts (actions or omission) of a physical, psychological or economic nature (violence that has not caused bodily injuries, threats, offences or stalking, deprivation of accommodation, food, clothing, other property or funds for which the victim is legally eligible etc.), which could result or resulted in damage to physical or mental health of the victim as well as failure to adhere to the emergency barring order by the person against whom it is issued, or failure to inform the designated units of the National Police of Ukraine of the place of temporary stay in case such order is issued.

2. Does your internal law contain any specific legislation addressing violence against women?

- Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”;
- Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities of Women and Men”;
- Law of Ukraine “On Amending the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine in Pursuance of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence”;
- Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 398/2020 of 21.09.2020 “On the Urgent Measures to Prevent and Combat Domestic Violence, Gender-Based Violence, and to Protection Rights of Victims of Such Violence”;
- Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 658 of 22 August 2019 “On Approving the Procedure for Interaction of the Entities in the Field of Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence and Gender-Based Violence”;
- Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 145 of 24 February 2021 “On Approving the State Social Programme for Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence and Gender-Based Violence until 2025”;
- Ordinance of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 361-p of 21 April 2021 “On Approving the the Urgent Action Plan for Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence, Gender-Based Violence, and Protecting Rights of Victims of Such Violence”;
- Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs No. 1376 of 6 November 2015 “On Approving the Guidelines on Making Records on Administrative Offences in the Police”;
- Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs No. 654 of 1 August 2018 “On Approving the Procedure for the Designated Units of the National Police of Ukraine to Issue the Barring Order against the Offender” (as amended by Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs No. 284 of 10 April 2023);
- Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs No. 407 of 28 May 2021 “On Organising the Measures to Prevent and Combat Domestic Violence, Gender-Based Violence, and to Protection Rights of Victims of Such Violence”;
- Order of the Ministry of Health No. 278 of 1 February 2019 “On Approving the Procedure for Conducting and Recording Findings of Medical Examination of Victims of Domestic Violence and Probable Victims of Domestic Violence, and for Granting Them Medical Aid” (hereinafter “Order of the MoH No. 278”) registered with the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on 14 March 2019 under No. 262/33233;
- Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine “On Approving the Guidelines on Detection, Response to Domestic Violence and Interaction of Pedagogical Staff with Other Authorities and Services” No. 1047 of 2 October 2018.

3. Please provide in an appendix a compilation of extracts from or summaries of the relevant legal texts, including specific legislation addressing violence against women. These texts should be provided in one of the official languages of the Council of Europe (English or French), as well as in the original language, where applicable. In an appendix of the report provides three main laws aimed at preventing and combating domestic violence against women in English.

- Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”;
- Law of Ukraine “On Amending the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine in Pursuance of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence”;
- Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 145 of 24 February 2021 “On Approving the State Social Programme for Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence and Gender-Based Violence until 2025”;

B. What action has been taken to provide relevant professionals with **guidance on how to implement the above legal framework (for example drawing-up of protocols for police and other law enforcement officials, guidelines for prosecutors, and setting up of special units)?**

Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine No. 654 of 01.08.2018 “On Approving the Procedure for the Designated Units of the National Police of Ukraine to Issue the Barring Order against the Offender”, registered with the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on 27 August 2018 under No. 965/32417;

Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine No. 124 of 25.02.2019 “On Approving the Procedure for Preventive Registration, Preventive Work and Preventive Deregistration of the Offender by the Designated Unit of the National Police of Ukraine” registered with the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on 18 March 2019 under No. 270/33241;

Order of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine No. 369/180 of 13.03.2019 “On Approving the Procedure for Domestic Violence Risk Assessment” registered with the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on 2 April 2019 under No. 333/33304.

Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs No. 1376 of 06.11.2015 “On Approving the Guidelines on Making Records on Administrative Offences in the Police” registered with the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on 1 December 2015 under No. 1496/27941.

C. Please detail the procedures available to women victims to provide them with **civil remedies:**

1. against the perpetrators (Article 29, paragraph 1)¹⁷;

Within civil proceedings and in accordance with the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine, victims of domestic violence can apply to court for a restraining order of a civil legal nature to be issued against the offender.

According to the Civil procedure Code of Ukraine, Title 13. Court hearing of cases of issue and extension of a restraining order

Article 350-1. Court jurisdiction

1. An application for a restraining order shall be submitted to court at the place of residence (stay) of the victim of domestic violence or gender-based violence, and if the person is in the establishment that pertains to general or specialised support services for victims — at the location of the establishment.

Article 350-2. Persons who may be applicants

1. An application for a restraining order may be submitted by:

¹⁷ Civil remedies against the perpetrator include ordering a person to stop a particular conduct, refrain from a particular conduct in the future or to compel a person to take a particular action (injunctions) (Explanatory Report, paragraph 157).

1) the victim of domestic violence or his or her representative, as prescribed by the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”;

2) the victim of gender-based violence or his or her representative, as prescribed by the Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities of Women and Men”;

3) parents or other legal representatives of a child, relatives of a child (grandparent, full-age sibling), step-parents as well as the guardianship and wardship authority for the benefit of the child victim of domestic violence — as prescribed by the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”, or the child victim of gender-based violence — as prescribed by the Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities of Women and Men”;

4) the guardian as well as the guardianship and wardship authority for the benefit of the legally incapacitated person who has survived domestic violence — as prescribed by the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”, or gender-based violence — as prescribed by the Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities of Women and Men”.

Article 350-3. Interested persons in cases of issuing a restraining order

1. Interested persons in cases of issuing a restraining order are the persons regarding whom an application for issuing a restraining order is submitted.

2. Interested persons may also be other individuals whose rights and interests are connected with an application for a restraining order as well as public authorities and local self-government bodies within their competence.

Article 350-4. Content of the application

1. An application for a restraining order shall specify:

1) name of the court to which the application is submitted;

2) name (last name, first name and patronymic) of the applicant and the interested person, their place of residence or stay, ZIP code, available contact details and e-mail addresses, in case the application is submitted by the person specified in Clauses 3 and 4 of Paragraph 1 of Article 350-2 of this Code — procedural status of the person who submits the application, with specification of his or her name (last name, first name and patronymic), place of residence or stay, ZIP code, available contact details and e-mail addresses as well as name (last name, first name and patronymic) of the child or legally incapacitated person for the benefit of whom the application is submitted, their place of residence or stay, ZIP code, available contact details and e-mail addresses, if known;

3) circumstances that prove that the court needs to issue a restraining order, and confirming evidence (if any).

2. Where the evidence specified in Clause 3 of Paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be furnished, the application may be accompanied by a motion to request such evidence.

Article 350-5. Hearing the case

1. The case regarding issue of a restraining order shall be heard by court with participation of the applicant and interested persons. In case the applicant’s participation poses a threat of further discrimination or violence against him or her, the case can be heard without the applicant’s participation.

Absence of the interested persons who have been duly informed of the hearing shall not prevent hearing of the case regarding issue of a restraining order.

2. The court shall hear the case regarding issue of a restraining order within 72 hours upon receipt of the application for issuing a restraining order by court.

3. The court costs associated with hearing of the case regarding issue of a restraining order shall be covered by the state.

Article 350-6. Court decision

1. On considering the application for issuing a restraining order, the court shall deliver a decision to grant or dismiss the application.

2. In case the application is granted, the court shall issue a restraining order as one or several remedies for temporarily limitation of rights of the person who has committed domestic violence or gender-based violence as prescribed by the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and

Combating Domestic Violence” or the Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities of Women and Men”, for the period of one to six months.

3. The restraining order issued by court against the person who has not turned eighteen as of the date of the court decision may not limit the person’s right to reside (stay) at the place of his or her permanent residence (stay).

4. The court decision to issue a restraining order is to be enforced immediately, and challenging thereof shall not suspend the enforcement.

Article 350-7. Extending a restraining order

1. Based on the application submitted by the persons specified in Article 350-2 hereof, the restraining order may be extended by court by up to six months upon expiration of the term established by the court decision in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 350-6 hereof.

Article 350-8. Servicing the court decision, informing of issue or extension of the restraining order

1. A copy of the complete court decision shall be serviced to the litigants attending the hearing, immediately after the decision is announced. The litigants who did not attend the hearing shall be sent a copy of the court decision by registered mail with acknowledgement of receipt immediately, but in any case not later than on the next day after the decision is delivered.

2. The court shall inform the designated units of the National Police of Ukraine at the applicant’s place of residence (stay) of issuing or extending the restraining order not later than on the next day after the decision is delivered, for the person regarding whom the restraining order is issued or extended to be registered for prevention purposes; it shall also inform the district, Kyiv and Sevastopol district state administrations and executive bodies of village, urban-type settlement, city, city district councils at the applicant’s place of residence (stay).

D. Please detail the procedures available to women victims:

1. to claim **compensation from perpetrators** for any of the offences established in accordance with the Convention (Article 30, paragraph 1);

Paragraph 9 of Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence” — a victim may demand from the offender to compensate for his or her expenditures for treatment, consultations or rental of the accommodation he or she rents (has rented) in order to prevent domestic violence as well as regular maintenance payments for himself or herself, children and other family members maintained by the offender, as prescribed by the legislation.

2. to obtain, where applicable, **state compensation** when any such offence involves sustained serious bodily injury or impairment of health (Article 30, paragraph 2).

According to Article 127 of the CPC, the suspect, the accused and, upon his or her consent, any other natural or legal person shall have the right to indemnify for the damages inflicted upon the victim, territorial community and state as a result of the criminal offence at any stage of criminal proceedings. The damage inflicted by the criminal offence or other socially hazardous act may be collected by the court decision as a result of hearing of the civil claim in criminal proceedings. The damage inflicted upon the victim as a result of the criminal offence shall be compensated from the State Budget of Ukraine in the cases and in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the law.

E. Please detail the procedures in place to ensure that:

1. incidents of violence against women are taken into account in the **determination of custody and visitation rights of children** (Article 31, paragraph 1) as a superseding concern;

When guardianship and wardship are documented, the criminal record of candidates for the guardian’s status shall be considered.

F. Please indicate how your internal law criminalises the following forms of violence:

1. **psychological violence**, as defined in Article 33;

According to Article 126-1 “Domestic violence” of the Criminal Code, domestic violence, i.e. wilful persistent physical, psychological or economic violence against a spouse or former spouse or another person with whom the perpetrator has (had) family or close relations, which results in physical or psychological suffering, health disorders, loss of the ability to work, emotional dependence or deterioration of the victim’s quality of life shall be punished with community works for 150 to 240 hours, or arrest for up to six months, or limitation of liberty for up to five years, or deprivation of liberty for up to two years.

Article 173². (Commitment of domestic violence, gender-based violence, failure to adhere to the emergency barring order, or failure to inform of the place of temporary stay) of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences

Commitment of domestic violence, gender-based violence, i.e. deliberate commitment of any acts (actions or omission) of a physical, psychological or economic nature (violence that has not caused bodily injuries, threats, offences or stalking, deprivation of accommodation, food, clothing, other property or funds for which the victim is legally eligible etc.), which could result or resulted in damage to physical or mental health of the victim as well as failure to adhere to the emergency barring order by the person against whom it is issued, or failure to inform the designated units of the National Police of Ukraine of the place of temporary stay in case such order is issued

entails a fine of ten to twenty non-taxable minimum incomes of a citizen, or community works for thirty to forty hours, or an administrative arrest for up to ten days.

The same actions committed by the person who has been imposed an administrative penalty for one of the violations under Paragraph 1 of this Article

entail a fine of twenty to forty non-taxable minimum incomes of a citizen, or community works for forty to sixty hours, or an administrative arrest for up to fifteen days.

2. **stalking**, as defined in Article 34¹⁸;

Stalking is partly covered by Article 182 “Violation of the privacy right” of the Criminal Code, which prescribes that: 1. Illegal collection, storage, use, disposal and dissemination of confidential information on the person or illegal changes in such information, except as otherwise provided for by other Articles of the Criminal Code, shall be punished with a fine of 500 to 1,000 non-taxable minimum incomes of a citizen, or correctional labour for up to two years, or an arrest for up to six months, or limitation of liberty for up to three years. 2. The same actions committed repeatedly or if they have materially damaged legally protected rights, freedoms and interests of a person shall be punished with an arrest for three to six months, or limitation of liberty for three to five years, or deprivation of liberty for the same period. Note. If material damages are pecuniary, when used herein, they shall mean the damages that exceed the non-taxable minimum income of a citizen one hundred times or more. Making public information that a person has committed a criminal or other offence, including via mass media, journalists, public associations, trade unions, in accordance with the law shall not pertain to the actions provided for by this Article and shall not entail criminal liability.

3. **physical violence**, as defined in Article 35¹⁹;

According to Article 126-1 “Domestic violence” of the Criminal Code, domestic violence, i.e. wilful persistent physical, psychological or economic violence against a spouse or former spouse or another person with whom the perpetrator has (had) family or close relations, which results in physical or psychological suffering, health disorders, loss of the ability to work, emotional dependence or deterioration of the victim’s quality of life shall be punished with community works for 150 to 240 hours, or arrest for up to six months, or limitation of liberty for up to five years, or deprivation of liberty for up to two years.

¹⁸ See also Explanatory Report, paragraph 182.

¹⁹ See also Explanatory Report, paragraph 188.

4. **sexual violence, including rape**, as defined in Article 36, paragraph 1, having due regard to the definition of consent under Article 36, paragraph 2.

Please also indicate how your internal law criminalises acts of sexual violence, including rape, committed against former or current spouses or partners (Article 36, paragraph 3).

Please specify the age, under your internal law, at which a person is considered to be legally competent to consent to sexual acts;

It is prescribed by Article 152 “Rape” of the Criminal Code that: 1. Acts of a sexual nature connected with vaginal, anal or oral penetration into another person’s body with genitals or any other item without the victim’s voluntary consent (rape) shall be punished with deprivation of liberty for the period of three to five years. 2. Rape committed repeatedly or by the person who has committed any of the criminal offences under Articles 153-155 of the Criminal Code, or such acts committed against the spouse or former spouse or other person with whom the perpetrator has (has had) family or close relations, or against the person in connection with this person’s official, professional or public duty, or against the woman who was known by the perpetrator to be pregnant shall be punished with deprivation of liberty for the period of five to ten years. 3. Rape committed by a group of persons or rape of a minor shall be punished with deprivation of liberty for seven to twelve years. 4. The acts under Paragraph 1 of this Article committed against the person under the age of fourteen, regardless of his or her voluntary consent, shall be punished with deprivation of liberty for ten to fifteen years. 5. The acts under Paragraphs 1, 2 or 3 of this Article that have caused severe effects shall be punished with deprivation of liberty for ten to fifteen years. 6. The acts under Paragraph 4 of this Article committed repeatedly or by the person who has committed any of the crimes under Paragraphs 4 or 5 of Article 153, Article 155 or Paragraph 2 of Article 156 of the Criminal Code shall be punished with deprivation of liberty for fifteen years, or life imprisonment. Note: Consent shall be considered to be voluntary if it results from free expression of the person’s will, with account of related circumstances. It is prescribed by Article 153 “Sexual violence” of the Criminal Code that: 1. Commitment of any violent actions of a sexual nature that are not associated with penetration into another person’s body, without voluntary consent of the victim (sexual violence) shall be punished with deprivation of liberty for up to five years. 2. Sexual violence committed repeatedly or by the person who has committed any of the criminal offences under Articles 152, 154, 155 of the Criminal Code, or such acts committed against the spouse or former spouse or other person with whom the perpetrator has (has had) family or close relations, or against the person in connection with this person’s official, professional or public duty, or against the woman who was known by the perpetrator to be pregnant shall be punished with deprivation of liberty for the period of three to seven years. 3. Sexual violence committed by a group of persons or sexual violence against a minor shall be punished with deprivation of liberty for seven to twelve years.

4. The acts under Paragraph 1 of this Article committed against the person under the age of fourteen, regardless of his or her voluntary consent, shall be punished with deprivation of liberty for five to ten years. 5. The acts under Paragraphs 1, 2, 3 or 4 of this Article that have caused severe effects shall be punished with deprivation of liberty for ten to fifteen years. 6. The acts under Paragraph 4 of this Article committed repeatedly or by the person who has committed any of the criminal offences under Paragraph 4 of Article 152, Article 155 or Paragraph 2 of Article 156 of the Criminal Code shall be punished with deprivation of liberty for fifteen years, or life imprisonment. Based on the clauses of the Criminal Code, in particular, Article 155, the age at which a person is considered to be legally competent to consent to sexual acts is sixteen years.

5. **forced marriage**, as defined in Article 37;

It is prescribed by Article 151-2 “Forced marriage” of the Criminal Code that: 1. Forcing a person into marriage, or to remain in the forced marriage, or to co-reside without official marriage, or to continue such co-residence, or urge the person to move to another state for this purpose shall be punished with an arrest for up to six months or limitation of liberty for up

to three years, or deprivation of liberty for the same period. 2. The same actions committed repeatedly or by a group of persons acting on collusion, or against the person who has not reached the marital age prescribed by the legislation, or against two or more persons shall be punished with limitation of liberty for up to five years or deprivation of liberty for the same period.

6. **female genital mutilation** as defined in Article 38;

It is prescribed by Article 212 “Wilful severe bodily injury” of the Criminal Code that: 1. Wilful severe bodily injury, i.e. severe bodily injury hazardous for life when it is inflicted, or the one that has caused loss of any organ or its functions, genital mutilation, mental or other health disorder in combination with the stable loss of the ability to work by at least one third, or termination, or irreparable damage to a face shall be punished with deprivation of liberty for five to eight years. 2. Wilful severe bodily injury committed in the manner that is of especially tormenting nature or committed by a group of persons as well as in order to intimidate a victim or other persons, or on grounds of racial, national or religious intolerance, or committed by order, or causing the victim’s death shall be punished with deprivation of liberty for seven to ten years.

7. **forced abortion**, as defined in Article 39a;

It is prescribed by Article 134 “Illegal abortion or sterilisation” of the Criminal Code that: 1. Abortion by the person without a special medical degree shall be punished with a fine of 50 to 100 non-taxable minimum incomes of a citizen, or community works for 100 to 240 hours, or correctional labour for up to two years, or limitation of liberty for up to two years, or deprivation of liberty for the same period. 2. Forced abortion without the victim’s voluntary consent shall be punished with limitation of liberty for up to five years or deprivation of liberty for up to three years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain offices or to perform certain activities for up to three years. 3. Illegal abortion that has caused a long-term health disorder, infertility or death of the victim shall be punished with limitation of liberty for up to five years or deprivation of liberty for the same period, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain offices or to perform certain activities for up to three years. 4. Forced sterilisation without the victim’s voluntary consent shall be punished with limitation of liberty for up to five years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain offices or to perform certain activities for up to three years. 5. The act under Paragraph 4 of this Article that has caused the victim’s death or other severe effects shall be punished with limitation of liberty for up to five years or deprivation of liberty for the same period, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain offices or to perform certain activities for up to three years.

