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Commission européenne pour l'efficacité de la justice

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Strasbourg, 13/07/2026

CEPEJ(2026)5rev1

Part 2

EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR THE EFFICIENCY OF JUSTICE (CEPEJ)

Support for a better evaluation of the results of judicial reform efforts in the Eastern Partnership

Justice Dashboard EaP Action

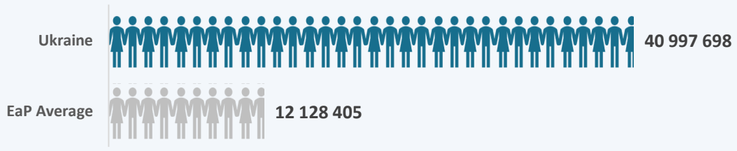
Data collection: 2025

Report prepared by the CEPEJ for the attention of the European Commission

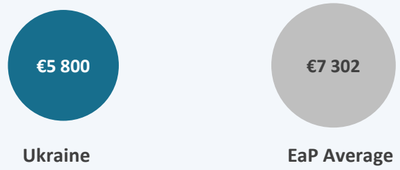
Part 2 - Beneficiary profile - Ukraine

Executive Summary - Ukraine in 2025

Population in 2025



GDP per capita in 2025



Average annual salary in 2025



€7 452

EaP Average: €8 113

Judicial Organisation

In Ukraine, there is a **three-tier court system**, including general jurisdiction courts (523 in total) and specialised jurisdiction courts (61 in total). Specialised courts deal with commercial and administrative matters (both in first instance and higher courts). The judicial map changed considerably over 2022-2025. The full-scale military aggression by the Russian Federation, which began on 24 February 2022, and the significant damage to critical infrastructure it caused, affected the functioning of the judiciary in Ukraine in general and, in particular, the administration of justice by local and appeal courts.

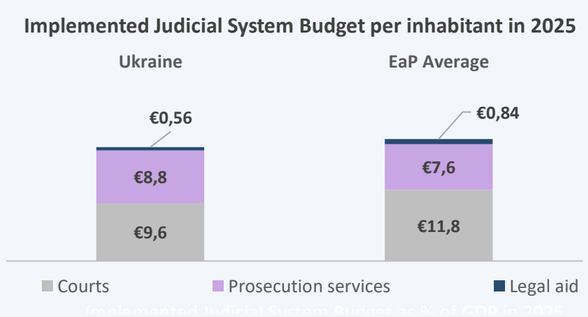
Budget

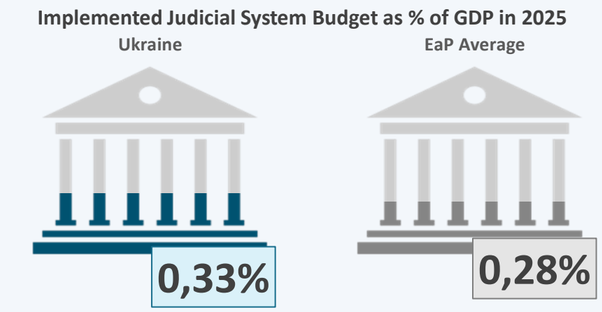
In 2025 Ukraine **spent €777 788 536 on the implemented judicial system budget** (-5,2% decrease compared to 2024), i.e. **€19 per inhabitant**, which is lower than the EaP Average (€20,3). Of the total amount, **50,6% was spent on courts**, followed by **prosecution services (46,4%) and legal aid (2,9%).** Per inhabitant, €9,6 was allocated to courts (lower than the EaP Average of 11,8), €8,8 to prosecution services (higher than the EaP Average of 7,6), and €0,56 to legal aid (lower than the EaP Average). As a share of the gross domestic product (GDP), Ukraine dedicated **0,33% of its total economic output to the judicial system**, which was slightly above the EaP Average of 0,28% in 2025.

Legal Aid

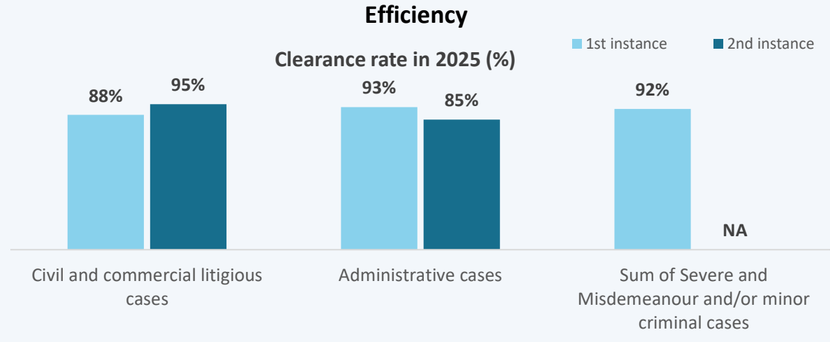
In 2025, Ukraine **spent €22 857 625 for legal aid**, which was 11% more compared to 2020. Between 2020 and 2025, it rose marginally from **€0,5 to €0,56 per inhabitant**. Compared to the EaP Average (€0,84) Ukraine's value was lower in 2025. In 2025, there were 1,84 requests for legal aid per 100 inh (higher than the EaP Average of 1,58) and **1,83 cases for which legal aid was granted per 100 inh** (higher than the EaP Average of 1,31), on increase by 15% compared to 2020.