8. **forced sterilisation**, as defined in Article 39b.

G. How does your internal law criminalise or otherwise address **sexual harassment**, as defined in Article 40?

Article 154. (Forced sexual act) of the Criminal Code of Ukraine

1. Forcing a person into an act of a sexual nature with another person without his or her voluntary consent shall be punished with a fine of up to fifty non-taxable minimum incomes of a citizen or an arrest for up to six months.

2. Forcing a person into an act of a sexual nature with the person on whom the victim financially or official depends, without his or her voluntary consent, shall be punished with a fine of up to a thousand non-taxable minimum incomes of a citizen or limitation of liberty for up to two years.

3. The acts under Paragraph 1 or 2 of this Article in combination with the threat of destroying, damaging or seizing property of the victim or his or her close relatives or the threat of disclosing data that defame the victim or his or her close relatives shall be punished with limitation of liberty for the period of up to three years or deprivation of liberty for the same period.

H. How does your internal law address **aiding or abetting** in relation to psychological violence, stalking, physical violence, sexual violence (including rape), forced marriage, the

performance of female genital mutilation, forced abortion and forced sterilisation (Article 41, paragraph 1)?

Article 27. (Types of accomplices) of the Criminal Code of Ukraine

1. Alongside with the perpetrator, accomplices in a criminal offence are an organiser, an abettor and an aider.

2. The perpetrator (co-perpetrator) shall mean the person who has committed the criminal offence under this Code, together with the other subjects of the criminal offence, directly or by using other persons who are not subject to criminal liability for the offence in accordance with the law.

3. The organiser shall mean the person who has committed the criminal offence(s) or managed preparation or commitment thereof. The organiser shall also mean the person who has established the organised group or criminal organisation or managed it, or the person who has ensured funding or organised concealment of the criminal unlawful activity of the organised group or criminal organisation.

4. The abettor shall mean the person who has persuaded the other co-perpetrator to commit a criminal offence by reasoning, bribery, threat, force or otherwise.

5. The aider shall mean the person who has aided commitment of the criminal offence by the other co-perpetrators with advice, instructions, provision of means or tools or elimination of obstacles, as well as the person who has promised to hide the offender, means or tools of the criminal offence, traces of the criminal offence or items obtained in a criminal unlawful manner, to purchase or sell such items or otherwise help conceal the criminal offence in advance.

6. Hiding the offender, means or tools of the criminal offence, traces of the criminal offence or items obtained in a criminal unlawful manner, or purchasing or selling such items that has not been promised in advance shall not be treated as accompliceship. The persons who have committed such acts shall be imposed criminal liability only as provided for by Articles 198 and 396 of this Code.

7. Failure to inform of the criminal offence that is reliably known to be prepared or committed, which is promised before completion of the criminal offence, shall not be treated as accompliceship. Such persons shall only be imposed criminal liability if the act they commit has elements of another criminal offence.

- I. How does your internal law address **attempts** of physical violence, sexual violence (including rape), forced marriage, female genital mutilation, forced abortion and forced sterilisation (Article 41, paragraph 2)?

It is prescribed by Article 16 of the Criminal Code that criminal liability for preparing for the criminal offence and attempted criminal offence is imposed under Article 14 or 15 and the Article of the Special part of the Criminal Code that provides for liability for the completed criminal offence.

- J. How does your internal law ensure that, in criminal proceedings initiated following the commission of any of the acts of violence covered by the Convention, **culture, custom, religion, tradition or so-called honour** cannot be regarded as justification for such acts nor as mitigating circumstances (Article 42)?

Article 161. (Violating equality of rights of citizens based on their racial, national or regional pertinence, religious beliefs, disability or other characteristics) of the Criminal Code of Ukraine

1. The deliberate actions directed at inciting national, regional, racial or religious enmity and hatred, humiliating national honour and dignity, or violating people's feelings in connection with their religious beliefs as well as direct or indirect limitation of rights and introduction of direct or indirect civil privileges on grounds of race, colour of skin, political, religious and other beliefs, sex, disability, ethnic and social origin, property status, place of residence, linguistic or other characteristics shall be punished with a fine of up to five hundred non-taxable minimum incomes of a citizen, or limitation of liberty for up to five years, or deprivation of liberty

for up to three years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain offices or to perform certain activities for up to three years.

2. The same actions combined with violence, deceit or threat as well as committed by an official shall be punished with a fine of five hundred to one thousand non-taxable minimum incomes of a citizen, or deprivation of liberty for two to five years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain offices or to perform certain activities for up to three years.

3. The acts under Paragraph 1 or 2 of this Article that have been committed by the organised group of persons or caused severe effects shall be punished with deprivation of liberty for five to eight years.

Note. When used in this Article, regional pertinence shall mean the person's pertinence (by birth or residence) to the region being a part of the territory of Ukraine or the territory of compact settlement of the Ukrainians outside Ukraine that differs from the other territories based on a number of historical, geographic, linguistic and other characteristics.

K. Please describe how your internal law ensures that the offences established in accordance with the Convention apply notwithstanding the nature of the **relationship of the perpetrator to the victim** (Article 43).

It is prescribed by Article 10 of the CPC that there shall be no privileges or restrictions in the procedural rights under the CPC based on race, colour of skin, political, religious and other beliefs, sex, ethnic and social origin, property status, place of residence, education, occupation as well as linguistic or other characteristics. Additional guarantees are given to certain categories of persons (juveniles, foreigners, mentally and physically incapacitated persons etc.) in criminal proceedings in the cases and in accordance with the procedure established by the CPC.

L. For each form of violence covered by the Convention, please specify:

1. the applicable **sanctions**, including sanctions other than criminal, and, where appropriate, when sanctions involve deprivation of liberty which can give rise to extradition (Article 45, paragraph 1);
2. the relevant further **measures** which may be taken in relation to perpetrators, such as:
 - a. the monitoring or supervision of convicted persons;
 - b. the withdrawal of parental rights, if the best interests of the child, which may include the safety of the woman victim, cannot be guaranteed in any other way (Article 45, paragraph 2).

According to Article 164 of the Family Code of Ukraine, a parent can be deprived of parental rights by court if he or she is convicted for the deliberate criminal offence against the child.

M. How does your internal law ensure that the circumstances referred to in Article 46, insofar as they do not already form part of the constituent elements of the offences, may be taken into consideration as **aggravating circumstances**?

It is prescribed by Article 67 of the Criminal Code that when punishment is awarded, the following circumstances shall be deemed aggravating: - criminal offence committed by a group of persons acting in collusion; on grounds of racial, national, religious enmity or hatred or sex attribute in connection with the victim's official or public duty; against the elderly, the person with disability, the person in the helpless condition or the person suffering from a mental disorder, namely amentia, mental deficiencies, as well as criminal offence committed against a minor child or in the child's presence; against the spouse or former spouse or other person with whom the perpetrator has (has had) family or close relations; against the woman who was known by the perpetrator to be pregnant; against the person who is financially,

officially or otherwise dependent on the perpetrator; by using the minor person or person suffering from a mental disorder or amentia; by the person under the influence of alcohol or in the condition caused by consumption of narcotic or other intoxicating substances; - crime committed with especial cruelty; by abusing conditions of the martial law or state of emergency, other emergency events; - by the repeat offender, and repeat offences; in a generally hazardous manner as well as severe effects caused by the crime. With due consideration of the nature of the criminal offence committed, the court shall have the right not to recognise any of the circumstances specified in Paragraph 1 of this Article, except for the circumstances set out in Paragraphs 6, 6-1, 7, 9, 10, 12, as an aggravating one, and shall reason its decision in the verdict.

When awarding punishment, the court may not recognise the circumstances that are not specified in Paragraph 1 of this Article as aggravating ones.

If any of the circumstances that aggravates punishment is specified in the Article of the Special Part of the Criminal Code as an element of the criminal offence that influences its qualification, the court may not repeatedly take it into consideration as an aggravating one when it awards punishment.

According to Paragraph 1 of Article 67 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, when punishment is awarded, aggravating circumstances shall include without limitation the criminal offence committed against a minor child or in the child's presence as well as against the spouse or former spouse or other person with whom the perpetrator has (has had) family or close relations.

If any of the circumstances that aggravates punishment is specified in the Article of the Special Part of the Criminal Code of Ukraine as an element of the criminal offence that influences its qualification, the court may not repeatedly take it into consideration as an aggravating one when it awards punishment, since it will violate the legal principle under which a person cannot be convicted for the same act twice. Therefore, focus on the circumstances aggravating punishment in criminal proceedings enables to fully establish circumstances under which the crime has been committed, including the ones associated with domestic violence and, therefore, to personalise the punishment.

N. 1. How does your internal law – in criminal and civil law – prohibit **mandatory alternative dispute resolution processes**, including mediation and conciliation, in relation to all forms of violence covered by the Convention (Article 48)?

Article 46. (Releasing from criminal liability in connection with conciliation between the perpetrator and the victim) of the criminal Code of Ukraine

The person who has committed a criminal infraction or negligent minor crime, except for corruption criminal offences, corruption-related criminal offences, violation of traffic safety or transport operation rules by the persons driving a vehicle under the influence of alcohol, drugs or other substances or of medicines that reduce attention and speed of response, shall be released from criminal liability if he or she has reconciled with the victim and compensated for or eliminated the damages.

According to Indent 2 of Paragraph 1 of Article 469 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine (hereinafter the "CPC of Ukraine"), a conciliation agreement in criminal proceedings regarding the criminal offences associated with domestic violence may only be concluded at the initiative of the victim, his or her representative or legal representative.

According to Clause 7 of Paragraph 1 of Article 284 of the CPC of Ukraine, criminal proceedings shall be terminated in case the victim or, as prescribed by this Code, his or her representative has withdrawn an accusation in criminal proceedings in form of private prosecution, except for the criminal proceedings regarding the criminal offence associated with domestic violence.

The purpose of these rules is to defend rights of victims in the criminal offences associated with domestic violence.

2. Please specify how your internal law ensures that such processes are not otherwise imposed on women victims of domestic violence, for example within the framework of legal separation and divorce proceedings.

O. Please provide, on a yearly basis, **administrative and judicial data** on the following matters:

All available judicial and administrative data in Ukraine for 2020-2021 are provided in the annexes to the questionnaire regarding:

- 2020 judicial statistics of administrative offenses
- 2021 judicial statistics of administrative offenses
- 2020 judicial statistics of civil proceedings
- 2021 judicial statistics of civil proceedings
- 2020 judicial statistics of criminal proceedings against victims
- 2021 judicial statistics of criminal proceedings against victims

P. Please provide information on any **other measures** taken or planned in relation to substantive law, together with any available data on the recourse to such measures.

2020 - Victims of domestic violence or gender-based violence — 1,219 orders issued on granting free secondary legal aid

1,163 — to women;

56 — to men;

2021 — Victims of domestic violence or gender-based violence — 2,127 orders issued on granting free secondary legal aid

2,013 — to women;

114 — to men;

2022 - Victims of domestic violence or gender-based violence — 1,452 orders issued on granting free secondary legal aid

1351 — to women;

101 — to men;

VI. Investigation, prosecution and procedural law and protective measures

(Chapter VI of the Convention, Articles 49 to 58)

Please provide information on action taken in accordance with the principles set out in Article 49 of the Convention, in order to ensure that:

- i) investigations and judicial proceedings are carried out without undue delay while taking into consideration the rights of women victims during all stages of the criminal proceedings; and
- ii) acts of violence against women are investigated and prosecuted in an effective manner.

To this end, the competent authorities must be able to respond promptly and appropriately to all forms of violence covered by the Convention, issue emergency barring orders or restraining or protection orders and take measures of protection during the investigations and criminal proceedings. Non-governmental/civil society organisations must be able to assist and/or support women victims in legal proceedings (for example as third parties) and appropriate arrangements must be made to facilitate women victims' access to justice.

A. 1. Please provide information on measures adopted to ensure a **prompt and appropriate response** from law enforcement agencies to all forms of violence covered by the Convention by offering adequate and immediate protection to women victims (Article 50).

In case units of the National Police receive statements of or reports on criminal offences associated with domestic violence, including against women, they are immediately registered with logs of unified registration of statements of and reports on the criminal offences

committed and other events, and where there are grounds under Article 214 (Instituting the pre-trial investigation) of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, corresponding data are recorded in the Unified Register of Pre-Trial Investigation, and investigation is instituted based on the corresponding Article of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

Order of the Prosecutor General No. 103 of 11.04.2023 “On Organising the Work of Prosecution Authorities to Support Victims and Witnesses of War and Other International Crimes” approved the Concept for Implementing the Mechanism for Supporting Victims and Witnesses of War and Other International Crimes and established the Coordination Centre for Victim and Witness Support, where the specialists will inform victims and witnesses of their rights and progress of investigation, prevent repeated traumatisation, coordination provision of psychological, medical and social aid, including to victims of domestic violence.

2. Please provide any available administrative data (see section I. Introduction) on the number of interventions carried out annually by law enforcement agencies in relation to violence against women.

In 2022, the National Police of Ukraine received 244,381 statements of and reports on the offences committed and other events associated with domestic violence (2020 — 208,784, 2021 — 325,599). The designated units of the National Police of Ukraine have responded to the statements and reports.

- B. What procedures have been put in place to ensure that an **assessment** of the lethality risk, the seriousness of the situation and the risk of repeated violence is carried out by all relevant authorities and duly taken into account at all stages of the investigation and the application of protective measures (Article 51)?

The procedure for assessing probability of continued or repeated domestic violence, severe or especially severe effects thereof as well as death of the victim in order to determine efficient response measures aimed at terminating and preventing recurrence of such violence is established by the Procedure for Assessing the Risks of Domestic Violence approved by Order of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine No. 369/180 of 13 March 2019, registered with the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on 02.04.2019 under No. 333/33304.

- C. 1. Please indicate which authorities are granted the power to issue an **emergency barring order** when a woman victim (or at risk) of domestic violence is in a situation of immediate danger, as referred to in Article 52 (that is, ordering the perpetrator to immediately vacate the residence of the woman victim and/or prohibiting the perpetrator from entering the residence of or contacting the woman concerned).

An emergency barring order shall be issued against an offender by the designated units of the National Police of Ukraine (Clause 4 of Paragraph 1 of Article 10, Paragraph 1 of Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”).

2. Please specify:

- a. the time required to issue an emergency barring order;

The legislation of Ukraine does not prescribe the time frames necessary to issue an emergency barring order. However, it is prescribed by Paragraph 1 of Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence” that an emergency barring order shall be issued against an offender by the designated units of the National Police of Ukraine where there is an immediate threat for the victim’s life or health, in order to immediately terminate domestic violence, prevent continuation or repeated commitment thereof.

- b. the maximum duration of an emergency barring order;

An emergency barring order shall be issued for the term of up to ten days (Paragraph 5 of Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”).

- c. if the duration can be extended until a protection order can be issued;
- d. if emergency barring orders can apply to all women victims of domestic violence; if not, please specify any exceptions;

- e. the type of measures used to enforce emergency barring orders and ensure the safety of the woman victim;

An emergency barring order can contain the following measures:

- 1) obliging to leave the victim's place of residence (stay);
- 2) forbidding to enter and stay in the victim's place of residence (stay);
- 3) forbidding to contact the victim by any means.

(Paragraph 2 of Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence")

- f. what sanctions can be imposed in case of a breach of such an emergency barring order;

Article 173². Commitment of domestic violence, gender-based violence, failure to adhere to the emergency barring order, or failure to inform of the place of temporary stay

Commitment of domestic violence, gender-based violence, i.e. deliberate commitment of any acts (actions or omission) of a physical, psychological or economic nature (violence that has not caused bodily injuries, threats, offences or stalking, deprivation of accommodation, food, clothing, other property or funds for which the victim is legally eligible etc.), which could result or resulted in damage to physical or mental health of the victim as well as failure to adhere to the emergency barring order by the person against whom it is issued, or failure to inform the designated units of the National Police of Ukraine of the place of temporary stay in case such order is issued,

entails a fine of ten to twenty non-taxable minimum incomes of a citizen, or community works for thirty to forty hours, or an administrative arrest for up to ten days.

The same actions committed by the person who has been imposed an administrative penalty for one of the violations under Paragraph 1 of this Article, entail a fine of twenty to forty non-taxable minimum incomes of a citizen, or community works for forty to sixty hours, or an administrative arrest for up to fifteen days.

- g. the support and advice made available to women seeking such protection.

Article 21. (Rights of victims) of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence"

1. A victim shall have the right to:

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

2) apply to the entities working in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence personally or via his or her representative;

3) obtain complete and exhaustive information from the entities working in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence on their rights and social services, medical, social and psychological aid available;

4) free social services, medical, social and psychological aid pursuant to his or her needs in accordance with the legislation;

5) free legal aid as prescribed by the Law of Ukraine "On Free Legal Aid";

6) respect for honour and dignity, attentive and humane attitude from the entities working in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence;

7) confidentiality of information of a personal nature disclosed to the entities working in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence during their work with the victim, and personal data protection;

8) select a specialist by sex (where possible);

9) compensation for losses and damage to physical and mental health by offenders, as prescribed by the legislation;

10) apply to the law enforcement authorities and court in order to impose liability upon offenders and apply special measures against them to combat domestic violence;

11) receive timely information on final court decisions and procedural decisions of the law enforcement authorities in connection with consideration of the fact of domestic violence committed, including the ones associated with the offender's isolation or dismissal;

12) other rights under the legislation in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence as well as international treaties ratified by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

3. Please provide, on a yearly basis, administrative and judicial data (see section I. Introduction) on:

a. the number of emergency barring orders issued by the competent authorities;

The police officers applied the special measure to combat domestic violence: issue of an emergency barring order against the offender. 43,341 orders were issued in 2022 (2020 — 43,341, 2021 — 49,861).

D. How are restraining or protection orders made available to women victims of all forms of violence covered by the Convention (Article 53, paragraph 1)?

An emergency barring order is issued based on the victim's application as well as at the discretion of an officer of the designated unit of the National Police of Ukraine following risk assessment (Paragraph 4 of Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence").