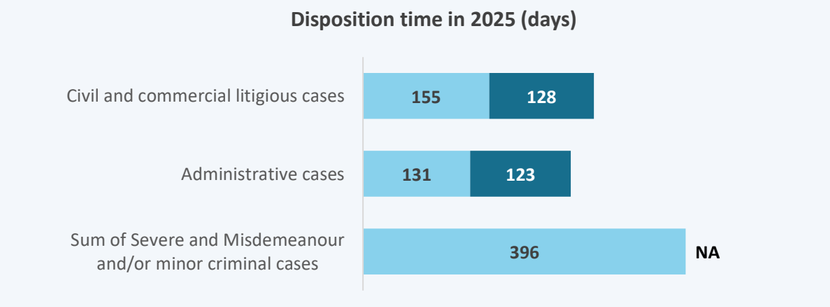
Budget of the Judicial System





Efficiency





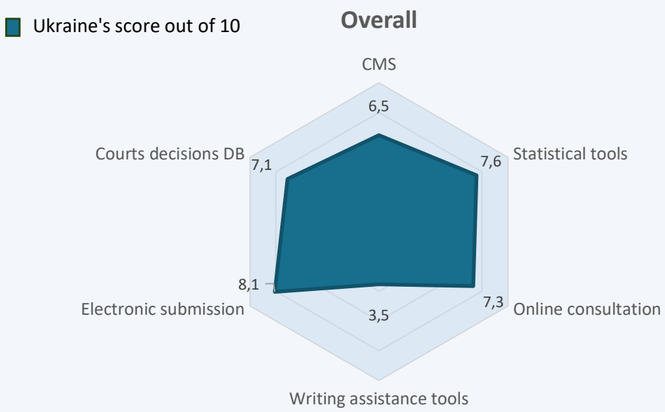
Efficiency

For the purpose of this Profile, the data of the 1st and 2nd instance courts is analysed. On 22 February 2022, due to the invasion of Ukraine by Russian Federation, a martial law was introduced throughout the country. The judiciary, like other legal institutions, had been affected by the war and had to make adjustments to the judicial process. Thus, the analysis for Ukraine of the 2022-2025 case-flow data, in particular, needs to consider the infrastructure damage, especially to courthouses. Moreover, there was limited ability to collect and analyse data comprehensively. Staffing shortages continue to hinder data collection efforts that adhere rigorously to the CEPEJ methodology. Nevertheless, some analysis was possible.

In 2025, authorities reported a considerable increase in incoming civil and commercial litigious cases in first instance courts, explained by "a sharp rise in disputes, driven by war-related economic impacts (property, contractual and labour disputes)". In 2025, the number of pending cases at the end of the year in all categories of cases continued to increase, as it was the case in 2023 and 2024. In 2025, the most notable increases of **pending cases at the end of the year** were for the second instance Administrative cases (111%) and first instance civil and commercial litigious cases (51%).
In 2025, the **highest Clearance rate** (CR) for Ukraine was calculated for the **second instance Civil and commercial litigious cases, with a CR of 95%.** However, it seems that courts in Ukraine were not able to deal as efficiently with the second instance Administrative cases (CR of 85% each). With a Disposition Time of approximately 123 days, the second instance Administrative cases appear to have been resolved faster than any other types of cases. The DT in the sum of sever and misdemeanour criminal cases was 396 days in 2025.

**The CEPEJ has developed two indicators to measure court's performance: clearance rate and disposition time.
Clearance Rate (CR) is the ratio obtained by dividing the number of resolved cases by the number of incoming cases in a given period, expressed as a percentage. It demonstrates how the court or the judicial system is coping with the in-flow of cases and allows comparison between systems regardless of their differences and individual characteristics. Its key value is 100%. A value below 100% means that the courts were not able to solve all the cases they received and, as a consequence, the number of pending cases increases. A CR above 100% means that the courts have resolved more cases than they received (they have resolved all the incoming cases and part of the pending cases) and, as a consequence, the number of pending cases decreases.
Disposition Time (DT) is the indicator that calculates time necessary for a pending case to be resolved and estimates the lengths of proceedings in days. It is a ratio between the pending cases at the end of the period and the resolved cases within the same period, multiplied by 365 days. More pending than resolved cases will lead to a DT higher than

ICT Deployment indices (scale 0-10)



The six ICT deployment indices (CMS, Courts decisions DB, Statistical tools, Writing assistance tools, electronic submission and online consultation) range from 0 to 10 points. Their calculation is based on the features and on deployment rates reported. The methodology for calculation provides points for each feature in each case matter. They are summarised and multiplied by the deployment rate as a weight. In this way, if the system is not fully deployed, the value is decreased even if all features are existing.