The effective legislation of Ukraine establishes the list of restrictive measures under Article 91-1 (Restrictive measures applicable to the persons who have committed domestic violence) of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

Thus, for the benefit of the victim of the crime associated with domestic violence, concurrently with awarding the punishment that does not involve deprivation of liberty or releasing from liability or punishment on the grounds prescribed by this Code, the court may apply one or several restrictive measures against the person who has committed domestic violence; in particular, the convict may be imposed the following obligations:

1) ban on staying in the place of co-residence with the victim of domestic violence;

2) limitation of communication with the child in case domestic violence has been committed against or in the presence of the child;

3) ban on approaching the place where the victim of domestic violence can reside on a permanent or temporary basis, stay in connection with work, education, treatment or for other reasons on a permanent or temporary basis, for the specific distance;

4) ban on correspondence, telephone communication with the victim of domestic violence, other contacts via communication or electronic communication means, personally or via third parties;

5) referral to the programme for offenders or probation programme.

Also, for the benefit of the victim of the crime associated with domestic violence, the court may apply one or several restrictive measures against the person suspected of such criminal offence, as prescribed by Paragraph 6 of Article 194 of the CPC of Ukraine:

1) ban on staying in the place of co-residence with the victim of domestic violence;

2) limitation of communication with the child in case domestic violence has been committed against or in the presence of the child;

3) ban on approaching the place where the victim of domestic violence can reside on a permanent or temporary basis, stay in connection with work, education, treatment or for other reasons on a permanent or temporary basis, for the specific distance;

4) ban on correspondence, telephone communication with the victim of domestic violence, other contacts via communication or electronic communication means, personally or via third parties;

5) referral for treatment from an alcohol, drug or another addiction, diseases that pose a threat for others, referral to the programme for offenders.

The restrictive measures under Paragraph 6 of Article 194 of the CPC of Ukraine are not preventive since they are applied as additional obligations.

Please specify:

1. the procedures in place to apply for a restraining or protection order;

The procedure for the designated units of the National Police of Ukraine to issue an emergency barring order against the offender is prescribed by the Procedure for the Designated Units of the National Police of Ukraine to Issue the Barring Order against the Offender approved by Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine No. 654 of 01.08.2018, registered with the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on 27.08.2018 under No. 965/32417.

An emergency barring order shall be issued to the offender by the designated units of the National Police of Ukraine where there is an immediate threat for the victim's life or health, in order to immediately terminate domestic violence, prevent continuation or repeated commitment thereof (Paragraph 1 of Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence").

When it is decided whether to issue an emergency barring order, priority shall be given to the victim's safety (Paragraph 3 of Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence").

2. if restraining or protection orders can apply to all victims of violence covered by the Convention; if not, please specify any exceptions;
3. if there are any fees levied against the applicant/woman victim (with an indication of their amount);
4. the delay between issuing such an order and when it takes effect;
5. the maximum duration of restraining or protection orders;
6. if such orders are available irrespective of, or in addition to, other legal proceedings;
7. if restraining or protection orders can be introduced in subsequent legal proceedings;
8. the criminal and other legal sanctions which can be imposed (including deprivation of liberty, fines, etc.) in case of breach; and
9. the support and advice made available to women seeking such protection.

E. Please provide, on a yearly basis, administrative and judicial data (see section I. Introduction) on:

1. the number of restraining or protection orders issued by the competent authorities;

In 2022, the police officers issued 43,341 emergency barring orders against the offender (2020 — 41,963, 2021 — 49,861).

2. the number of breaches of such orders; and

In 2022, the police officers detected 2,883 (2020 — 1,716, 2021 — 3,666) administrative offences as a result of failure to comply with the emergency barring order (Article 173-2 (Commitment of domestic violence, gender-based violence, failure to adhere to the emergency barring order, or failure to inform of the place of temporary stay) of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences).

F. 1. How does your internal law provide for the initiation of **legal proceedings ex officio** (namely, in order not to place the onus of initiating such proceedings and securing convictions on the women victims) in relation to each of the forms of violence covered by the Convention (Article 55, paragraph 1)?

- a. Please specify which authorities have the power to initiate such proceedings.
- b. Please also indicate, for each of the forms of violence covered by the Convention, what provisions in law, policy or guidelines define when prosecution is or is not in the public interest.

G. How does your internal law allow for the continuation of **legal proceedings ex parte** (even if, for instance, the woman victim withdraws her statement or complaint) as referred to in Article 55, paragraph 1?

In pursuance of the Convention and within the framework of Law of Ukraine No. 2227-VIII of 06.12.2017 “On Amending the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine in Pursuance of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence” (as amended on 17.06.2020), the amendments were made to Clause 7 of Paragraph 1 of Article 284 of the CPC of Ukraine, according to which criminal proceedings regarding the offence associated with domestic violence shall not be terminated in case the victim or, as prescribed by the law, his or her representative has withdrawn an accusation in criminal proceedings in form of private prosecution. It is consistent with Paragraph 2 of Article 55 of the Convention, according to which proceedings in such categories of cases may continue even if the victim withdraws her or his statement or complaint.

The criminal procedure of Ukraine has such forms of prosecution as public and private one. According to Paragraph 4 of Article 26 of the CPC, criminal proceedings in form of private prosecution shall only be instituted based on the victim’s application. The criminal proceedings in form of private prosecution that may be instituted by an investigator, an inquiry officer or a prosecutor based on the victim’s application only are listed in Article 477 of the CPC.

Criminal proceedings shall be terminated in case: the victim or, as prescribed by this Code, his or her representative has withdrawn an accusation in criminal proceedings in form of private prosecution, except for the criminal proceedings regarding the criminal offence associated with domestic violence (Clause 7 of Paragraph 1 of Article 284 (Terminating criminal proceedings and proceedings against a legal entity) of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine).

H. 1. How does your internal law allow for **NGOs or other civil society actors and domestic violence counsellors** to assist or support victims in legal proceedings (Article 55, paragraph 2)?

The Strategy for the Development of the Prosecution Authorities for 2021-2023 approved by Order of the Prosecutor General No. 489 of 16.10.2020 determines the measures necessary to support sustainable communication with non-governmental, scientific and international organisations as well as experts on relevant human rights issues and ways of their resolution.

With due consideration of the above, the representatives of the Office hold regular meetings with civil society organisations in order to ensure efficient communication between the society and the prosecution authorities.

The inter-institutional work group for investigation of the crimes committed during the armed conflict was established by Order of the Prosecutor General No. 312 of 30.09.2021 in order to maintain sustainable communication with non-governmental, scientific and international organisations and experts and increase efficiency of investigation of the crimes committed during the armed conflict.

It is made of international experts, representatives of scientific communications, civil society organisations, namely the ones defending women’s rights (NGO Ukrainian Women Lawyers Association “JurFem”, NGO LGBT Association LIGA, NGO ELEOS-Ukraine, NGO La Strada and others). The work is performed to ensure implementation of the gender equality policy within the activities of the inter-institutional work group, namely in the fields of combating sexual violence and defending human rights.

In addition to its direct objectives, this inter-institutional work group creates additional opportunities for civil society institutes and human rights defence organisations to exchange information and establish cooperation with the Office.

Establishment of the inter-institutional work group for combating the criminal offences associated with domestic violence is at the final stage: its purpose is to improve efficiency of interaction of the law enforcement authorities, public authorities, international and civil society

organisations on the matters of combating the criminal offences associated with domestic violence, to develop proposals on how to enhance work in this field.

2. Please specify the conditions for such participation as well as their legal status during these proceedings.

I. 1. What **measures of protection** are available during investigations and judicial proceedings (Article 56, paragraph 1)?

2. Please provide details on all measures referred to in Article 56 paragraph 1, in particular to:

- inform women victims, at least where they and their family might be in danger, when the perpetrator escapes or is released temporarily or definitively;
- enable women victims to be heard, to supply evidence and have their views, needs and concerns presented (directly or through an intermediary), and considered;
- provide women victims with appropriate support services so that their rights and interests are duly presented and taken into account;
- ensure that contact between women victims and perpetrators in law enforcement agency and court premises is avoided whenever possible.

3. Please also describe what special measures are available to offer protection to child victims and child witnesses of violence covered by the Convention (Article 56, paragraph 2).

J. Please provide details on the availability of **free legal aid for women victims**, as required by Article 57, including eligibility criteria.

In pursuance of Order of the MoH No. 278, health care professionals assist victims in obtaining free legal aid by informing the staff of free secondary legal aid centres of necessity thereof at the premises of health care facilities if such persons are unable to attend a free secondary legal aid centre on their own.

K. Please provide information on **any other existing investigation, prosecution, procedural law and protective measures** in relation to violence against women, together with any available data on the recourse to such measures.

According to the Register:

— in 2020, 4,796 criminal offences associated with domestic violence were registered; 3,574 of them were forwarded to court (2,122 victims of physical violence, 36 — of sexual violence, 1,798 — of psychological violence, and 81 — of economic violence), and 836 proceedings were terminated. 3,966 persons (victims), including 3,308 women and 199 children, suffered from the criminal offences associated with domestic violence;

— in 2021, 5,702 criminal offences associated with domestic violence were registered; 4,501 of them were forwarded to court (2,456 victims of physical violence, 160 — of sexual violence, 1,838 — of psychological violence, and 22 — of economic violence), and 909 proceedings were terminated. 4,751 persons (victims), including 3,811 women and 419 children, suffered from the criminal offences associated with domestic violence.

— in 2022, 3,942 criminal offences associated with domestic violence were registered; 3,107 of them were forwarded to court (2,027 victims of physical violence, 78 — of sexual violence, 1,330 — of psychological violence, and 56 — of economic violence), and 586 proceedings were terminated. 3,292 persons (victims), including 2,581 women and 206 children, suffered from the criminal offences associated with domestic violence.

Moreover, since the beginning of the full-scale military aggression of the Russian Federation, the prosecution and pre-trial investigation authorities have registered 182 crimes associated with sexual violence that were committed during the armed conflict by the military servants of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, members of illegal military formations participating in the armed conflict against Ukraine on the enemy' side (victims of those crimes: men – 46, women – 136, including juveniles – 13, namely 12 girls and one boy (the other type of sexual not associated with rape). The crimes include such types as rape, genital mutilation or violence, forced stripping, threats and attempts of rape, forcing to watch sexual abuse of close persons etc.

The largest numbers of sexual violence were registered in the following regions: Kherson – 67, Kyiv – 52, Donetsk – 26, Kharkiv – 18, Zaporizhzhia – 7, Chernihiv – 4, Luhansk – 3, Mykolaiv – 5.

Following the pre-trial investigation in 33 criminal proceedings based on the criminal offences associated with sexual violence that had been committed in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, sixteen military servants of the Russian Federation were informed of suspicion. The indictment acts regarding five persons were submitted to court, and one person was sentenced to twelve years of imprisonment.

The joint mobile groups made of prosecutors, investigators, international experts and psychologists have been established, and they regularly detect new facts of crimes in the deoccupied territories of Ukraine. Moreover, the officially registered number of cases of sexual violence does not represent the actual scale of these crimes.

In order to enhance performance of procedural guidance in criminal proceedings based on the criminal acts associated with sexual violence during the armed conflict, the Strategic Approaches Focused on Victims and Witnesses have been developed and incorporated into the Strategy for the Development for the Prosecution Authorities for 2021-2023 by the Order of the Prosecutor General of 25.11.2022, and they are permanently applied by the specialised prosecutors.

The new approaches to protecting interests of victims and witnesses have been introduced:

- adapting to the victim's personality (respect for the unique character of each victim, consideration of their personal identity, traits, group pertinence as well as other factors);
- giving priority to the victim's safety (safety, health and dignity of the victim over other objectives);
- ensuring inclusion and non-discrimination (zero tolerance to any forms of discrimination, avoidance of prosecution, marginalisation, fictitious lack of personal autonomy or legal capacity);
- enabling the victim to retain control over his or her information (respect and maintenance of the victim's right to private, control and autonomy in the matters associated with his or her personal story, identity and image, protection of confidentiality of any personal information or data of the victim (in any form));
- forbidding stigmatisation (ban on transfer and publication of any information on victims capable of resulting in actions that accuse, disgrace, offend, condemn, humiliate, scorn or fail to respect victims).

VII. Migration and asylum

(Chapter VII of the Convention, Articles 59 to 61)

Please provide information on the measures taken in relation to migrant women victims of violence as covered by the Convention, whose status makes them particularly vulnerable.

Please also provide information on the measures taken in relation to women asylum seekers who are fleeing gender-based violence.

- A. 1. Please indicate how your authorities ensure that a migrant woman victim may be granted an autonomous residence permit in the following cases:

The legal grounds for granting a temporary or permanent residence permit in the territory of Ukraine are prescribed by the Laws of Ukraine “On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons”, “On Immigration”.

- a. in the event of the dissolution of the marriage or relationship due to particularly difficult circumstances such as violence, irrespective of the duration of the marriage or relationship (Article 59, paragraph 1);

In particular, the grounds for revoking an immigration permit are prescribed by Article 12 of the Law of Ukraine “On Immigration”, according to which the valid permanent residence permit shall not be revoked in case marriage is dissolved for any reason, or in case the (abusive) spouse on whom the residence status depends is banished.

- b. in the event of the expulsion of the (abusive) spouse or partner on whom her residence status depends (Article 59, paragraph 2);

In particular, the grounds for revoking an immigration permit are prescribed by Article 12 of the Law of Ukraine “On Immigration”, according to which the valid permanent residence permit shall not be revoked in case marriage is dissolved for any reason, or in case the (abusive) spouse on whom the residence status depends is banished.

- c. where her stay in the country is necessary owing to her personal situation (Article 59, paragraph 3a);

According to Article 17 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons”, the period of stay in the territory of Ukraine can be extended for foreigners and stateless persons due to their personal situation or in case they are involved into criminal proceedings as a witness or victim.

- d. where her stay in the country is necessary for the purpose of her co-operation in investigation or criminal proceedings (Article 59, paragraph 3b);

According to Article 17 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons”, the period of stay in the territory of Ukraine can be extended for foreigners and stateless persons due to their personal situation or in case they are involved into criminal proceedings as a witness or victim.

- e. where she lost her residence status as a result of a forced marriage for which purpose she was removed from her country of residence (Article 59, paragraph 4).

The legislation of Ukraine does not contain the clause specified in Paragraph 4 of Article 59 of the Istanbul Convention.

2. Please provide data on the number of women who have been granted the right to remain in your country for any of the reasons set out in categories A.1.a to A.1.e and separate the data per type of residence status granted (permanent residence status, renewable residence status, other).

The statistical information broken down by the data specified in items 1.a to 1.e of Part A is not kept by Ukraine.

B. 1. Does your internal law recognise **gender-based violence against women as a form of persecution for asylum claims as referred to in Article 60, paragraph 1²⁰?**

The national legislation on the procedure for granting international protection is the Law of Ukraine “On the Refugees and Persons in Need of Additional or Temporary Protection” (hereinafter the “Law”). The definition of a refugee in the Law is fully consistent with the international treaties, namely the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951 and the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1967, which Ukraine ratified in accordance with Law of Ukraine No. 2942-III of 10.01.2022 “On Ukraine’s Accession to the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees”.

According to Paragraph 1(1) of Article 1 of the Law, a refugee shall mean a person who is not a citizen of Ukraine and, as a result of the reasonable fears of being persecuted on grounds of race, religion, nationality, citizenship, pertinence to a specific social group or political views, is outside the country of his or her citizenship and cannot enjoy this country’s protection or does not wish to enjoy such protection as a result of the above-mentioned fears, or, having no citizenship and being outside the country of his or her previous permanent residence, cannot or does not wish to return there as a result of the above-mentioned fears. The definition of the “person in need of additional protection” is also fully consistent with the clauses of Directive 2011/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of on standards for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection, for a uniform status for refugees or for persons eligible for subsidiary protection, and for the content of the protection granted. According to Paragraph 1(13) of Article 1 of the Law, a person in need of additional protection shall mean a person who is not a refugee in the meaning of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951 and the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1967, but needs protection since such person has been forced to arrive in Ukraine or stay in Ukraine as a result of threat for his or her life, safety or freedom in the country of origin due to the fear of capital punishment or enforcement of a verdict of capital punishment or torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment or common violence in situations of an international or national armed conflict or persistent violation of human rights, and cannot or does not wish to return there as a result of the above-mentioned fears. The national legislation on the procedure for granting international protection does not separately define gender-based violence.

2. How do you ensure a gender-sensitive interpretation of the forms of persecution set out in Article 1, A (2) of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees²¹?

Applications for the status of a refugee or a person in need of additional protection shall be considered on an individual basis, based on examination without limitation of respective statements and documents furnished by the asylum seeker, including the information that he or she has been or may get persecuted or suffer severe damage. In case the corresponding application is filed by the (female) asylum seeker who claims that violence has been committed against her, the data, statements, circumstances etc. she has informed of shall be assessed to determine the form of protection based on the fact that gender-based violence shall mean any damage inflicted woman due to and as a result of unequal power relations on the ground of foreseeable differences between women and men, which entail the

²⁰ Article 60, paragraph 1 of the Istanbul Convention refers to Article 1, A (2) of the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, which defines the term “refugee” as “any person who (...) owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.”.

²¹ See, for example, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' Guidelines on International Protection: Gender-Related Persecution within the context of Article 1, A (2) of the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees.

women's subordinated status both in the private and social areas. Moreover, different forms of violence against women are specified in Articles 33 to 40 of Istanbul Convention, and domestic violence is treated as gender-based violence that can be equal to persecution.

3. Please provide data on the number of women victims or those at risk who have been granted refugee status on one or more of the Convention grounds, as referred to in Article 60, paragraph 1, compared to the overall number of women who requested asylum in your country.

In 2020-2022, 675 women being foreigners (stateless persons) applied to the territorial bodies of the State Migration Service of Ukraine (SMS) for the status of a refugee or a person in need of additional protection; information by years is as follows: 2020 — 137, 2021 — 363, 2022 — 75. According to the decisions of the SMS, 45 persons (women) were granted the status of a refugee in Ukraine in 2020-2022; information by years is as follows: 2020 — 10, 2021 — 27, 2022 — 8.

4. Please provide data on the number of women victims or those at risk who received complementary/subsidiary protection on such grounds.

According to the decisions of the SMS, 61 persons (women) were recognised to be a person in need of additional protection in Ukraine in 2020-2022; information by years is as follows: 2020 — 32, 2021 — 22, 2022 — 7.

C. Please indicate steps taken to develop:

- a. gender-sensitive reception procedures and support services for asylum seekers;
- b. gender guidelines;
- c. gender-sensitive asylum procedures, including refugee status determination and application for international protection, as required by Article 60, paragraph 3.

D. How do you ensure that women whose asylum claims have been rejected are not returned to any country where their life would be at risk or where they might be subjected to ill-treatment (including gender-based violence amounting to ill-treatment), as provided for in Article 61?

With account of Ukraine's international commitments, the procedure for granting the status of a refugee or a person in need of additional protection shall be carried out in accordance with the fundamental principle of not returning asylum seekers, refugees or persons in need of additional protection to the country from which they have arrived and where their life or freedom is under threat (Article 3 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Refugees and Persons in Need of Additional or Temporary Protection"). The legal grounds for granting a temporary or permanent residence permit in the territory of Ukraine are prescribed by the Laws of Ukraine "On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons", "On Immigration".

E. Please indicate **any other measures** taken in relation to the protection of migrant women victims and women asylum seekers in the area of immigration and refugee law.

According to the SMS, the measures specified in Parts C and E were not taken during the reporting period.

APPENDIX

Table 1: Initial training (education or professional training)

	PREVENTION AND DETECTION OF VIOLENCE	STANDARDS OF INTERVENTION	EQUALITY BETWEEN WOMEN AND MEN	NEEDS AND RIGHTS OF VICTIMS	PREVENTION OF SECONDARY VICTIMISATION	MULTI-AGENCY COOPERATION	KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED FOR QUALIFICATION TO PRACTICE THE PROFESSION	LENGTH OF CURRICULUM
Police and other law-enforcement officials	2020 – 3,783 persons 2021 – 5,921 persons 2022 – 3,006 persons		2020 – 3,783 persons 2021 – 5,921 persons 2022 – 3,006 persons					6 months
Medical doctors	69,753		69,753					6 months
Nurses and midwives	43,848		43,848					6 months

Table 2: In-service training

	NUMBER OF PROFESSIONALS TRAINED	MANDATORY NATURE	AVERAGE LENGTH OF CURRICULUM	PERIODICITY	FUNDING SOURCE	BODY MANDATED TO CARRY OUT/CERTIFY IN-SERVICE TRAINING	TRAINING EFFORTS SUPPORTED BY GUIDELINES AND PROTOCOLS
Police and other law-enforcement officials	2020 – 20,621 persons 2021 – 18,582 persons 2022 – 13,094 persons	Mandatory	12 days	At least once every three years	Available cost estimate allotment and allocations from the state budget	Higher educational establishments with specific conditions that train police officers, state vocational educational establishments within the jurisdiction of the National	D Theme: “Human rights. Rule of law. Constitutionalism. International standards for human rights. Freedom from torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Case law of the European Court of Human Rights. Freedom and personal inviolability. Privacy right. Gender equality. Formation of

						Police of Ukraine	gender competence in accordance with the UN and NATO standards”
Prosecutors	2021 – 94 2022 – 934	Every prosecutor selects the necessary advance training programme on their own.	3 days	No regularity	State budget and with funding from international and civil society organisations	The advance training programme is approved by the order of the Training Centre of Prosecutors of Ukraine.	Criminal offences associated with domestic violence
Judges	100	Judges select necessary advance training programmes on their own.		No regularity	State budget and with funding from international and civil society organisations	National School of Judges of Ukraine	Court hearing of cases associated with domestic violence
Social workers	More than 600 social work specialists, social workers	Different programmes, workshops and trainings on provision of services to victims of domestic violence, recipients of services in difficult life circumstances	Short-term and long-term programmes	Annually	State funding and funding from international and civil society organisations	Ministry of Social Policy, National Social Service	Preventing and combating domestic violence, Gender equality, Provision of services to people in difficult life circumstances
Medical doctors	69,753	Within training educational programmes	Short-term and long-term programmes	No regularity	State funding and funding from international and civil society organisations	Ministry of Health	Preventing and combating domestic violence, Gender equality, Provision of services to people in difficult life circumstances
Nurses and midwives	43,848	Within training educational programmes	Short-term and long-term programmes	No regularity	State funding and funding from international and civil society organisations	Ministry of Health	Preventing and combating domestic violence, Gender equality, Provision of services to people in difficult life circumstances

Psychologists, in particular counsellors/ psychotherapists	More than 500 practising psychologists	Different programmes, workshops and trainings on provision of services to victims of domestic violence, recipients of services in difficult life circumstances	Short-term and long-term programmes	Annually	State funding and funding from international and civil society organisations	Ministry of Health	Preventing and combating domestic violence, Gender equality, Provision of services to people in difficult life circumstances
Immigration/asylum officials	2021 – 53	Mandatory	0.3-0.5 ECTS	Once a year	State Budget	National Agency of Ukraine for Civil Service	Preventing and combating domestic violence
	2022 – 129						
Educational staff and school administrators	30,000	Different programmes, workshops and trainings on domestic violence	Short-term and long-term programmes	No regularity	State funding and funding from international and civil society organisations	Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine	Preventing and combating domestic violence
Penal Service	12,343	Mandatory	from 12 days (80 academic hours – 2.7 ECTS credits) for up to 90 days (600 academic hours – 20 ECTS credits).	1. hired for the first time 2. before designation to the senior position 3. at least once every three years	State Budget	Ministry of Justice of Ukraine	Examination of gender issues is determined by the State Strategy for Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities of Women and Men until 2030, and the Operating Plan for Implementation Thereof for 2022-2024 approved by Ordinance of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 752-p of 12.08.2022.
Civil servants and local self-government officers	293	At discretion	up to one ECTS credit (30 hours)	Once a year	State Budget	High School of Public Governance	Short-term certificate programme “Certain matters of interaction of the entities in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence in connection with domestic

							violence committed against children or with participation of children”, “State statistical reporting on prevention of domestic violence”, “Combating human trafficking”, “Detecting and responding to conflict-related sexual and assisting victims”, “Certain matters of interaction of the entities in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence in connection with domestic violence committed against children or with participation of children”
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

LAW OF UKRAINE

On Prevention of Domestic Violence

This Law determines legal and organizational frameworks of prevention of domestic violence; bodies and establishments, which are in charge of taking measures on prevention of domestic violence.

Section I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Determination of terms

For the aims of this Law the terms stated below are used with the following meaning:

domestic violence - any intentional actions of physical, sexual, psychological or economic nature committed by one family member in relation to other family member, if these actions violate constitutional rights and freedoms of a family member as a person and citizen and inflict moral harm on her/him, harm to her/his physical or psychical health;

physical domestic violence - intentional causing by one family member to other family member of beatings, bodily harms, that can lead or has led to death of a victim, violation of his/her physical or psychical health, causing of harm to her/his honour and dignity;

sexual domestic violence - illegal encroachment of one family member on sexual inviolability of other family member, and also action of a sexual nature by one family member in relation to a juvenile family member;

psychological domestic violence - violence, related to influence of one family member on the psyche of other family member by verbal offenses or threats, pursuit, intimidations which intentionally cause emotional uncertainty, inability to protect her/himself and can cause or causes harm to psychical health;

economic domestic violence - intentional deprivation by one family member of other family member of habitation, meal, clothes and other property or funds, for which a victim has a legal right, that can cause her/his death, harm to physical or psychical health;

victim of domestic violence - a family member which suffered from physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence from the side of other family member;

prevention of domestic violence - the system of social and special measures, directed on the removal of reasons and conditions, which trigger domestic violence; discontinuing of domestic violence, which is being prepared or already has begun; bringing to responsibility of persons guilty in committing domestic violence; and also medical and social rehabilitation of victims of domestic violence;

real threat of committing domestic violence - the threat of committing intentional actions foreseen by the second paragraph of this article by one family member in relation to other family member, if there are the solid grounds to expect their implementation;

protective order - a special form of responding by service of district inspectors of militia and criminal juvenile militia as to protection of a victim of domestic violence, which prohibits a person who committed a domestic violence to accomplish certain actions in relation to the victim of domestic violence;

provocative behaviour as to domestic violence – behaviour of a potential victim of domestic violence that provokes domestic violence.

Article 2. Legislation about prevention of domestic violence

Legislation on prevention of domestic violence consists of Constitution of Ukraine, this Law, other normative legal acts which regulate relations as to prevention of domestic violence.

Article 3. Bodies and establishments, which are in charge of taking measures on prevention of domestic violence

1. The following bodies are responsible for taking measures on prevention of domestic violence within the limits of the plenary powers given them:

- 1) a specially empowered executive body on prevention of domestic violence;
- 2) service of district inspectors of militia and criminal juvenile militia at the Ministry of Internal Affairs;
- 3) bodies of guardianship and patronage;
- 4) specialized establishments for victims of domestic violence:

crisis centers for the victims of domestic violence and family members, which face a real threat of domestic violence (farther - crisis centers);

centers of medical and social rehabilitation of victims of domestic violence.

2. Executive bodies, organs of local self-government, enterprises, establishments and organizations regardless the form of ownership, associations of citizens, and also individuals can assist in taking measures on prevention of domestic violence.

Article 4. Grounds for taking measures on prevention of domestic violence

1. The grounds for taking measures on prevention of domestic violence are the following:

statement with request for assistance made by a victim of domestic violence or a family member, who faces a real threat of domestic violence;

expressed will to take measures on prevention of domestic violence, expressed by a victim of domestic violence or a family member, who faces a real threat of domestic violence, in case if the report or statement were made not by her/him personally;

receipt of report about commitment of domestic violence or real threat of it is targeted at a juvenile or incapable family member.

2. The statement and report about commitment of domestic violence or real threat of it should be submitted to bodies mentioned in subparagraphs 1 and 2 of the first paragraph of Article 3 of this Law, located at the place of residence of a victim.

3. A body, which received the statement or report about commitment of domestic violence or real threat of it, should examine the statement or report and take measures on prevention of domestic violence foreseen by law within the limits of its plenary powers.

4. The procedure of consideration of statements and reports on commitment of domestic violence or real threat of it should be adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

Section II

ORGANS AND ESTABLISHMENTS, WHICH are in charge of taking measures on prevention of domestic violence

Article 5. Authority of the a specially empowered executive body on prevention of domestic violence

A specially empowered executive body on prevention of domestic violence should:

take part in elaboration and implement a state policy on prevention of domestic violence;

co-ordinate activity of service of district inspectors of militia, criminal juvenile militia, organs of guardianship and patronage on the issues of prevention of domestic violence;

make a needs assessment in regions as to creation of the specialized establishments for victims of domestic violence;

control organization and functioning of the specialized establishments for victims of domestic violence;

collect and summarize data on domestic violence in accordance with legislation;

organize and conduct sociological, psychological, pedagogical and criminological researches on domestic violence;

provide executive bodies and organs of local self-government, enterprises, establishments and organizations regardless of the form of ownership, associations of citizens, individuals with methodical and practical assistance, consultations on the issues of prevention of domestic violence;

organize and conduct awareness raising and explanatory activities as to rights, measures and services which can be used, among family members, who face a real threat of domestic violence or who have experienced it;

address the central and local executive bodies, organs of local self-government with request to provide proper assistance to victims of domestic violence;

accept and examine statements and reports on commitment of domestic violence and real threat of it;

refer victims of domestic violence and family members, who face a real threat of it, to the specialized establishments for victims of domestic violence.

Article 6. Authority of service of district inspectors of militia and criminal juvenile militia as to prevention of domestic violence

1. Service of district inspectors of militia and criminal juvenile militia should:

discover reasons and conditions which trigger demonstration of domestic violence, take measures within the limits of their plenary powers as to their removal;

include into prophylactic registry persons inclined to commitment of domestic violence, and carry out preventive and educative activities among them;

visit families, the members of which are included into prophylactic registry, at the place of their residence and conduct prophylactic activities with them;

make official warnings to family members about impermissibility of committing domestic violence and about impermissibility of provocative behaviour;

accept and examine within the limits of the plenary powers, foreseen by law, statements and reports about domestic violence or about a real threat of it;

take proper measures as to discontinuing of domestic violence and also actions of family members, that are directed on implementation of a real threat of it;

inform the family members, where a real threat of domestic violence appears or where domestic violence has been committed, about rights, measures and services which they can use;

refer victims of domestic violence to the specialized establishments for victims of domestic violence;

make protective orders in cases foreseen by this Law;

control fulfillment of requirements of protective orders;

co-operate with a specially empowered executive body on prevention of domestic violence, with organs of guardianship and patronage and the specialized establishments for victims of domestic violence on the issues of prevention of domestic violence;

provide information on the issues of prevention of domestic violence upon request of the respective bodies;

carry out other plenary powers as to prevention of domestic violence foreseen by law.

2. Plenary powers of criminal juvenile militia spread on cases, when a victim of domestic violence or a person, which faces a real threat of it, and also a person, who commits domestic violence, has not reached the age of 18-years-old.

Article 7. Authority of organs of guardianship and patronage as to prevention of domestic violence

Organs of guardianship and patronage should:

provide assistance in getting remedy for the violated rights and in defending legal interests of juveniles, which have parents and live in families; children-orphans, which remained without patronage of parents and are raised in families of guardians (trustees), families which adopted them, houses for children of family type; and also family members, declared by court as incapable, in the cases when they experienced domestic violence or face a real threat of it;

act as court representatives of juveniles and incapable family members, who became victims of domestic violence;

fulfill other plenary powers as to prevention of domestic violence, foreseen by law.

Article 8. Crisis centers

1. Crisis centers are created by local state administrations upon submission of a specially empowered executive body on prevention of domestic violence in accordance with the social needs of a region.

2. Crisis centers can be also created by organs of local self-government, by enterprises, establishments, organizations, charity funds, associations of citizens and individuals upon approval of a specially empowered executive body on prevention of domestic violence and should be registered according to procedure prescribed by law.

3. Employees of crisis centers should:

consult family members which can become or have become victims of domestic violence;

organize providing of necessary psychological, pedagogical, medical, legal aid to family members which can become or have become victims of domestic violence;

based on the available conditions provide shelter for temporary residence of family members which can become or have become victims of domestic violence;

inform the family members, where a real threat of domestic violence appears or where domestic violence has been committed, about rights, measures and services which they can use;

inform service of district inspectors of militia or criminal juvenile militia about revealed facts of a real threat of committing domestic violence or about facts of committing such violence;

study and summarize reasons and conditions of concrete cases of domestic violence;

provide information on the issues of prevention of domestic violence upon request of the respective bodies;

co-operate with mass media, organizations of civil society in conducting awareness raising and educational work as to prevention of domestic violence.

4. Crisis centers are non-for-profit organizations, enjoy rights of a legal entity, own headed note-papers, and a seal with the image of National Emblem of Ukraine and their title.

Article 9. Centers of medical and social rehabilitation of victims of domestic violence

1. The centers of medical and social rehabilitation of victims of domestic violence should be created in accordance with the legislation, which regulates creation of health protection establishments. The centers of medical and social rehabilitation of victims of domestic violence can be created within the system of operating establishments of health protection.

2. Victims of domestic violence should be placed in the centers of medical and social rehabilitation of victims of domestic violence (upon their consent or request) on the basis of a decision of medical commission of the center. As to juvenile family members, consent of one of parents, a foster parent, guardian or trustee or organ of guardianship and patronage is required.

3. Victims of domestic violence should stay in centers of medical and social rehabilitation during a term necessary for their treatment and psychological and social rehabilitation. Upon their wish they can undergo a course of treatment and psychological and social rehabilitation in ambulatory.

4. Employees of centers of medical and social rehabilitation of victims of domestic violence should:

provide victims of domestic violence with initial medical, sanitary and psychological aid, with separate types of psychiatric aid on the grounds and according to procedure foreseen by the Law of Ukraine "On Psychiatric Aid", by other laws;

upon a need refer victims of domestic violence for the proper subsequent treatment;

organize providing of legal aid to victims of domestic violence;

inform about cases of domestic violence the service of district inspectors of militia or criminal juvenile militia;

provide information on the issues of prevention of domestic violence upon request of the respective bodies.

Section III

SPECIAL MEASURES ON PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Article 10. Official warning about impermissibility of committing domestic violence

1. Service of district inspectors of militia or criminal juvenile militia should issue an official warning about impermissibility of committing domestic violence to a family member, which committed domestic violence, on condition that there is no *corpus delicti* in his/her actions, and inform him/her about it on a receipt.
2. An official warning about impermissibility of committing domestic violence can be issued in relation to a capable person, who at the moment of issuing it has reached an age of 16-years-old.
3. In the case of committing domestic violence by a person who has received an official warning about impermissibility of committing domestic violence, a protective order can be issued in relation to this person in cases and according to the procedure, foreseen by this Law.

Article 11. Official warning about impermissibility of provocative behaviour as to domestic violence

In case of systematic (three and more times) provocative behaviour of a family member, that can cause committing domestic violence, service of district inspectors of militia or criminal juvenile militia should issue an official warning about impermissibility of provocative behaviour as to domestic violence to this family member, and inform him/her about it on a receipt.

Article 12. Including family members who committed domestic violence into prophylactic registry and removing them from prophylactic registry

1. Family members, which were issued an official warning about impermissibility of committing domestic violence, should be included into prophylactic registry by service of district inspectors of militia or criminal juvenile militia.
2. Removal family members who committed domestic violence from the prophylactic registry is conducted by bodies which included a person into such registry, if a person has not committed domestic violence for a year after the last case of domestic violence was committed.
3. The procedure of inclusion of family members, which were issued an official warning about impermissibility of committing domestic violence, into prophylactic registry and removal from it should be established by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.

Article 13. Protective order

1. The person, which committed domestic violence after the receipt of the official warning about impermissibility of committing domestic violence, may be issued a protective order by a district inspector of militia or official of criminal juvenile service, approved by a chief of the respective body of internal affairs and public prosecutor.
2. The protective order does not require approval in case if there is a *corpus delicti* in actions of a person, which committed domestic violence.
3. The protective order can be issued in relation to a capable person, who at the moment of issuing it has reached an age of 16-years-old.

4. Based on a protective order the person, towards whom it was issued, may be prohibited to take some action (actions) in relation to the victim of domestic violence, namely:

to do concrete acts of domestic violence;

to get information about the place of stay of victim of domestic violence;

to look for the victim of domestic violence, if the victim of domestic violence upon her/his personal will stays in a place, which is unknown to the person who committed domestic violence;

to visit the victim of domestic violence, if she/he temporally stays not at the place of common residence of family members;

to conduct telephone negotiations with the victim of domestic violence.

5. The limitations foreseen in paragraph four of this article are set for the period of up to 30 days starting from the day of approval the protective order by a public prosecutor.

Article 14. Reimbursement of costs on maintenance of victims of domestic violence in the specialized establishments for victims of domestic violence

Decision about charging from persons who committed domestic violence the reimbursement of costs on maintenance of victims of domestic violence in the specialized establishments for victims of domestic violence, should be made by court according to legally established procedure based on a lawsuit of administration of the specialized establishments for victims of domestic violence.