ICT indices

The most digitalised ICT areas in Ukraine are the Electronic submission (8,1), the Statistical tools (7,6), the Online consultation (7,3), the Courts decisions DB (7,1) and the CMS (6,5). The overall lowest score was calculated for the Writing assistance tools index (3,5). There are 3 case management systems (CMS), e.g. software used for registering judicial proceedings and their management. This has been developed more than 10 years ago. In Ukraine, an overall Information and Communication Technology (ICT) strategy was reported to be in place in the judicial system (see Concept of the Unified Judicial Information and Communication System). There was no plan for a significant change in the IT system in the judiciary in 2025.

Training

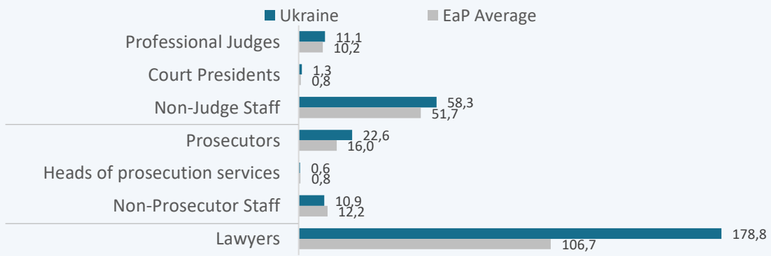
In 2025, Ukraine spent in total 3 907 792€ for judicial training, which represents 0,1€ per inhabitant. This value was lower than the EaP Average of 0,33€. Over the period between 2020 and 2025, it decreased by -76,9%. It dropped by -30,3% compared to 2024. Compared to other professionals, Ukraine gave priority to the training of judges, like the rest of the regional. On average, each judge in Ukraine attended 2,5 live trainings in 2025, which was slightly higher than the EaP Average (2,4). Each prosecutor participated in an average of 0,4 live trainings, less than the EaP Average (1,7). In 2025, judges in Ukraine received a total of 75 live trainings in EU law, including 48 delivered within the framework of co-operation programmes. Prosecutors received 2 such live trainings in total. Judges participated in 63 training days with 2 941 participants.

ADR (Alternative Dispute Resolution)

The judicial system does not provide for mandatory mediation in Ukraine. Legal aid for court-related mediation or related mediation provided free of charge could be granted. There are no mandatory informative sessions with a mediator. Mediation is provided by private mediators. There does not seem to be a requirement for a single register of mediators and the Law does not require that a mediator to be included in any register of mediators in order to conduct mediation, hence to difficulty to collect data at national level on the number of accredited mediators. Partial data for 2025 is available for mediators included in the Register of Mediators engaged by Free Legal Aid Centres, as follows: total 219 (of which 35 males and 184 females).

Professionals of Justice

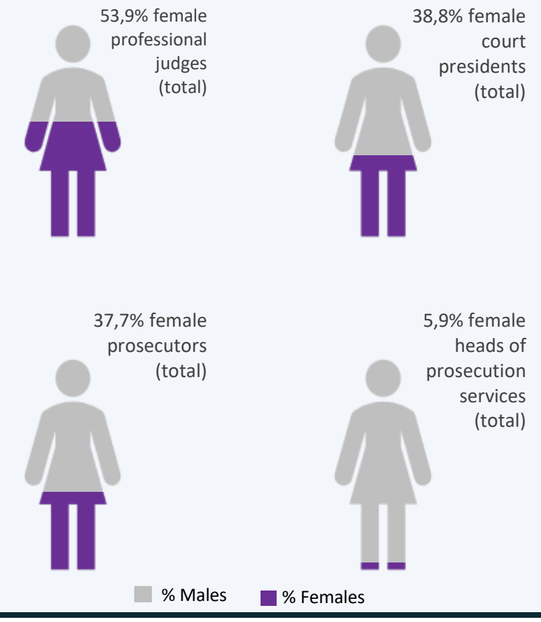
Total number of professionals per 100 000 inhabitants in 2025



Gross annual salaries of professional judges and prosecutors at the beginning of the career and at the Supreme or the Highest Appellate Court in 2025 (€)



Gender Balance



Professionals and gender balance

In 2025, Ukraine had **11,1 professional judges** per 100 000 inhabitants and **22,6 prosecutors** per 100 000 inhabitants. Both figures were above the EaP Averages of 10,2 and 16, respectively. In 2025, there were **178,8 lawyers** per 100 000 inhabitants (which is considerably above the EaP Average of 106,7).
In Ukraine, there were **53,9% female professional judges** (EaP Average - 44,6%) and **37,7% female prosecutors** (EaP Average - 29,2%). **38,8% of court presidents** were women (above the EaP Average of 24,1%) and there were **only 5,9% of female heads of prosecution offices** (almost on a par with the EaP Average of 5,6%). For judges and court presidents a decrease of the percentage of female professionals can be observed from first to third instance. In respect of **non-judge staff**, women made **83,3%** (above the EaP Average of 72,7%). **34,1% of lawyers were women** (close to the EaP Average of 36,5%).