Section IV

LIABILITY FOR COMMITTING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Article 15. Liability for committing domestic violence

Family members which committed domestic violence are liable according to criminal, administrative or civil legislation.

Section V

FINANCING OF ORGANS AND ESTABLISHMENTS, WHICH ARE IN CHARGE OF TAKING MEASURES ON PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Article 16. Sources of financing of organs, which are in charge of taking measures on prevention of domestic violence, and specialized establishments for victims of domestic violence

1. Financing of organs and establishments as to prevention of domestic violence, which belong to the system of organs of executive power or organs of local self-government, is conducted from a budget of the proper level.

2. Financing of the specialized establishments for victims of domestic violence, created by enterprises, establishments, organizations, charity funds, associations of citizens or individuals, is conducted from their personal funds.

3. The specialized establishments for victims of domestic violence are entitled to recourse action on reimbursement of costs on maintenance of victims of domestic violence to the persons, which committed domestic violence.

Section VI

PROTECTION OF RIGHTS OF FAMILY MEMBERS DURING TAKING MEASURES ON PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Article 17. Protection of rights for family members during taking measures on prevention of domestic violence

1. Family members, towards which measures on prevention of domestic violence are taken, are guaranteed by the state protection of their rights and legal interests.

2. Public officials and employees which take measures on prevention of domestic violence can not disclose data about personal and family life, which they learned in connection with performance of their official duties.

Section VII

FINAL PROVISIONS

1. This Law enters into force in three months from the day of its publishing.

2. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine during a month from the day of entry in force by this Law should:

prepare and submit for consideration to Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine suggestions on bringing into conformity with this Law the other laws of Ukraine;

bring its normative-legal acts into conformity with this Law;

within its authority provide for adoption of normative-legal acts foreseen by this Law;

provide for revision and abolition by the central and local executive bodies of the normative-legal acts which contradict this Law.

President of Ukraine

L. Kuchma

Kyiv

November, 15, 2001

N 2789-III

LAW OF UKRAINE
on Amending the Criminal Code of Ukraine and Criminal Procedure Code
of Ukraine with the purpose of implementation of provisions of the Council of
Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and
Domestic Violence

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine hereby resolves to:

I. Amend the Criminal Code of Ukraine and Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine as follows:

1. In the Criminal Code of Ukraine (Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2001, No.25-26, Article 131):

1) in paragraph 2, Article 22, the words and digits “violent satisfaction of sexual desire in an unnatural way (Article 153)” shall be replaced with the words and digits “sexual violence (Article 153)”;

2) sub-paragraph 7, paragraph 1 of Article 66 shall read as follows:

“7) committing a crime under the influence of significant emotional disturbance caused by cruel treatment, degrading or humiliating treatment, and if this kind of treatment was used by the victim systematically”;

3) in Article 67:

in paragraph 1:

sub-paragraphs 3 and 6 shall read as follows:

“3) committing a crime on the basis of racial, national or religious hostility or, or based on gender”;

6) committing a crime against an elderly person, disabled person, person in helpless condition, person with mental disabilities, specifically imbecility or mental development disorders, and against or in presence of a child”;

Add sub-paragraph 6¹ reading as follows:

“6¹) committing a crime against a spouse or former spouse, or any other individual with whom the perpetrator is / was in family relations”;

paragraph 2 after the digit “6” shall be supplemented with the digits “6¹”;

4) a new paragraph shall be added to Article 76 after paragraph 1 and shall read as follows:

“2. Court may impose additional obligations and prohibitions referred to in Article 91¹ of this Code on the individuals convicted for acts of domestic violence”.

In connection therewith, paragraphs 2 and 3 shall be deemed paragraphs 3 and 4, accordingly.

5) General Part shall be supplemented with Section XIII¹ reading as follows:

“Section XIII¹

RESTRICTIVE MEASURES

Article 91¹. Restrictive measures imposed on perpetrators of domestic violence

1. Where best interests of the victim of domestic violence so require, court may, in addition to imposing a sanction not involving deprivation of liberty, or to release from criminal liability or punishment in connection with any reasons referred to in this Code, impose on the perpetrator of domestic violence one or several restrictive measures that may imply the following obligations for the convict:

1) prohibition to stay in the place of cohabitation with the victim of domestic violence;

2) limitation of contacts with the child, if an act of domestic violence was committed against or in presence of the child;

3) prohibition to approach closer than a certain distance to the place where the victim of domestic violence can be permanently or temporarily residing, or temporarily or frequently staying in connection with his/her work, studies, treatment or otherwise;

4) prohibition to write or phone the victim of domestic violence, or contact him/her otherwise using any communication means personally or through any third parties;

5) referral for undergoing a perpetrator programme or probational programme.

2. Measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be applied to an individual who has attained the age of 18 as of the time when the act of domestic violence was committed.

3. Measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be applied for a period of 1 to 3 months, and where necessary may be extended for a period defined by court, however, not longer than 12 months.

4. Behaviour of convicts subjected to restrictive measures shall be controlled by criminal enforcement inspectorate at the convict's place of residence, or, if the crime is committed by a military, his/her behaviour shall be controlled by the officer commanding of the military base”;

6) sub-paragraph 10, paragraph 2 of Article 115 shall read as follows:

“10) combined with rape or sexual violence”;

7) paragraph 1 of Article 116 shall read as follows:

“Intentional killing committed under the influence of significant emotional disturbance caused by cruel treatment, degrading or humiliating treatment, and if this kind of treatment was used by the victim systematically”;

8) recital 1, paragraph 1 of Article 121 shall read as follows:

“1. Intentional grave injury, i.e. intentional injury that is life-threatening when committed, or that caused loss or failure of any organ, genital mutilation, mental disease or any other disorder combined with persistent loss of ability to

work by at least one third, or interruption of pregnancy, or irrecoverable mutilation of face”;

9) recital 1 of Article 123 shall read as follows:

“Intentional grave injury committed under the influence of significant emotional disturbance caused by cruel treatment, degrading or humiliating treatment, and if this kind of treatment was used by the victim systematically”;

10) supplement with Article 126¹ reading as follows:

"Article 126¹. Domestic violence

Domestic violence, i.e. intentional systematic causing of physical, psychological or economic violence against a current or former spouse or any other person with whom the perpetrator is / was in family or intimate relations, which results into physical or mental suffering, health disorders, loss of ability to work, emotional dependency, or deteriorated quality of the victim’s life,

shall entail punishment in form of public works for one hundred and fifty to two hundred and forty hours, or arrest for up to six months, or limitation of freedom for up to five years, or imprisonment of up to two years”;

11) Article 134 shall read as follows:

"Article 134. Illegal abortion or sterilisation

1. Illegal abortion carried out by an individual who is not trained as a medical practitioner,

shall entail a fine from fifty to one hundred minimum incomes before tax, or public works for one hundred to two hundred and forty hours, or correctional works for the period of up to two years, or limitation of freedom for up to two years.

2. Coercing the victim to abortion without her voluntary consent

shall entail limitation of freedom for the period of up to five years or imprisonment for up to three years, with prohibition to hold certain offices or do certain operations for the period of up to three years or without a specific term.

3. Illegal abortion that caused prolonged health disorders, infertility or death of the victim

shall entail limitation of freedom for the period of up to five years or imprisonment for the same term, with prohibition to hold certain offices or do certain operations for the period of up to three years or without a specific term.

4. Coercing the victim to sterilisation without her voluntary consent

shall entail restriction of freedom for the period of up to five years with prohibition to hold certain offices or run certain activities for up to three years or without a specific term.

5. Action referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article, if it caused death of the victim or other grave consequences

shall entail limitation of freedom for the period of up to five years or imprisonment for the same term, with prohibition to hold certain offices or do certain operations for the period of up to three years or without a specific term”;

12) Section III of the Special Part shall be supplemented with Article 151² reading as follows:

"Article 151². Forced marriage

1. Forcing an individual to marry or continue a forced marriage, or to cohabitation without marriage or to continuation of such cohabitation, or coercing an individual to move for this purpose to another country

shall entail punishment in form of arrest for the period of up to six months or limitation of freedom for the period of up to three years, or imprisonment for the same period.

2. The same actions, if committed again or by a group of persons acting upon prior conspiracy, or against an individual who has not attained the age of consent as defined by law, or against two or more individuals,

shall entail punishment in form of restriction of freedom for the period of up to five years, or imprisonment for the same period";

13) Articles 152 and 153 shall read as follows:

"Article 152. Rape

1. Sexual activities involving vaginal, anal or oral penetration into the other person's body with the use of genitals or any other items, committed without voluntary consent of the victim (rape)

shall entail imprisonment for the period of three to five years.

2. Rape committed repeatedly or by an individual who earlier committed any of the crimes referred to in Articles 153 to 155 of this Code, or committing such acts against a spouse or any other person with whom the perpetrator is / was in family or intimate relations, or against any individual in connection with any work, professional or civil duties of such individual, or against a woman who was pregnant and the perpetrator was aware of this,

shall entail punishment in form of imprisonment for five to ten years.

3. Rape committed by a group of individuals, or rape of a juvenile individual shall entail punishment in form of imprisonment for seven to twelve years.

4. Actions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, if committed against the individual who has not attained the age of 14, regardless of whether this individual consented to this,

shall entail imprisonment for eight to fifteen years

5. Actions referred to in paragraphs 1, 2, 3 or 4 of this Article, which caused grave consequences,

shall entail imprisonment for ten to fifteen years.

Note: Consent is deemed voluntary, when it is a result of free declaration of the will of the individual concerned, with due regard to all relevant circumstances.

Article 153. Sexual violence

1. Committing any violent sexual activities not related to penetration into the other person's body and without the victim's voluntary consent (sexual violence)

shall entail punishment in form of imprisonment for up to five years.

2. Sexual violence committed repeatedly or by an individual who earlier committed any of the crimes referred to in Articles 152, 154 and 155 of this Code, or committing such acts against a spouse or any other person with whom the perpetrator is / was in family or intimate relations, or against any individual in connection with any work, professional or civil duties of such individual, or against a woman who was pregnant and the perpetrator was aware of this, shall entail imprisonment for the period of three to seven years.

3. Sexual violence committed by a group of individuals, or sexual violence against a juvenile individual shall entail punishment in form of imprisonment for five to seven years.

4. Actions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, if committed against the individual who has not attained the age of 14, regardless of whether this individual consented to this, shall entail punishment in form of imprisonment for five to ten years.

5. Actions referred to in paragraphs 1, 2, 3 or 4 of this Article, which caused grave consequences, shall entail imprisonment for ten to fifteen years”;

14) in Article 154:

recital 1, paragraph 1 shall read as follows:

“1. Coercing an individual without his/her voluntary consent into a sexual activity with other person”;

paragraph 2 shall read as follows:

“2. Coercing an individual without his/her voluntary consent into a sexual activity with other person on whom the victim is materially or employment dependent,

shall entail a fine of up to one thousand minimum incomes before tax or limitation of freedom for up to two years”;

shall be supplemented with paragraph 13 reading as follows:

“3. Actions referred to in paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 of this Article, if combined with a threat to destroy, cause damage to or withdraw any property of the victim or his/her close relatives, or to disclose any information that is discrediting such individual or his/her close relatives,

shall entail punishment in form of restriction of liberty for the period of up to three years, or imprisonment for the same period”;

15) supplement with Article 390¹ reading as follows:

“Article 390¹. Failure to comply with restrictive measures, restrictive injunctions, or to undergo a perpetrator programme

Intentional violation of restrictive measures referred to in Article 91¹ of this Code, or intentional violation of restrictive injunctions, or intentional evading undergoing a perpetrator programme by an individual subjected to the above by court,

shall entail punishment in form of arrest for the period of up to six months or limitation of freedom for the period of up to two years”.

2. In the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine (Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2013, No. 9-13, Article 88):

1) paragraph 4 shall be added to paragraph 1 of Article 148 reading as follows:

“4) right to possess and carry weapons”;

2) paragraph 12 shall be added to paragraph 1 of Article 178 reading as follows:

“12) risk of continuation or repeating of illegal behaviour, specifically the lethal risk caused by the suspect / accused, including in connection with his/her access to weapons”;

3) in Article 194:

in paragraph 4 the words “envisaged in paragraph 5 of this Article” shall be replaced with the words “envisaged in paragraphs 5 and 6 of this Article”;

a new paragraph shall be added after paragraph 5 and shall read as follows:

“6. Where best interests of the victim of domestic violence so require, court may, in addition to imposing the obligations contemplated by paragraph 5 of this Article, impose on the person suspected of having committed such criminal offence, one or several restrictive measures:

1) prohibition to stay in the place of cohabitation with the victim of domestic violence;

2) limitation of contacts with the child, if an act of domestic violence was committed against or in presence of the child;

3) prohibition to approach closer than a certain distance to the place where the victim of domestic violence can be permanently or temporarily residing, or temporarily or frequently staying in connection with his/her work, studies, treatment or otherwise;

4) prohibition to write or phone the victim of domestic violence, or contact him/her otherwise using any communication means personally or through any third parties;

5) referral for treatment of alcohol, drug or other abuse, or dangerous diseases, or perpetrator programme.

In connection therewith, paragraphs 6 to 7 shall be deemed paragraphs 7 to 8, accordingly.

in paragraph 7 the words “envisaged in paragraph 5 of this Article” shall be replaced with the words “envisaged in paragraphs 5 and 6 of this Article”;

4) sub-paragraph 7, paragraph 1 of Article 284 shall be supplemented with the words “except for criminal proceedings that are related to domestic violence”;

5) paragraph 1 of Article 469 shall be supplemented with recitals 2 and 3 reading as follows:

“Settlement agreement in criminal proceedings related to domestic violence may be made only upon initiative of the victim or his/her representative or legal representative.

If actions or interests of the legal representative are in conflict with interests of the person he/she is representing, prosecutor, investigating judge, or court shall replace such legal representative with any individual referred to in Article 44 of this Code”;

6) in paragraph 1 of Article 477:

in sub-paragraph 1:

after the words and digits “paragraph 1 of Article 126 (intentional beating, battering or other violent actions, without aggravating factors)” insert the following words and digits “by Article 126¹ (domestic violence)”;

after the words and digits “paragraph 1 of Article 133 (transmitting a venereal disease without aggravating factors) insert the words and digits “by Article 134 (illegal abortion or sterilisation)”;

after the words and digits “Article 145 (illegal disclosure of medical confidentiality) insert the words and digits “by Article 151³ forced marriage)”;

after the words and digits “paragraph 1 of Article 152 (rape without aggravating factors) insert the words and digits “by paragraph 1 of Article 153 (sexual violence)”;

sub-paragraphs 2 and 3 shall be removed.

II. This Law shall become effective one year upon its publication, except for sub-paragraph 3, paragraph 1, Section I of this Law (regarding Article 67 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine), which shall become effective on the next day after the publication of this Law.

APPROVED
by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of
Ukraine
No. 145 of February 24, 2021

STATE SOCIAL PROGRAMME
for Preventing and Combatting Domestic
and Gender-Based Violence through 2025

The Programme's purpose

The Programme's purpose is to improve the mechanism for preventing and combatting domestic and gender-based violence in the context of decentralisation and taking into account international standards, the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combatting Domestic Violence", and the Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 398 of September 21, 2020 "On Urgent Measures for Preventing and Combatting Domestic and Gender-Based Violence and Protecting the Rights of Victims of Such Violence", as well as to ensure more effective interaction between central and local executive bodies, local self-government bodies and concerned public.

The provisions of the Programme are aimed at achieving Goal 5, "Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls" and Goal 16, "Promote Peaceful and Inclusive Society for Sustainable Development, Provide Access to Justice for All and Build Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at All Levels", set by the Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 722 of September 30, 2019 "On the Sustainable Development Goals of Ukraine through 2030".

Ways and means of resolving the problem

The problem of an insufficiently effective mechanism for preventing and combatting domestic and gender-based violence and ensuring the protection of the rights of the victims of domestic and gender-based violence (hereinafter the victims) is to be addressed in the following ways and using the following means:

improving the system for preventing and combatting violence as well as the relevant legal framework, introducing an effective mechanism for interaction between entities active in the field of preventing and combatting domestic and gender-based violence through enabling them to coordinate their actions;

creating zero-tolerance social attitude to violence and achieving better preparedness to combat its manifestations, ensuring that the public cares about the plight of victims, and particularly children, and is aware that domestic violence constitutes human rights violations;

making responding to violence a systematic effort, where each case receives due attention of the entities active in the field of preventing and combatting domestic and gender-based violence and other bodies and institutions that perform functions related to the implementation of measures in the field of preventing and combatting domestic and gender-based violence;

ensuring that the victims, regardless of their age and health status, have access to and receive comprehensive services focused on their needs;

providing accessible quality social services to the victims;

properly investigating cases of domestic violence, bringing the perpetrators to justice, and modifying their behavior toward rejection of violence;

raising public awareness of the forms, manifestations, causes, and consequences of domestic violence, improving public understanding of the disproportionate impact of domestic and gender-based violence on women and men, including persons with disabilities, pregnant women, children, incompetent persons, and the elderly;

providing all victims with information about their rights and the avenues for exercising such rights in a language they understand or through an interpreter or a third party who speaks a language understood by the victim (in particular, hearing-impaired persons shall be provided with such information through a sign language interpreter or online sign language interpretation using mobile applications) and ensuring that such rights can be actually exercised;

creating a uniform approach to the development and expansion of shelters and appropriate infrastructure for the victims of domestic violence;

ensuring access to general and specialised support services for the victims so that they receive social services of medical, social, psychological assistance, access to justice, and other mechanisms of legal redress; providing temporary shelter for the victims, if necessary.

The projected volumes and sources of funding for the Programme are provided in Annex 1.

Objectives and measures

Objectives and measures for the implementation of the Programme are provided in Annex 2.

Expected results of the Programme

Expected results of the implementation of the Programme are provided in Annex 3.

Volumes and sources of funding

Implementation of the Programme is expected to be funded by the state and local budgets and other sources not prohibited by law.

The amount of expenditures for the implementation of the Programme shall be determined annually during the preparation of draft state and local budgets for the respective year, taking into account the actual availability of such funds.

The estimated amount of state budget funding for the Programme is 6896,27 thousand euros in 2021, 6566,82 thousand euros in 2022, 5807,34 thousand euros in 2023, 833,87 thousand euros in 2024, and 841,37 thousand euros in 2025.