ECHR

In 2025, the **applications** allocated to a judicial formation for Ukraine were **2299** (-533 less than the previous year). The **judgements** by the ECHR finding at least one violation for Ukraine were **160**; whereas they were 153 in 2024. The number of **cases considered as closed** after a judgement of the ECHR and the execution of judgements process was **97 in 2025; whereas they were 75 in 2024**.

ECHR case law is part of judge's and public prosecutors' training. There is reportedly information / dissemination of the ECHR decisions within the judicial system. Parties have the right to claim damages before national courts (besides the just satisfaction due by the State).

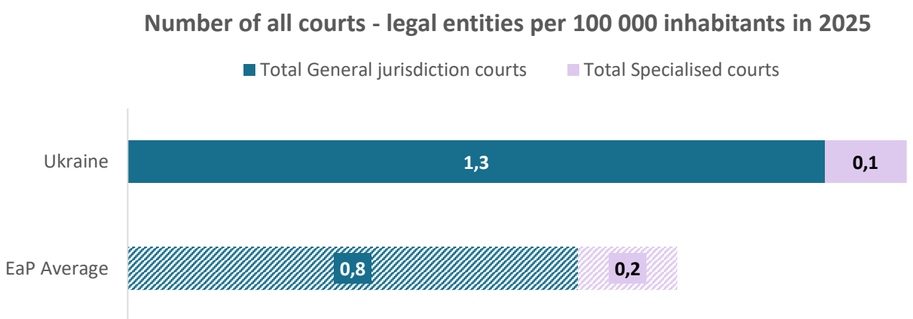
Judicial organisation in Ukraine in 2025 (Indicator 2.0)

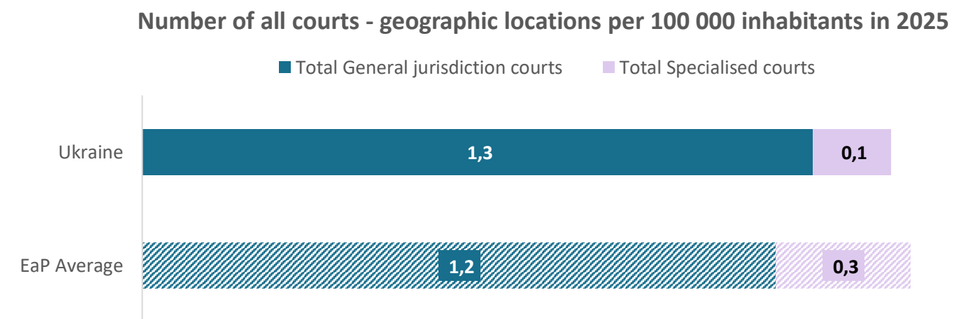
In Ukraine, there is a three-tier court system, including general jurisdiction courts (523 in total) and specialised jurisdiction courts (61 in total). Specialised courts deal with commercial and administrative matters (both in first instance and higher courts). There is a High Anti-corruption Court. The High Court on Intellectual Property was established by Law but has not yet started its work.

The judicial map changed considerably over 2022-2025. The full-scale military aggression by the Russian Federation, which began on 24 February 2022, and the significant damage to critical infrastructure it caused, affected the functioning of the judiciary in Ukraine in general and, in particular, the administration of justice by local and appeal courts.

• Number of courts - legal entities

		Number of courts - legal entities in 2025			Number of courts - geographic locations in 2025		
		Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants
Total number of all court (1 + 2)		584	1,4	0,9	584	1,4	1,4
General jurisdiction	Total General jurisdiction courts (1)	523	1,3	0,8	523	1,3	1,2
	1st instance	500	1,2	0,7	500	1,2	1,1
	2nd instance	22	0,1	0,1	22	0,1	0,1
	Highest instance	1	0,0	0,0	1	0,0	0,0
Specialised courts	Total Specialised courts (2)	61	0,1	0,2	61	0,1	0,3
	1st instance	47	0,1	0,1	47	0,1	0,2
	2nd instance	13	0,0	-	13	0,0	-
	Highest instance	1	0,0	-	1	0,0	-





The number of courts in 2025, as in 2024, does not include appeal, specialized and local general courts located in the occupied territory including the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Donetsk region, Luhansk region. The High Council of Justice and the Supreme Court determined the list of courts whose territorial jurisdiction was changed due to the inability to administer justice during martial law. Before the full-scale invasion, two courts of appeal (in the Dnipropetrovsk and Donetsk regions) were each located in several localities. As a result of hostilities, some premises of these courts were reported as not being in use, and the territorial jurisdiction of cases of the Donetsk Court of Appeal has been transferred to another court of the same level and jurisdiction.

In 2025, the number of all courts - legal entities - per 100 000 inhabitants in Ukraine is 1,3, which is above the EaP Average of 0.8. In terms of number of all courts - geographic locations, Ukraine has 1,3 per 100 000 inhabitants (compared to 1,2 EaP Average)

• Specialised courts

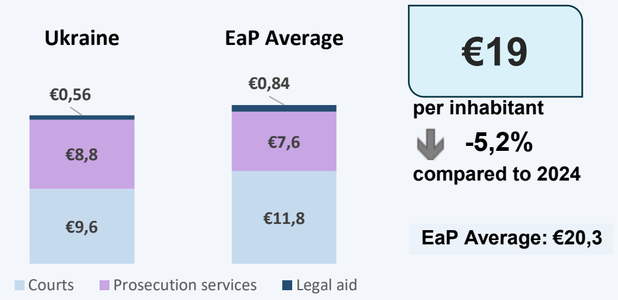
Areas of law concerned by the specialisation in 2025	Specialised courts (legal entities)	Specialised chambers and/or judges
Commercial and insolvency	✓	✓
Labour		✓
Family		✓
Rent and tenancies		✓
Enforcement of criminal sanctions		✓
Administrative	✓	✓
Juvenile		✓
Domestic violence		✓
Economic crime		✓
Corruption	✓	✓
Organised crime/terrorism		✓
Cybercrime and internet related disputes		✓
Environment		✓
Immigration/asylum		✓
Other	✓	✓

In Ukraine, judicial specialisation is ensured both through specialised courts established as separate legal entities and through the allocation of cases to specialised chambers or judges within courts.
Institutional specialisation exists mainly in the form of commercial courts and administrative courts, which operate as specialised jurisdictions within the unified judicial system and examine cases within their competence at first-instance and appellate levels, as well as at the cassation level within the Supreme Court. In addition, the High Anti-Corruption Court examines criminal cases related to high-level corruption offences. The High Court on Intellectual Property has been established by law but has not yet started its work.

At the same time, functional specialisation is widely applied within courts through the assignment of cases to judges according to their area of expertise. This applies, in particular, to family, labour and housing disputes in civil proceedings; juvenile cases, domestic-violence-related cases, organised and economic crime, cybercrime and issues related to the execution of criminal sentences in criminal proceedings; and tax, migration and social-security disputes in administrative proceedings. Case allocation to specialised judges is carried out through the automated case distribution system in accordance with procedural legislation.

Budget of the judicial system in Ukraine in 2025 (Indicator 1)

Implemented Judicial System Budget per inhabitant



€19

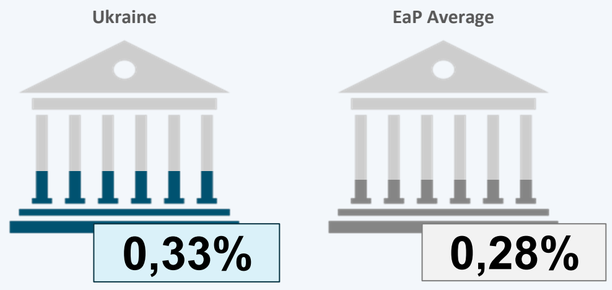
per inhabitant

-5,2%

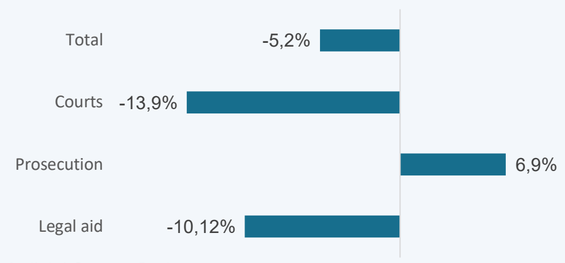
compared to 2024

EaP Average: €20,3

Implemented Judicial System Budget as % of GDP



Variation of the JSB per inhabitant between 2024 - 2025



JSB = Judicial System Budget

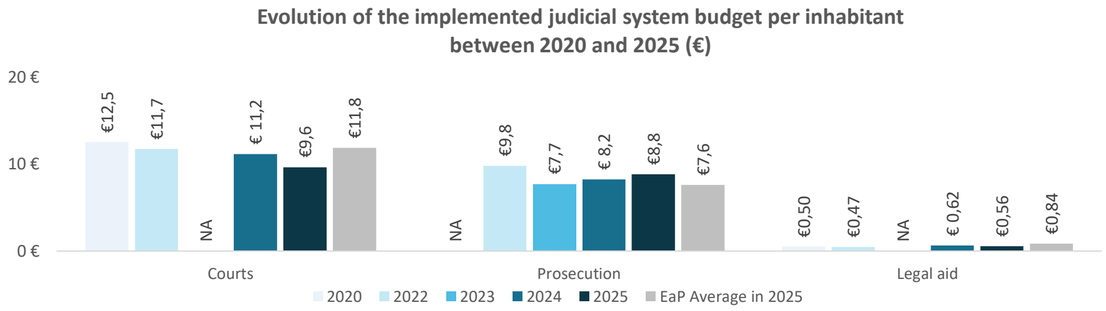
The Judicial System Budget (JSB) is composed by the budget for courts, public prosecution services and legal aid. In 2025, the implemented JSB for Ukraine was €19 per inhabitant, which is lower than the EaP Average (€20,3). This amount reflects a -5,2% decrease compared to 2024. Within this budget, €9,6 was allocated to courts, €8,8 to prosecution services, and €0,56 to legal aid. For the EaP Average, the corresponding allocations were €11,8, €7,6, and €0,84 respectively. As a share of the gross domestic product (GDP), Ukraine dedicated 0,33% of its total economic output to the judicial system, which was slightly above the EaP Average of 0,28%.