The estimated amount of local budget funding for the Programme is 1368,9 thousand euros in 2021, 1872,12 thousand euros in 2022, 1895,86 thousand euros in 2023, 2245,11 thousand euros in 2024, and 2453,32 thousand euros in 2025.

The estimated amount of funding from other sources not prohibited by law for the Programme is 0,33 thousand euros in 2021, 0,46 thousand euros in 2022, 0,15 thousand euros in 2023, 0,58 thousand euros in 2024, and 0,71 thousand euros in 2025.

Annex 1
to the Programme

DATA SHEET
of the State Social Programme for Preventing
and Combatting Domestic and
Gender-Based Violence through 2025

1. The concept of the Programme was approved by Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 728 of October 10, 2018 (Ofitsiyni Visnyk Ukrainy [Official Gazette of Ukraine], 2018, No. 82, p. 2726).

2. The Programme was approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 145 of February 24, 2021.

3. The Ministry of Social Policy is the ordering public customer of the Programme.

4. The Minister of Social Policy is the manager of the Programme.

5. The Ministry of Social Policy, the Ministry of Health (MoH), the Ministry of Education and Science (MoES), the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Veteran Affairs, the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), the National Social Service, the National Police, the Prosecutor General's Office, the State Court Administration (SCA), the National School of Judges of Ukraine, the Prosecutor Training Centre of Ukraine, the Bar Association of Ukraine, the Legal Aid Coordination Centre, the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, oblast, Kyiv and Sevastopol city state administrations, international organisations and public associations (by consent) are the implementers of the Programme.

The Programme is to be implemented from 2021-2025.

7. Projected volumes and sources of funding

Sources of funding	Volume of funding, thousand euros	By year				
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
State budget	20945,67	6896,27	6566,82	5807,34	833,87	841,37
Local budgets	9835,31	1368,9	1872,12	1895,86	2245,11	2453,32
Other sources	2,59	0,33	0,46	0,51	0,58	0,71
In total	30783,57	8265,5	8439,4	7703,71	3079,56	3295,4

OBJECTIVES AND MEASURES
for the implementation of the State Social Programme for Preventing and Combatting Domestic and Gender-Based Violence
through 2025

Objective	Indicator	Value of the indicator					Measure	Entities and persons responsible for its implementation	Funding sources (state budget, local budgets, other)	Projected funding available for the implementation of the objective, thousand euros	By year					
		in total	By year								2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
			2021	2022	2023	2024										2025
I. Prevention of domestic violence.																
Overcoming negative stereotypes in Ukrainian society and creating a zero-tolerance attitude to the violent behavior pattern																
1. Performing collection, analysis, and dissemination of information on domestic and/or gender-based violence, improving the system of indicators used in the state statistical reporting forms for prevention and combatting domestic and/or gender-based violence	the number of approved reporting forms on domestic and/or gender-based violence, disaggregated by age, nature of the relationship between the victim of domestic and gender-based violence (hereinafter the victim) and the perpetrator, and other indicators	2	2				1) developing and approving reporting forms on domestic and/or gender-based violence, disaggregated by age, nature of the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator, and other indicators	the Ministry of Social Policy the National Social Service the MIA the National Police, the MoES the MoH the SCA (by consent) the Prosecutor General's Office (by consent) the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government bodies (by consent) NGOs and international organisations (by consent)								
	volume of statistical data on the facts of domestic and/or gender-based violence, disaggregated by sex and age	5	1	1	1	1	2) performing collection of statistical data on the facts of domestic and/or gender-based violence and analysis of the situation	—”—								

Objective	Indicator	Value of the indicator					Measure	Entities and persons responsible for its implementation	Funding sources (state budget, local budgets, other)	Projected funding available for the implementation of the objective, thousand euros	By year					
		in total	By year								2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
			2021	2022	2023	2024										2025
	the number of studies on causes and conditions behind the spread of domestic and/or gender-based violence	2		1		1		3) organising and conducting sectoral and intersectoral studies of the causes and conditions behind the spread of domestic and/or gender-based violence	the Ministry of Social Policy the National Social Service the MIA the National Police, the MoES the MoH international organisations (by consent)							
	the number of prepared state reports on the state of implementation of state policy in the field of preventing and combatting domestic and/or gender-based violence	5	1	1	1	1	1	4) preparing and publishing the annual report on the state of implementation of state policy in the field of preventing and combatting domestic and/or gender-based violence, disaggregated by oblasts and the cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol	the Ministry of Social Policy the MoES the MoH the MIA the National Police the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government bodies (by consent)	state budget	11,35	2,27	2,27	2,27	2,27	2,27
2. Raising public awareness of the forms, manifestations, causes, and consequences of domestic and/or gender-based violence, improving public understanding of the nature of domestic and/or gender-based violence, its disproportionate impact on women and men, including persons with disabilities, pregnant women, children, incompetent persons,	the share of the population informed of the forms, manifestations, causes, and consequences of domestic and/or gender-based violence; of the rights, measures, and social services provided by various entities; of the categories of persons who may use them and the procedure for obtaining such services; and of the		25	35	50	60	75	1) ensuring dissemination in accordance with the law by entities active in the field of preventing and combatting domestic and/or gender-based violence of information on domestic violence; on the rights, measures, and social services provided by various entities; on the categories of persons who may use them and the procedure for obtaining such services; and on the responsibility of perpetrators	the Ministry of Social Policy the National Social Service the MIA the National Police, the MoES the MoH the Ministry of Justice the SCA (by consent) the Prosecutor General's Office (by consent) the Legal Aid Coordination Centre the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and	local budget	21,35	3,77	3,87	4,43	4,5	4,78

Objective	Indicator	Value of the indicator					Measure	Entities and persons responsible for its implementation	Funding sources (state budget, local budgets, other)	Projected funding available for the implementation of the objective, thousand euros	By year					
		in total	By year								2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
			2021	2022	2023	2024										2025
	population informed of the activities of general and specialised support services for the victims, the services they provide, and the avenues for obtaining them						on the activities of general and specialised support services for the victims at the national, regional, and local levels and the systematic dissemination of information about the services they provide and the avenues for obtaining them	Policy the National Social Service the MoH the MoES the National Police the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government bodies (by consent)								
	the number of inspections conducted regarding the state of implementation of state policy in the field of preventing and combatting domestic violence in individual regions	75	15	15	15	15	5) performing analysis of the results of monitoring of the activities of general and specialised support services for the victims; monitoring of the status of implementation by entities active in the field of preventing and combatting domestic and/or gender-based violence of the objectives set for them in the process of implementing the state policy in the field of preventing and combatting domestic and/or gender-based violence at the regional and local levels; providing methodological assistance to such entities, clarifying problematic issues in the field of preventing and combatting domestic and/or gender-based violence, and taking comprehensive measures to	the Ministry of Social Policy the National Social Service the MoH the MoES the MIA the National Police the Prosecutor General's Office (by consent) the Government Commissioner for Gender Policy NGOs and international organisations (by consent)								

Objective	Indicator	Value of the indicator					Measure	Entities and persons responsible for its implementation	Funding sources (state budget, local budgets, other)	Projected funding available for the implementation of the objective, thousand euros	By year					
		in total	By year								2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
			2021	2022	2023	2024										2025
address them																
3. Creating a zero-tolerance social attitude to violent behavior patterns, ensuring that the public cares about the plight of victims, and particularly child victims, and is aware that domestic violence constitutes human rights violations	the number of educational standards incorporating provisions on values, learning content, and learning outcomes related to teaching non-violent behavior, equality, and non-discrimination	46	31	15			1) ensuring that provisions on values, learning content, and learning outcomes related to teaching non-violent behaviour, effective communication, conflict management, emotional literacy, equality and non-discrimination, and non-violent conflict resolution in family and interpersonal relationships are incorporated in the basic component of preschool education; the state primary education standard; the state basic secondary education standard; the state specialised secondary education standard; the state vocational education standards; the state professional pre-tertiary education standards; the state tertiary education standards	the MoES the Ministry of Social Policy the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government bodies (by consent)								
	the number of workshops and training sessions held for educators	2	1	1			2) holding workshops and training sessions for educators to increase their communicative and emotional-ethical competence in the field of non-violent behaviour and non-violent conflict resolution in family and interpersonal relationships	the MoES the Ministry of Social Policy the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government bodies (by consent) , NGOs and international organisations (by consent)								

Objective	Indicator	Value of the indicator					Measure	Entities and persons responsible for its implementation	Funding sources (state budget, local budgets, other)	Projected funding available for the implementation of the objective, thousand euros	By year					
		in total	By year								2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
			2021	2022	2023	2024										2025
	the number of implemented domestic violence prevention programmes	5	2	1	1	1	3) developing and implementing domestic violence prevention programmes, including for war veterans, families of veterans of the anti-terrorist operation/joint force operation, internally displaced persons, persons with disabilities, incompetent persons, and the elderly	the Ministry of Social Policy, the National Social Service, the Ministry of Veteran Affairs, the Ministry of Defence the MoES the MIA the National Police the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government bodies (by consent)								
	the number of events held	125	25	25	25	25	4) the number of innovative events held that involved celebrities in the implementation of domestic violence prevention and combatting programmes	the Ministry of Social Policy the National Social Service the MoES the MoH the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government bodies (by consent) NGOs and international organisations (by consent)	local budget	45,96	8,93	8,98	9,1	9,4	9,55	
4. Encouraging all members of society, and particularly men and boys, to actively assist	the share of events and information campaigns on preventing and		40	60	80	90	100	1) involving men and boys in events aimed at creating zero-tolerance social attitude to domestic and/or gender-	the Ministry of Social Policy the National Social Service the Council of Ministers							

Objective	Indicator	Value of the indicator					Measure	Entities and persons responsible for its implementation	Funding sources (state budget, local budgets, other)	Projected funding available for the implementation of the objective, thousand euros	By year					
		in total	By year								2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
			2021	2022	2023	2024										2025
in the prevention of domestic and/or gender-based violence	combatting domestic and/or gender-based violence which involve men and boys, as a percentage						based violence	of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government bodies (by consent) NGOs and international organisations (by consent)								
	the share of businesses involved in events aimed at preventing and combatting domestic and/or gender-based violence, as a percentage	20	30	40	55	75	2) involving the business community in the development of the system of preventing and combatting domestic and/or gender-based violence, including preventing workplace violence, as part of corporate social responsibility	the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government bodies (by consent) NGOs and international organisations (by consent)								
Section I in total									153,67	29,95	28,87	31,66	30,55	32,64		
									of which: state budget	11,35	2,27	2,27	2,27	2,7	2,7	
									local budget	142,32	27,68	26,6	29,39	28,28	30,37	
II. Responding to the facts of domestic and gender-based violence. Developing a new system for responding to violence																
5. Ensuring coordination and effective interaction between specially authorised bodies active in the field of preventing and combatting domestic violence and other bodies and institutions	the share of oblast state administrations, district (rayon) state administrations, local self-government bodies that have approved programmes/plans for ensuring coordination and effective interaction	100	100	100	100	100	1) coordinating objectives in the field of preventing and combatting domestic and/or gender-based violence between interacting entities and approving respective programmes/measures	the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government bodies (by consent) , public associations								

Objective	Indicator	Value of the indicator					Measure	Entities and persons responsible for its implementation	Funding sources (state budget, local budgets, other)	Projected funding available for the implementation of the objective, thousand euros	By year					
		in total	By year								2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
			2021	2022	2023	2024										2025
that perform functions related to the implementation of measures in the field of preventing and combatting domestic and gender-based violence	between specially authorised bodies active in the field of preventing and combatting domestic and/or gender-based violence, as a percentage							and international organisations (by consent)								
	the share of oblast state administrations, district (rayon) state administrations, local self-government bodies that have designated responsible officials and ensured placement of information on such responsible officials, as a percentage	100	100	100	100	100	2) designating at the level of the deputy head of the oblast state administration, district (rayon) state administration, or the local self-government body the authorised official in the field of ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men, preventing and combatting gender-based violence who is responsible for coordinating measures to prevent and combat domestic and/or gender-based violence within the respective administrative division	the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government bodies (by consent)								
	the ratio between coordination council meetings actually held and planned, as a percentage	100	100	100	100	100	3) supporting activities of regional and local coordination councils	the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government bodies (by consent)								
	the share of villages/towns which have designated	100	100	100	100	100	4) designating village/town council employees responsible for accepting	the Ministry of Social Policy the National Social								

Objective	Indicator	Value of the indicator					Measure	Entities and persons responsible for its implementation	Funding sources (state budget, local budgets, other)	Projected funding available for the implementation of the objective, thousand euros	By year					
		in total	By year								2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
			2021	2022	2023	2024										2025
	persons responsible for accepting and registering complaints and reports of domestic and/or gender-based violence, coordinating response to such violence, providing assistance and protection to victims, as well as working with perpetrators, as a percentage						and registering complaints and reports of domestic and/or gender-based violence, coordinating response to such violence, providing assistance and protection to victims, as well as working with perpetrators within the respective village/town	Service the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government bodies (by consent)								
	the share of territorial communities that have assessed the community's needs for social services for victims, as a percentage	40	55	70	85	100	5) assessing the needs of the territorial community for social services, in particular for social prevention services, in order to prevent violence, planning the provision of social services for victims in accordance with the assessment of needs, and determining the funding needs	the Ministry of Social Policy the National Social Service the Ministry of Justice the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government bodies (by consent) NGOs and international organisations (by consent)								
	the share of territorial communities that have used the mechanism of social procurement as a mechanism of providing services to victims, as a percentage	35	50	70	85	100	6) using social procurement and market incentives for providing social services to victims as a mechanism of providing services to victims	the Ministry of Social Policy the National Social Service the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government	local budget	68,39	12,57	13,58	13,83	14,08	14,33	

Objective	Indicator	Value of the indicator					Measure	Entities and persons responsible for its implementation	Funding sources (state budget, local budgets, other)	Projected funding available for the implementation of the objective, thousand euros	By year					
		in total	By year								2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
			2021	2022	2023	2024										2025
							bodies (by consent) NGOs and international organisations (by consent)									
	the number of measures included in socio-economical development programmes of territorial communities, aimed at preventing and combatting domestic and/or gender-based violence and ensuring their implementation	125	25	25	25	25	7) including in socio-economical development programmes of territorial communities measures aimed at preventing and combatting domestic and/or gender-based violence and ensuring their implementation	the Ministry of Social Policy the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government bodies (by consent)	—”—	6,42	1,11	1,18	1,26	1,41	1,46	
	the share of territorial communities employing specialists in preventing and combatting domestic and/or gender-based violence, as a percentage		20	50	70	85	8) taking measures to provide territorial communities with professional social workers, psychologists, specialists in identifying persons/families in difficult life circumstances, preventing domestic and/or gender-based violence, providing services to victims, and responding to perpetrators' actions 9) improving the procedure for informing the authorities of discovered facts of domestic and/or gender-based violence no later than one day after such discovery in cases provided by law while keeping them as limited-access information	the Ministry of Social Policy the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government bodies (by consent) The Ministry of Social Policy the National Social Service, the National Police, the MoES the MoH the Ministry of Justice the Legal Aid Coordination Centre the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and								

Objective	Indicator	Value of the indicator					Measure	Entities and persons responsible for its implementation	Funding sources (state budget, local budgets, other)	Projected funding available for the implementation of the objective, thousand euros	By year					
		in total	By year								2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
			2021	2022	2023	2024										2025
							Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government bodies (by consent)									
							10) developing and approving a mechanism for entities active in the field of preventing and combatting domestic and/or gender-based violence to respond to cases of such violence while taking into account the victim risk assessment									
								the Ministry of Social Policy the National Social Service the MIA the National Police, the MoES the MoH the Ministry of Justice the SCA (by consent) the Legal Aid Coordination Centre the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government bodies (by consent)								
	the degree of decrease in the cases of domestic and/or gender-based violence, including violence against incompetent persons, against children, involving children as perpetrators, and cases of violence that were criminal in nature, as a percentage	25	55	75	95	100	11) interacting entities developing a shared algorithm for responding to cases of domestic and/or gender-based violence and providing effective assistance to victims by various entities, taking into account the risk assessment	the Ministry of Social Policy the National Social Service the MIA the National Police, the MoES the MoH the Ministry of Defence the Ministry of Justice the Legal Aid Coordination Centre the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state								

Objective	Indicator	Value of the indicator					Measure	Entities and persons responsible for its implementation	Funding sources (state budget, local budgets, other)	Projected funding available for the implementation of the objective, thousand euros	By year					
		in total	By year								2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
			2021	2022	2023	2024										2025
6. Ensuring the collection, registration, accumulation, storage, adaptation, modification, renewal, use, distribution (dissemination, realisation, transfer),							1) developing technical requirements for the creation of the Unified State Register of Cases of Domestic and Gender-Based Violence	administrations local self-government bodies (by consent) NGOs and international organisations (by consent) the Ministry of Social Policy the National Social Service the Ministry of Digital Transformation	state budget	67,88		67,88				
depersonalisation and destruction of data on cases of domestic and gender-based violence							2) creating and implementing the Unified State Register of Cases of Domestic and Gender-Based Violence	the Ministry of Social Policy the National Social Service the Ministry of Digital Transformation the MoH the MoES the National Police the SCA (by consent) the Prosecutor General's Office (by consent) the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government bodies (by consent)	state budget	850,5	368,9	386,9	43,6	51,1		
	the share of complaints about domestic and gender-based violence for which timely and		100	100	100	100	3) registering complaints about domestic and/or gender-based violence, registering complaints about improper/	the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state								

Objective	Indicator	Value of the indicator					Measure	Entities and persons responsible for its implementation	Funding sources (state budget, local budgets, other)	Projected funding available for the implementation of the objective, thousand euros	By year					
		in total	By year								2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
			2021	2022	2023	2024										2025
	appropriate response is provided by the relevant entities active in the field of preventing and combatting domestic violence and/or gender-based violence, as a percentage						delayed response	administrations local self-government bodies (by consent) the Ministry of Social Policy the National Social Service the MoES the MoH the National Police the MIA the Ministry of Justice the Ministry of Community and Territorial Development NGOs and international organisations (by consent)								
7. Training and improving the professional competence of the entities active in the field of preventing and combatting domestic and gender-based violence on the issues governed	the number of developed and implemented training programmes	4	3	1			1) implementing training programmes on the application of legislation criminalising domestic and gender-based violence for law enforcement officers, judges, lawyers	the MIA the National Police the Prosecutor General's Office (by consent) the Ministry of Justice the National School of Judges (by consent) the Prosecutor Training Centre (by consent), the Legal Aid Coordination Centre								
by the Laws of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combatting Domestic Violence", "On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men." and other legislative acts aimed at addressing this problem	the share of educational establishments and training centres for law enforcement officers, judges, lawyers that have implemented training programmes on the application of legislation criminalising domestic and gender-based violence, as a		50	70	85	95	100									