• Budget allocated to the judicial system (courts, prosecution services and legal aid)

In 2025 the implemented judicial system budget reached €777 788 536. The data show a slight decrease compared to 2024 (-5,2%). The judicial system budget accounted for 0,33% of GDP in 2025 and it decreased by -0,29 percentage points compared to 2024.
By different components of the judicial system budget, most of the judicial system budget was devoted to courts, which received 50,6% of the total, followed by prosecution services (46,4%) and legal aid (2,9%).The implemented budget for courts was €393 737 934, which represents per inhabitant spending of €9,6 compared with €11,8 for the EaP Average. The courts' budget per inhabitant decreased by -23,3% compared to 2020 and by -13,9% compared to 2024. The courts' share of GDP was 0,17%, slightly above the regional average of 0,16%. The prosecution saw an implemented budget of €361 192 977 (€8,8 per inhabitant vs the regional average of €7,6). This budget category rose from 2024 (6,87%). Morevoer, the prosecution's share of GDP was 0,15%, compared to the EaP Average of 0,11%. The legal aid's implemented budget was €22 857 625, equivalent to €0,56 per inhabitant — lower than the regional average of €0,84. The legal aid budget increased by 12,1% compared to 2020 and decreased (-10,1%) compared to 2024. Its GDP share was 0,01%, sightly lower than the EaP Average of 0,012%.

Judicial System Budget	Judicial System Budget in 2025		Implemented Judicial System Budget per inhabitant				Implemented Judicial System Budget as % of GDP			
	Approved	Implemented	Per inhabitant in 2025	EaP Average in 2025	% Variation between 2020 - 2025	% Variation between 2024 - 2025	As % of GDP	EaP Average in 2025	Variation (in ppt) 2020 - 2025	Variation (in ppt) 2024 - 2025
Total	€ 791 415 496	€ 777 788 536	€ 19,0	€ 20,3	NA	-5,2%	0,33%	0,28%	NA	-0,292
Courts	€ 405 101 580	€ 393 737 934	€ 9,6	€ 11,8	-23,3%	-13,9%	0,17%	0,16%	-0,22	-0,179
Prosecution	€ 363 470 261	€ 361 192 977	€ 8,8	€ 7,6	NA	6,9%	0,15%	0,11%	NA	-0,103
Legal aid	€ 22 843 655	€ 22 857 625	€ 0,56	€ 0,84	12,1%	-10,12%	0,010%	0,012%	-0,006	-0,010