Objective	Indicator	Value of the indicator					Measure	Entities and persons responsible for its implementation	Funding sources (state budget, local budgets, other)	Projected funding available for the implementation of the objective, thousand euros	By year					
		in total	By year								2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
			2021	2022	2023	2024										2025
	percentage															
	the number of judges, prosecutors, lawyers, investigators who have been trained to implement legal provisions in the interests of a child who has witnessed or been a victim of violence	625	125	125	125	125	2) developing programmes and providing psychologist training to judges, prosecutors, lawyers, investigators on the implementation of legal provisions in the interests of a child who has witnessed or been a victim of violence, taking into account international standards and recommendations	the MIA the MoES the Ministry of Social Policy, the National Police the Prosecutor General's Office (by consent) the Ministry of Justice the National School of Judges (by consent) the Prosecutor Training Centre (by consent), the Legal Aid Coordination Centre								
	the share of investigators, pre-trial inquirers, and supervising prosecutors who have undergone training with assignment by gender, as a percentage		60	70	80	90	100	3) providing mandatory special training to investigators, pre-trial inquirers, and supervising prosecutors acting as pre-trial investigation supervisors in proceedings involving children	The Prosecutor General's Office (by consent) the MIA the National Police, the Ministry of Social Policy							
	the share of territorial communities in which responsible employees have participated in training sessions aimed at ensuring interagency response to cases of domestic and gender-based violence and child abuse, as a percentage		60	70	80	90	100	4) holding training sessions aimed at ensuring interagency response to cases of domestic and gender-based violence and child abuse	the Ministry of Social Policy the MIA the National Police the MoH the MoES the Ministry of Justice the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government bodies (by consent) NGOs and international	local budget	55,37	8,93	10,26	11,19	12,12	12,87

Objective	Indicator	Value of the indicator					Measure	Entities and persons responsible for its implementation	Funding sources (state budget, local budgets, other)	Projected funding available for the implementation of the objective, thousand euros	By year					
		in total	By year								2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
			2021	2022	2023	2024										2025
							organisations (by consent)									
	the share of territorial communities in which sex-specific perpetrator programmes are implemented by trained professionals, as a percentage	60	70	80	90	100	5) holding training sessions for professionals implementing perpetrator programmes	the Ministry of Social Policy the National Social Service the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government bodies (by consent) public associations and international organisations (by consent)	—“—	42,16	7,34	7,89	8,37	8,83	9,73	
	the share of territorial communities in which professionals implementing victim programmes have undergone appropriate training, as a percentage	100	100	100	100	100	6) holding training sessions for professionals implementing victim programmes	the Ministry of Social Policy the National Social Service the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government bodies (by consent) NGOs and international organisations (by consent)	local budget	33,66	5,1	6,41	6,86	7,22	8,07	
	the number of methodological documents developed for local state administrations and local self-government bodies in the field of preventing	5	2	2	1		7) providing methodological support to local state administrations and local self-government bodies in the field of preventing and combatting domestic and/or gender-based violence	The Ministry of Social Policy the National Social Service								

Objective	Indicator	Value of the indicator					Measure	Entities and persons responsible for its implementation	Funding sources (state budget, local budgets, other)	Projected funding available for the implementation of the objective, thousand euros	By year					
		in total	By year								2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
			2021	2022	2023	2024										2025
	who have been provided with services reflecting their needs, as a percentage						assistance to victims, including incompetent persons, persons with disabilities and children, at the location where the request for assistance was made, regardless of such person lodging a complaint with law enforcement agencies or the court, or their participation in criminal or civil proceedings	the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government bodies (by consent)								
	the share of child victims who have been provided with services reflecting their needs, as a percentage	100	100	100	100	100	4) ensuring that each territorial community takes timely and effective measures to protect the rights and legitimate interests of the child victim	the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government bodies (by consent) NGOs (by consent)								
9. Ensuring that victims have access to general and specialised support services to obtain social services of medical, social, psychological support	the share of territorial communities that have identified the need to create specialised support services for victims in accordance with the methodology for identifying the needs of territorial communities for such services, as a percentage	20	40	65	85	100	1) analysing the need to create specialised support services for victims in accordance with the methodology for identifying the needs of territorial communities for such services	the Ministry of Social Policy the National Social Service the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government bodies (by consent) NGOs and international organisations (by consent)								
	the share of territorial communities that have enough specialised	100	100	100	100	100	2) creating specialised support services for victims	the Ministry of Social Policy the National Social Service	state budget	17235	6894	5930	4411			
									local budget	99,76	20,1	21,88	23,46	12,55	21,77	

Objective	Indicator	Value of the indicator					Measure	Entities and persons responsible for its implementation	Funding sources (state budget, local budgets, other)	Projected funding available for the implementation of the objective, thousand euros	By year					
		in total	By year								2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
			2021	2022	2023	2024										2025
	support services for victims in accordance with the methodology for identifying the needs of territorial communities for such services, as a percentage						the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government bodies (by consent)									
	the number of specialised support services for victims created	450	180	150	120		3) supporting the activities of specialised support services for victims (mobile social and psychological assistance teams, shelters, day centers of social and psychological assistance/specialised primary social and psychological counseling services)	the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government bodies (by consent) The Ministry of Social Policy the National Social Service	—”—	9387,23	1286,07	1784,32	1801,5	2160,62	2354,72	
10. Providing, if necessary, temporary shelter for the safe accommodation of victims	the share of territorial communities that have access to shelter services in specialised services for victims in accordance with the methodology for identifying the needs of territorial communities for such services, as a percentage		100	100	100	100	ensuring the functioning of shelters for victims in accordance with the methodology for identifying the needs of territorial communities for such services	the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government bodies (by consent) NGOs and international organisations (by consent)	other sources	2,19	0,25	0,38	0,43	0,5	0,63	
11. Ensuring response to cases of domestic and gender-based violence, creating conditions for round-the-clock processing of citizens'							1) creating a basis for the establishment of the State Institution “The Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine Call Centre for Combatting	the Ministry of Social Policy								

Objective	Indicator	Value of the indicator					Measure	Entities and persons responsible for its implementation	Funding sources (state budget, local budgets, other)	Projected funding available for the implementation of the objective, thousand euros	By year					
		in total	By year								2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
			2021	2022	2023	2024										2025
complaints/reports on domestic violence, gender-based violence, and violence against children, and involving children as perpetrators							Trafficking in Human Beings, Preventing and Combatting Domestic and Gender-Based Violence and Violence against Children” and its local branches									
							2) improving legislative and regulatory acts aimed at receiving and processing complaints regarding preventing and combatting domestic and gender-based violence and violence against children	the Ministry of Social Policy								
	the number of call centers established		1	26	26	26	3) ensuring round-the-clock processing by the call center and its local branches of calls regarding preventing and combatting domestic and gender-based violence and violence against children	the Ministry of Social Policy the National Social Service the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government bodies (by consent)	state budget	2780,94	197,77	1007,17	788	788		
	the ratio of victims who called the call center and obtained assistance to the number of callers, as a percentage		100	100	100	100	4) ensuring an immediate response to calls received by the call center regarding cases of domestic and/or gender-based violence; providing consultations on all forms of domestic and/or gender-based violence to callers anonymously or with due observance of the status of their personal data as limited-access information, providing the social service	the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government bodies (by consent) the Ministry of Social Policy								

Objective	Indicator	Value of the indicator					Measure	Entities and persons responsible for its implementation	Funding sources (state budget, local budgets, other)	Projected funding available for the implementation of the objective, thousand euros	By year					
		in total	By year								2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
			2021	2022	2023	2024										2025
							of emergency crisis intervention in case of the victim's life or health being in danger									
	the number of prepared analytical notes indicating the results of the analysis of calls to the call center	60	12	12	12	12	5) monitoring calls to the call center	the Ministry of Social Policy the National Social Service the MIA the National Police, the Ministry of Justice the MoH the MoES the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government bodies (by consent)								
12. Ensuring that victims have access to justice and other mechanisms of legal redress, including through the provision of free legal aid in the manner prescribed by the Law of Ukraine "On Free Legal Aid", and access to medical services, mental health services, and forensic medical examinations	the share of children who received timely assistance at free secondary legal aid centers, as a percentage		100	100	100	100	1) ensuring children's access to free secondary legal aid with the involvement of a lawyer	The Ministry of Justice the Legal Aid Coordination Centre								
	the share of procedural actions taken with the use of a personalised approach to interrogating/examining children, as a percentage		100	100	100	100	2) ensuring that a personalised approach to interrogating/examining children is used regardless of their status in the criminal proceeding (suspect, defendant, witness, victim, etc.), in particular using international standards	The National Police the MIA								
	the share of rape and/or sexual violence victims applying to health care facilities due to it who have received the necessary services,		100	100	100	100	3) ensuring that rape, physical and/or sexual violence victims have access to medical assistance; forensic medical, forensic psychiatric, forensic psychological examinations	the MoH the Ministry of Social Policy the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea								

Objective	Indicator	Value of the indicator					Measure	Entities and persons responsible for its implementation	Funding sources (state budget, local budgets, other)	Projected funding available for the implementation of the objective, thousand euros	By year					
		in total	By year								2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
			2021	2022	2023	2024										2025
	including medical, mental health and forensic medical examination services, as a percentage						(if necessary); mental health services	oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government bodies (by consent)								
	the share of territorial communities that have primary care rooms for victims incorporated in health care facilities, as a percentage	90	100	100	100	100	4) expanding access to primary medical care services and mental health services for rape, physical and/or sexual violence victims	the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government bodies (by consent)								
	the share of domestic and/or gender-based violence court cases involving children, as a percentage	100	100	100	100	100	5) ensuring that court hearings are held in a child-friendly environment	the SCA (by consent) the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government bodies (by consent)								
							6) amending Article 285 of the Code of Administrative Offences of Ukraine introduce the duty to provide victims with copies of final judgments and procedural decisions of law enforcement agencies related to proceedings into domestic violence committed against them, including decisions related to the isolation of the offender or their release	the SCA (by consent) the MIA the National Police the Prosecutor General's Office (by consent) the Ministry of Justice the Ministry of Social Policy the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government bodies								

Objective	Indicator	Value of the indicator					Measure	Entities and persons responsible for its implementation	Funding sources (state budget, local budgets, other)	Projected funding available for the implementation of the objective, thousand euros	By year					
		in total	By year								2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
			2021	2022	2023	2024										2025
(by consent)																
Section III in total										29505,12	8200,42	7934,35	7243,56	2961,67	3165,12	
of which:										state budget	20015,94	6894	6127,77	5418,17	788	788
										local budget	9486,99	1306,17	1806,20	1824,96	2173,17	2376,49
										other sources	2,19	0,25	0,38	0,43	0,5	0,63
IV. Proper investigation of cases of domestic violence, bringing the perpetrators to justice and modifying their behavior																
13. Ensuring that the perpetrator is brought to justice	the share of children, their parents, other legal representatives who are informed of children's rights, measures, and services available for them in each territorial community, as a percentage	100	100	100	100	100	1) informing children, their parents, other legal representatives of children's rights, measures, and services available for them	the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government bodies (by consent) NGOs and international organisations (by consent) the Ministry of Social Policy the MoH the MoES the MIA the National Police								
	the number of introduced tools for re-offending risk assessment for planning social and educational work with children and guidelines for its implementation	2	2				2) introducing tools for re-offending risk assessment for planning crime prevention work with children, in particular including the gender component	the Ministry of Justice the Ministry of Social Policy the MoES the MIA the National Police, the MoH the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government								

Objective	Indicator	Value of the indicator					Measure	Entities and persons responsible for its implementation	Funding sources (state budget, local budgets, other)	Projected funding available for the implementation of the objective, thousand euros	By year					
		in total	By year								2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
			2021	2022	2023	2024										2025
	the share of perpetrators who have participated in perpetrator programmes, as a percentage		15	20	25	35	40	3) enforcing court decisions ordering perpetrators to undergo perpetrator programmes	bodies (by consent) the Ministry of Social Policy the National Social Service the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government bodies (by consent) NGOs and international organisations (by consent)	other sources	0,40	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,08
14. Taking measures to modify the perpetrator behavior pattern to make it socially acceptable	the share of perpetrators on the preventive register, as a percentage		100	100	100	100	100	1) ensuring that the authorised unit of the National Police body puts the perpetrator onto preventive register from the moment of the discovery of the fact of domestic and/or gender-based violence committed by them for a period established by law and conducts preventive work with them in accordance with law	the National Police, the Ministry of Social Policy the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government bodies (by consent)							
	the number of standards child perpetrator programmes developed and guidelines on their implementation	2	2					2) developing and approving standard child perpetrator programmes and guidelines on their implementation	the Ministry of Social Policy the Ministry of Justice							
	the number of standards victim programmes developed and guidelines on their implementation	2	2					3) developing and approving standard victim programmes and guidelines on their implementation, accounting for age, health status, and	the Ministry of Social Policy the Ministry of Justice							

Objective	Indicator	Value of the indicator					Measure	Entities and persons responsible for its implementation	Funding sources (state budget, local budgets, other)	Projected funding available for the implementation of the objective, thousand euros	By year									
		in total	By year								2021	2022	2023	2024	2025					
			2021	2022	2023	2024										2025				
							sex of the victim													
	the ratio of persons who have undergone sex-specific probation programmes to persons who committed crimes involving domestic and gender-based violence, as a percentage	100	100	100	100	100	4) ensuring participation in probation programmes in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 76.3 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine where the court imposes such obligation on the perpetrator, in particular on the child perpetrator	the Ministry of Justice the Ministry of Social Policy the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea oblast, Kyiv, and Sevastopol city state administrations local self-government bodies (by consent)												
Section IV in total									other sources	0,40	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,08				
The Programme in total										30783,57	8265,5	8439,4	7703,71	3079,56	3295,4					
									of which:	state budget	20945,67	6896,27	6566,82	5807,34	833,87	841,37				
										local budget	9835,31	1368,9	1872,12	1895,86	2245,11	2453,32				
										other sources	2,59	0,33	0,46	0,51	0,58	0,71				

Annex 3
to the Programme

EXPECTED RESULTS
of the implementation of the State Social Programme for Preventing and Combatting Domestic
and Gender-Based Violence through 2025

Objective	Indicator of the objective's implementation	Unit of measurement	Value of the indicator					
			in total	by year				
				2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1. Performing collection, analysis, and dissemination of information on domestic and/or gender-based violence, improving the system of indicators used in the state statistical reporting forms for prevention and combatting domestic and/or gender-based violence	the number of approved reporting forms on domestic and/or gender-based violence, disaggregated by age, nature of the relationship between the victim of domestic violence and gender-based violence (hereinafter the victim), the perpetrator, and other indicators	units	2	2				
	the volume of statistical data on the facts of domestic and/or gender-based violence, disaggregated by sex and age	—”—	5	1	1	1	1	1
	the number of studies on causes and conditions behind the spread of domestic and/or gender-based violence	—”—	2		1		1	
	the number of prepared state reports on the state of implementation of state policy in the field of preventing and combatting domestic and/or gender-based violence	—”—	5	1	1	1	1	1
2. Raising public awareness of the forms, manifestations, causes, and consequences of domestic and/or gender-based violence, improving public understanding of the nature of domestic and/or gender-based violence, its disproportionate impact on women and men, including persons with disabilities, pregnant women, children, incompetent persons and the elderly	the share of the population aware of the forms, manifestations, causes, and consequences of domestic and/or gender-based violence; of the rights, measures, and social services provided by various entities; of the categories of persons who may use them and the procedure for obtaining such services; and of the responsibility of perpetrators	as a percentage		25	35	50	60	75
	of entities active in the field of preventing and combatting domestic and/or gender-based violence at the regional and local levels, their functions and responsibilities	—”—		60	80	90	100	100
	the share of the population informed of the activities of general and specialised support services for the victims, the services they provide, and the avenues for obtaining them	—”—		70	80	90	100	100
	the number of inspections conducted regarding the state of implementation of state policy in the field of preventing and combatting domestic violence in individual regions, analysis of the state of objective implementation, provision of methodological assistance	units	75	15	15	15	15	15

Objective	Indicator of the objective's implementation	Unit of measurement	Value of the indicator					
			in total	by year				
				2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
3. Creating zero-tolerance social attitude to violent behavior patterns, ensuring that the public cares about the plight of victims, and particularly child victims, and is aware that domestic violence constitutes human rights violations	the number of educational standards incorporating provisions on values, learning content, and learning outcomes related to teaching non-violent behavior, equality, and non-discrimination	units	46	31	15			
	the number of workshops and training sessions held for educators	—”—	2	1	1			
	the number of implemented domestic violence prevention programmes	—”—	5	2	1	1	1	
	the number of events held	—”—	125	25	25	25	25	25
4. Encouraging all members of society, and particularly men and boys, to actively assist in the prevention of domestic and/or gender-based violence	the share of events and information campaigns on preventing and combatting domestic and/or gender-based violence, which involve men and boys	as a percentage		40	60	80	90	100
	the share of businesses involved in events aimed at preventing and combatting domestic and/or gender-based violence	—”—		20	30	40	55	75
5. Ensuring coordination and effective interaction between specially authorised bodies active in the field of preventing and combatting domestic violence and other bodies and institutions that perform functions related to the implementation of measures in the field of preventing and combatting domestic and/or gender-based violence	the share of oblast state administrations, district (rayon) state administrations, local self-government bodies that have approved programmes/plans for ensuring coordination and effective interaction between specially authorised bodies active in the field of preventing and combatting domestic and/or gender-based violence	—”—		100	100	100	100	100
	the share of oblast state administrations, district (rayon) state administrations, local self-government bodies that have designated responsible officials and ensured placement of information on such responsible officials	—”—		100	100	100	100	100
	the ratio between coordination council meetings actually held and planned	—”—		100	100	100	100	100
	the share of villages/towns which have designated persons responsible for accepting and registering complaints and reports of domestic and/or gender-based violence, coordinating response to such violence, providing assistance and protection to victims, as well as working with perpetrators	—”—		100	100	100	100	100
	the share of territorial communities that have assessed the community's needs for social services for victims	—”—		40	55	70	85	100
	the share of territorial communities that have used the mechanism of social procurement as a mechanism of providing services to victims	—”—		35	50	70	85	100
	the number of measures included in socio-economical development programmes of territorial communities, aimed at preventing and combatting domestic and/or gender-based violence and ensuring their implementation	units	125	25	25	25	25	25
the share of territorial communities employing specialists in preventing and	as a percentage		20	50	70	85	100	

Objective	Indicator of the objective's implementation	Unit of measurement	Value of the indicator							
			in total	by year						
				2021	2022	2023	2024	2025		
	combatting domestic and/or gender-based violence									
	the degree of decrease in the cases of domestic and/or gender-based violence, including violence against incompetent persons, against children, involving children as perpetrators, and cases of violence that were criminal in nature	—”—		25	55	75	95	100		
6. Ensuring the collection, registration, accumulation, storage, adaptation, modification, renewal, use, distribution (dissemination, realisation, transfer), depersonalisation and destruction of data on cases of domestic and gender-based violence	the share of complaints about domestic and gender-based violence for which timely response is provided by the relevant interacting entities	—”—			100	100	100	100		
7. Training and improving professional competence of the entities active in the field of preventing and combatting domestic and gender-based violence on the issues governed by the Laws of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combatting Domestic Violence”, “On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men” and other legislative acts aimed at addressing this problem	the number of developed and implemented training programmes	units	4	3	1					
	the share of educational establishments and training centers for law enforcement officers, judges, lawyers that have implemented training programmes on the application of legislation criminalising domestic and gender-based violence	as a percentage		50	70	85	95	100		
	the number of judges, prosecutors, lawyers, investigators who have been trained to implement legal provisions in the interests of a child who has witnessed or been a victim of violence	persons	625	125	125	125	125	125		
	the share of investigators, pre-trial inquirers, and supervising prosecutors who have undergone sex-specific training	—”—		60	70	80	90	100		
	the share of territorial communities in which responsible employees have participated in training sessions aimed at ensuring interagency response to cases of domestic and gender-based violence and child abuse	as a percentage		60	70	80	90	100		
	territorial communities in which sex-specific perpetrator programmes are implemented by trained professionals	—”—		60	70	80	90	100		
	the share of territorial communities in which professionals implementing programmes for victims of domestic and/or gender-based violence have undergone training	—”—		100	100	100	100	100		
	the number of methodological documents developed for local state administrations and local self-government bodies in the field of preventing and combatting domestic and/or gender-based violence	units	5	2	2	1				
8. Providing all victims with information about their rights and the avenues for exercising such rights in a language they understand or through an interpreter or a third party who speaks a language	the share of the interacting entities which have all their official information resources displaying information on rights and social services, medical, social, and psychological support available to the victim	as a percentage		60	70	80	90	100		
	the number of developed and approved standards for providing social services to victims	units	3	1	2					

Objective	Indicator of the objective's implementation	Unit of measurement	Value of the indicator					
			in total	by year				
				2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
understood by the victim and ensuring that such rights can be actually exercised	the share of victims who have been provided with services reflecting their needs	as a percentage		85	95	100	100	100
	the share of child victims who have been provided with services reflecting their needs	—”—		100	100	100	100	100
9. Ensuring that victims have access to general and specialised support services to obtain social services of medical, social, psychological support	the share of territorial communities that have identified the need to create specialised support services for victims in accordance with the methodology for identifying the needs of territorial communities for specialised support services for victims	—”—		20	40	65	85	100
	the share of territorial communities that have enough specialised support services in accordance with the methodology for identifying the needs of territorial communities for such services	—”—		100	100	100	100	100
	the number of specialised support services for victims of domestic and gender-based violence created	units	450	180	150	120		
10. Providing, if necessary, temporary shelter for the safe accommodation of victims	the share of territorial communities that have access to shelter services in specialised services for victims in accordance with the methodology for identifying the needs of territorial communities for such services	as a percentage		100	100	100	100	100
11. Ensuring response to cases of domestic and gender-based violence, creating conditions for round-the-clock processing of citizens' complaints/reports on domestic violence, gender-based violence, and violence against children, and involving children as perpetrators	the number of call centers established	units			1	26	26	26
	the ratio of victims of domestic and gender-based violence who called the call center and obtained assistance to the number of callers	as a percentage		100	100	100	100	100
	the number of prepared analytical notes incorporating the analysis of calls to the call centre	units	60	12	12	12	12	12
12. Ensuring that victims have access to justice and other mechanisms of legal redress, including through the provision of free legal aid in the manner prescribed by the Law of Ukraine "On Free Legal Aid," and access to medical services, mental health services, and forensic medical examinations	the share of girls and boys who received timely assistance at free secondary legal aid centers	as a percentage		100	100	100	100	100
	the share of procedural actions taken with the use of a personalised approach to interrogating/examining children	—”—		100	100	100	100	100
	the share of rape and/or sexual violence victims applying to health care facilities due to it who have received the necessary services, including medical, mental health, and forensic medical examination services	—”—		100	100	100	100	100
	the share of territorial communities that have primary care rooms for victims incorporated in health care facilities	—”—		90	100	100	100	100
	the share of domestic and/or gender-based violence court cases involving	—”—		100	100	100	100	100

APPROVED
by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers
of Ukraine
No. 145 of February 24, 2021

AMENDMENTS
to the Order
of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine
No. 728 of October 10, 2018

1. Substitute the number 2025 for the number 2023 in the title and text of the Order.
 2. Substitute the number 2025 for the number 2023 in the title and text of the Concept of the State Social Programme for Preventing and Combatting Domestic and Gender-Based Violence through 2023, approved by the above-mentioned Order.
-

2020

Consideration of cases on administrative offenses

The name of the article of the Code of Ukraine on administrative offenses or an administrative offense that is not included in the Code, but is provided for by other legislative or regulatory acts	Article number	Number of pending cases, units		Number of returned cases	including for proper registration	Number of considered cases	The number of pending cases at the end of the reporting period, 01	The number of persons in respect of whom cases have been considered								
		total number of cases	including received in the reporting period					total number of cases	including							
									on the imposition of an administrative penalty	on the application of influence measures provided for in Article 24-1 of the Code of Administrative Offenses	about closing the case					
											total number of cases	including in connection with			upon expiry of the terms of imposing an administrative penalty	
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Perpetration of domestic violence, gender-based violence, failure to comply with an urgent restraining order or failure to report the place of temporary residence	173-2	130 670	124 770	18 286	17 001	104 578	7 806	104 646	62 360	194	42 092	7	11 414	125	8 578	20 999

2020

Consideration of cases on administrative offenses

The name of the article of the Code of Ukraine on administrative offenses or an administrative offense that is not included in the Code, but is provided for by other legislative or regulatory acts	Article number	Administrative fines were imposed (from gr. 8), od											Administrative fines were imposed				The amount of the fine, euro.		The amount of material damage caused, euro.		
		main charges											additional				impose	paid voluntarily	established	reimbursed	
		warning	fine	paid removal of the item	confiscation of the object, money	deprivation of a special right	public works	socially useful works	corrective works	administrative arrest	arrest with detention at the guardhouse	other types of administrative fines	paid removal of the item	confiscation of the object, money	deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities	deprivation of a special right (driving a vehicle)				total	including returned to the owner in the order of compensation
A	B	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Perpetration of domestic violence, gender-based violence, failure to comply with an urgent restraining order or failure to report the place of temporary residence	173-2	41	55 473				5 277									1	311 817	95 805	28		

2020 pic

Composition of persons brought to administrative responsibility

The name of the article of the Code of Ukraine on administrative offenses or an administrative offense that is not included in the Code, but is provided for by other legislative or regulatory acts	Article number	The number of persons brought to administrative responsibility												
		total number of cases	of them				type of employment							
			citizens of another state	women	internally displaced	persons with disabilities	workers	government officials	judges	prosecutors	other employees	military	pensioners	unemployed
A	Б	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Perpetration of domestic violence, gender-based violence, failure to comply with an urgent restraining order or failure to report the place of temporary residence	173-2	62 360	155	4 629	2	554	5 253	9			107	83	3 055	2 016

The number of persons referred to the program for offenders provided for by the Law of Ukraine "On Prevention and Combating Domestic Violence" (persons who have committed domestic violence or gender-based violence)	281
--	-----

able-bodied who did not work or study	other activities
14	15
45 748	5 296

2020

Consideration of separate proceedings

Categories of cases	General indicators of consideration of applications											
	Number of pending applications		The number of applications pending consideration						The number of pending applications at the end of the reporting period	Number of pending cases, amount		amount
	amount	including received in the reporting period	amount	<i>including</i>						amount	including received in the reporting period	
				returned	left without consideration	the opening of proceedings was refused	proceedings have been opened	<i>in violation of the terms established by the Code of Civil Procedure of Ukraine</i>				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Cases on the issuance and extension of a restraining order, among them	998	987	971	96	3	4	848	3	27	889	855	843

General indicators of consideration of cas

Number of considered cases				
including				
with a decision	including with the satisfaction of the application (from gr. 13)	transferred to other courts	with the closing of the proceedings in the case	leaving the application without consideration
13	14	15	16	17
750	500	3	5	84

2020 year

Consideration of criminal proceedings

№ 3/11	Articles of the Criminal Code of Ukraine	TYPES OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES	The number of pending proceedings, units		The number of persons in respect of whom proceedings were pending in court,		Number of considered proceedings, unit										Number of persons		
			amount	including received in the reporting period	amount	including for committing a crime as part of an organized group or criminal organization	amount	including from										convicts	
								with sentencing		the approval of the agreement was refused and returned to the prosecutor for the continuation of the pre-trial investigation	returned to the prosecutor	closing the proceedings in the case	sent to determine jurisdiction	application of coercive measures of a medical nature	the use of coercive measures of an educational nature	amount	including for committing a crime as part of an organized group or criminal organization		
								amount	of them with the approval of the agreement on									reconciliation	admission of guilt
A	B	C	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	126-1	Domestic violence	1877	1580	1882		1194	926	292	13	4	11	241	6	6		921		2
2	390-1	Failure to comply with a restraining order, restraining order, or offender program	67	60	67		36	19	3	6		9	6	2			19		

2020 year

Consideration of criminal proceedings

№ 3/11	Articles of the Criminal Code of Ukraine	TYPES OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES	Cases in cases with completed proceedings						Number of pending proceedings at the end of the reporting period, units	The number of persons in respect of whom the proceedings have not been considered	
			in respect of which criminal proceedings have been closed	application of coercive measures of a medical nature	the use of coercive measures of an educational nature	the approval of the agreement was refused and returned to the prosecutor for the continuation of the pre-trial investigation	returned to the prosecutor	sent to determine jurisdiction		everything	including for committing a crime as part of an organized group or criminal organization
A	B	C	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	126-1	Domestic violence	244	6		4	19	6	683	687	
2	390-1	Failure to comply with a restraining order, restraining order, or offender program	6				8	2	31	32	

Information about the victims

№ 3/11	Articles of the Criminal Code of Ukraine	TYPES OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES	The number of injured individuals		Age of victims				The number of individuals who were harmed			The number of injured legal entities	Moral and material damage was caused in the amount of euro	
			amount	of them women (from group 1)	up to 18 years old	of them girls (from group 3)	from 18 years and older	of them women (from group 5)	life	health	material and moral		amount	natural persons (from group 11)
A	B	C	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	126-1	Domestic violence	649	597	6	3	643	594	1	598	50		648	648
2	390-1	Failure to comply with a restraining order, restraining order, or offender program	3	1			3	1		1	2			

2021

Consideration of cases on administrative offenses

The name of the article of the Code of Ukraine on administrative offenses or an administrative offense that is not included in the Code, but is provided for by other legislative or regulatory acts	Article number	Number of pending cases, units		Number of returned cases	including for proper registration	Number of considered cases	The number of pending cases at the end of the reporting period, 01	The number of persons in respect of whom cases have been considered								
		total number of cases	including received in the reporting period					total number of cases	including							
									on the imposition of an administrative penalty	on the application of influence measures provided for in Article 24-1 of the Code of Administrative Offenses	about closing the case					
											total number of cases	including in connection with				
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Perpetration of domestic violence, gender-based violence, failure to comply with an urgent restraining order or failure to report the place of temporary residence	173-2	144 394	137 018	15 358	14 043	118 564	10 472	118 649	71 686	188	46 775	1	12 162	172	11 567	21 672

2021

Consideration of cases on administrative offenses

The name of the article of the Code of Ukraine on administrative offenses or an administrative offense that is not included in the Code, but is provided for by other legislative or regulatory acts	Article number	Administrative fines were imposed (from gr. 8), od											Administrative fines were imposed				The amount of the fine, euro.		The amount of material damage caused, euro.		
		main charges											additional				impose	paid voluntarily	established	reimbursed	
		warning	fine	paid removal of the item	confiscation of the object, money	deprivation of a special right	public works	socially useful works	corrective works	administrative arrest	arrest with detention at the guardhouse	other types of administrative fines	paid removal of the item	confiscation of the object, money	deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities	deprivation of a special right (driving a vehicle)				total	including returned to the owner in the order of compensation
A	B	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Perpetration of domestic violence, gender-based violence, failure to comply with an urgent restraining order or failure to report the place of temporary residence	173-2	23	64 812				5 332				1 519					1	362 810	102 474			

2021 pic

Composition of persons brought to administrative responsibility

The name of the article of the Code of Ukraine on administrative offenses or an administrative offense that is not included in the Code, but is provided for by other legislative or regulatory acts	Article number	The number of persons brought to administrative responsibility												
		total number of cases	of them				type of employment							
			citizens of another state	women	internally displaced	persons with disabilities	workers	government officials	judges	prosecutors	other employees	military	pensioners	unemployed
A	Б	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Perpetration of domestic violence, gender-based violence, failure to comply with an urgent restraining order or failure to report the place of temporary residence	173-2	71 686	194	5 668	2	622	5 701	5		1	111	133	3 392	3 282

The number of persons referred to the program for offenders provided for by the Law of Ukraine "On Prevention and Combating Domestic Violence" (persons who have committed domestic violence or gender-based violence)	1 281
--	-------

able-bodied who did not work or study	other activities
14	15
50 893	8 017

2021

Consideration of separate proceedings

Categories of cases	General indicators of consideration of applications								The number of pending applications at the end of the reporting period	Number of pending cases, amount		
	Number of pending applications		amount	The number of applications pending consideration						amount	including received in the reporting period	
	amount	including received in the reporting period		<i>including</i>								
			returned	left without consideration	the opening of proceedings was refused	proceedings have been opened	<i>in violation of the terms established by the Code of Civil Procedure of Ukraine</i>					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Cases on the issuance and extension of a restraining order, among them	1 503	1 477	1 468	117	8	8	1 298		35	1 363	1 308	1 313

General indicators of consideration of cas

Number of considered cases

including

with a decision	including with the satisfaction of the application (from gr. 13)	transferred to other courts	with the closing of the proceedings in the case	leaving the application without consideration
13	14	15	16	17
1 195	828	7	8	102

2021 year

Consideration of criminal proceedings

№ 3/II	Articles of the Criminal Code of Ukraine	TYPES OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES	The number of pending proceedings, units		The number of persons in respect of whom proceedings were pending in court,		Number of considered proceedings, unit										
			amount	<i>including received in the reporting period</i>	amount	including for committing a crime as part of an organized group or criminal organization	amount	including from									
								everything	with sentencing		the approval of the agreement was refused and returned to the prosecutor for the continuation of the pre-trial investigation	returned to the prosecutor	closing the proceedings in the case	sent to determine jurisdiction	application of coercive measures of a medical nature	the use of coercive measures of an educational nature	
									reconciliation	admission of guilt							of them with the approval of the agreement on
A	B	C	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	126-1	Domestic violence	2 500	1 844	2 494		1 658	1 498	435	24	2	8	130	8	12		
2	390-1	Failure to comply with a restraining order, restraining order, or offender program	119	90	122		63	52	2	8		2	8	1			

2021 year

Consideration of criminal proceedings

№ 3/II	Articles of the Criminal Code of Ukraine	TYPES OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES	Number of persons in cases with completed proceedings, unit										Number of pending proceedings at the end of the reporting period, units	The number of persons in respect of whom the proceedings have not been considered	
			convicts		justified	in respect of which criminal proceedings have been closed	application of coercive measures of a medical nature	the use of coercive measures of an educational nature	the approval of the agreement was refused and returned to the prosecutor for the continuation of the pre-trial investigation	returned to the prosecutor	sent to determine jurisdiction	amount		including for committing a crime as part of an organized group or criminal organization	
			amount	including for committing a crime as part of an organized group or criminal organization											
A	B	C	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
1	126-1	Domestic violence	1 455		3	137	10		2	8	8	842	845		
2	390-1	Failure to comply with a restraining order, restraining order, or offender program	53			8				2	1	56	57		

2021 year

Consideration of criminal proceedings

№ з/п	Articles of the Criminal Code of Ukraine	TYPES OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES
A	B	C
1	126-1	Domestic violence
2	390-1	Failure to comply with a restraining order, restraining order, or offender program

№ 3/II	Articles of the Criminal Code of Ukraine	TYPES OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES	The number of pending proceedings, units		The number of persons in respect of whom proceedings were pending in court,		Number of considered proceedings, unit										
			amount	<i>including received in the reporting period</i>	amount	including for committing a crime as part of an organized group or criminal organization	amount	including from									
								everything	with sentencing		the approval of the agreement was refused and returned to the prosecutor for the continuation of the pre-trial investigation	returned to the prosecutor	closing the proceedings in the case	sent to determine jurisdiction	application of coercive measures of a medical nature	the use of coercive measures of an educational nature	
									of them with the approval of the agreement on	reconciliation							admission of guilt
A	B	C	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	

№ 3/II	Articles of the Criminal Code of Ukraine	TYPES OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES	Number of persons in cases with completed proceedings, unit									Number of pending proceedings at the end of the reporting period, units	The number of persons in respect of whom the proceedings have not been considered	
			convicts										amount	including for committing a crime as part of an organized group or criminal organization
A	B	C	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

№ 3/II	Articles of the Criminal Code of Ukraine	TYPES OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES
A	B	C

2021

Information about the victims

№ з/п	Articles of the Criminal Code of Ukraine	TYPES OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES	The number of injured individuals		Age of		
			amount	of them women (from group 1)	up to 13 years old		14-17 ye
					amount	of them girls	amount
A	B	C	1	2	3	4	5
23	126-1	Domestic violence	985	908	6	3	6
384	390-1	Failure to comply with a restraining order, restraining order, or offender program	15	15			

victims			The number of individuals who were harmed			The number of injured legal entities	Moral and material damage was caused in the amount of euro	
years old	18 years and older		life	health	material and moral		amount	natural persons (from group 11)
of them girls	amount	of them women						
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5	973	900	7	889	89		4 357	4 357
	15	15		8	7		4 125	4 125