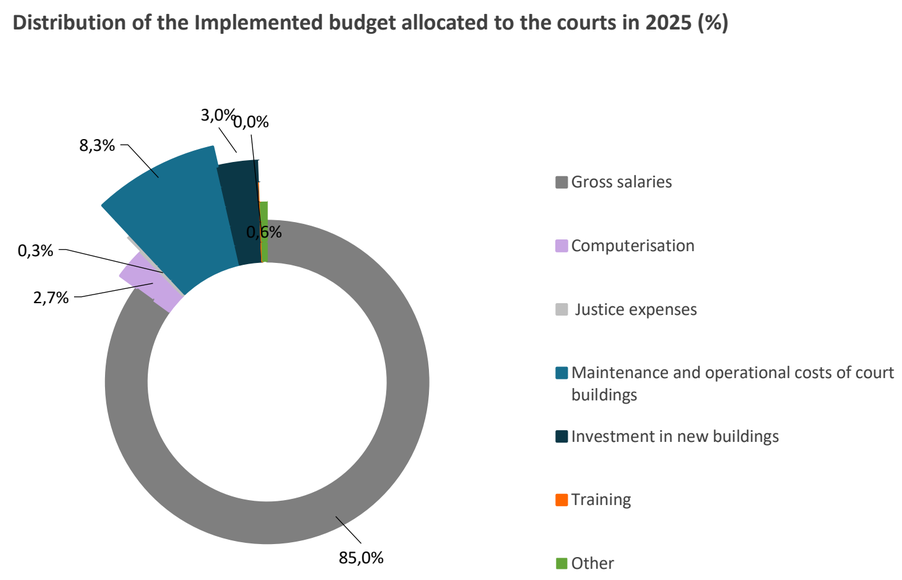
PPT = Percentage points

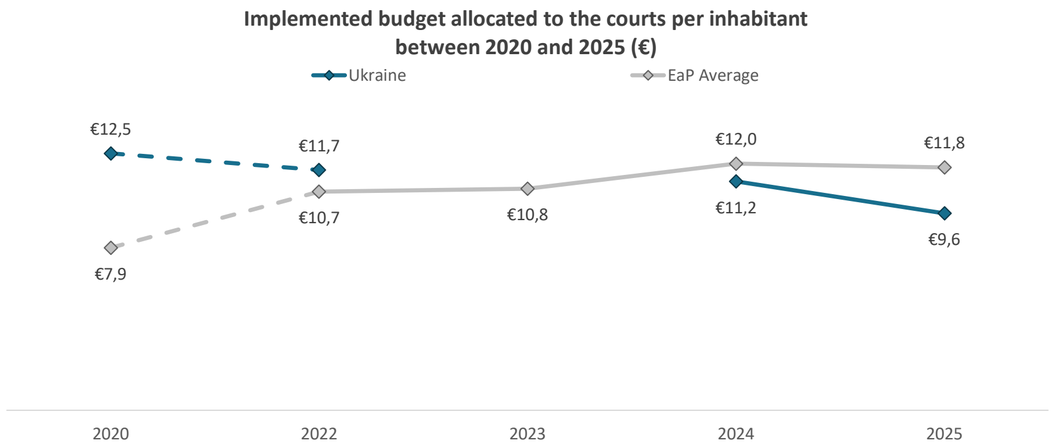


• Budget allocated to the functioning of the courts - Categories

In 2025, Ukraine spent 393 737 934€ on the implemented budget for courts. The largest share of the implemented court budget (85%) was allocated to gross salaries, reflecting the significant proportion that staff costs occupy within the courts' expenditure. The next substantial category is maintenance and operation costs of court buildings, which accounted for 8,34% of the total courts budget, demonstrating continued investment in the upkeep and day-to-day functioning of court infrastructure. Investment in new buildings represented 3% of the budget. Computerisation made up 2,7% while the "other" category was allocated 0,6% of the total budget. Finally, justice expenses and training were allocated 0,33% and 0,003% of the total courts' budget, respectively.

	2025		% Variation between 2020 and 2025		% Variation between 2024 and 2025	
	Approved budget	Implemented budget	Approved budget	Implemented budget	Approved budget	Implemented budget
Total (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7)	405 101 580 €	393 737 934 €	-23,9%	-24,1%	-16,1%	-13,9%
1. Gross salaries	342 893 872 €	334 588 653 €	-16,9%	-17,5%	-17,9%	-17,0%
1.1 Salaries of professional judges	168 235 736 €	160 533 956 €				
1.2 Salaries of non-judge staff	174 658 136 €	174 054 697 €				
1.3 Salaries/remunerations of other judges	NAP	NAP				
2. Computerisation (2.1 + 2.2)	11 315 843 €	10 786 015 €	132,0%	137,1%	-34,4%	-19,8%
3. Justice expenses	1 362 786 €	1 317 570 €	-67,7%	-68,0%	2132,1%	2300,6%
4. Maintenance and operational costs of court buildings	34 599 789 €	32 849 478 €	5118,2%	7464,1%	51,3%	76,0%
5. Investment in new buildings	12 391 088 €	11 802 429 €	7270,3%	7680,2%	254,5%	603,8%
6. Training	19 243 €	12 859 €	-99,8%	-99,9%	-12,4%	-23,7%
7. Other	2 518 959 €	2 380 930 €	150,2%	136,6%	-88,3%	-88,4%





The changes in the above categories between 2020 and 2025, as well as 2024 and 2025 are explained by recategorization of expenses, as authorities worked towards following the methodology throughout the years. Category Other includes: enforcement of court decisions, measures related to the liquidation of courts, repayment of accounts payable registered at the beginning of the year, funeral expenses for retired judges; taxes, fines and fees (land tax; court fee; environmental tax; payment of fines and penalties).

When reviewing the trend through the years, Ukraine's budget for courts per inhabitant was €12,5 in 2020 and attained €9,6 in 2025, representing a total decline of -23,3% over this period. The most pronounced annual change occurred between 2024 and 2025 when the budget shifted from €11,2 to €9,6, equating to a -13,9% decrease.

Compared with the regional average trend, Ukraine's budget for courts steadily declined over the years, reaching -€2,2 difference with the EaP Average in 2025. The gap between Ukraine and the regional average was most significant in 2020, reaching €4,6 more per inhabitant than the EaP Average. The only period of notable convergence occurred in 2024, when the gap narrowed to -€0,9 per inhabitant. The analysis indicates a decrease in per inhabitant funding for courts over the recent years.

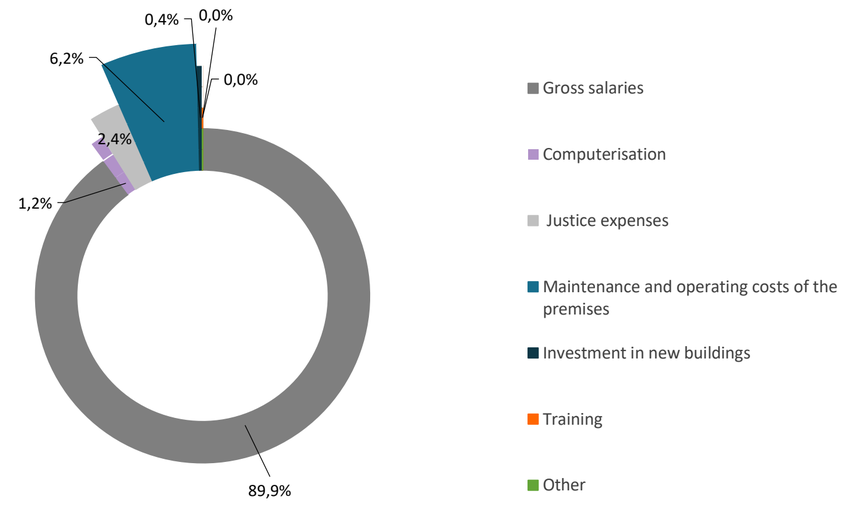
• Budget allocated to the functioning of all public prosecution services - Categories

In 2025, Ukraine spent 361 192 977€ on the implemented budget for public prosecution services. The largest share of this budget (89,9%) was allocated to gross salaries, followed by Maintenance and operating costs of the premises, which accounted for 6,17% of the total, for the upkeep and day-to-day functioning of public prosecution services' infrastructure. Prosecution expenses represented 2,4% of the implemented budget, indicative of the expenditures that are directly tied to the functions of prosecution. Computerisation made up 1,2%, while the investment in new buildings was allocated 0,4% of the total budget.
Training (excluding the budget of the training institution) included separate measures for the implementation of state (regional) programmes not classified as development measures: training of prosecution service staff engaged in hazardous work, who, pursuant to the requirements of the Standard Regulations on the Procedure for Training and Knowledge Assessment on Occupational Safety and Health, are required to undergo the relevant training and knowledge assessment, as well as under the programme “Training of Polygraph Examiners, Advanced Training of Polygraph Examiners and Forensic Experts” in connection with the entry into force of the Law of Ukraine No. 4560-IX of 31 July 2025 concerning polygraph examinations of employees of the Office of the Prosecutor General who have access to state secrets.
Category Other includes: social security (enforcement of a court decision on compensation for pecuniary and non-pecuniary damage caused by a source of increased danger).

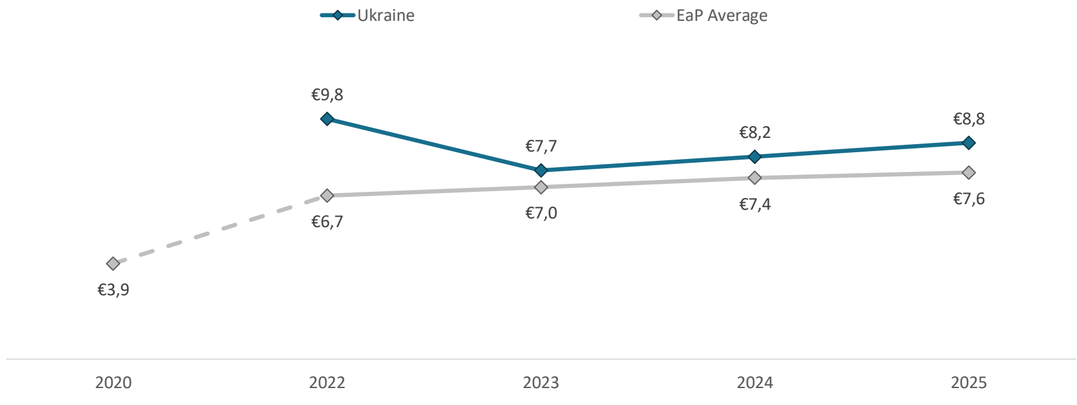
	2025		% Variation between 2020 and 2025		% Variation between 2024 and 2025	
	Approved budget	Implemented budget	Approved budget	Implemented budget	Approved budget	Implemented budget
Total (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7)	363 470 261 €	361 192 977 €	44,1%	NA	4,3%	6,9%
1. Gross salaries	325 613 235 €	324 705 595 €				
1.1 Salaries of public prosecutors	272 810 560 €	271 902 924 €				
1.2 Salaries of non-public prosecutor staff	52 802 674 €	52 802 671 €				
1.3 Salaries/remunerations of professionals with similar duties to those of public prosecutors	NAP	NAP				
2. Computerisation	4 232 411 €	4 232 404 €				
3. Prosecution expenses	9 135 449 €	8 635 999 €				
4. Maintenance and operating costs of the premises	23 162 025 €	22 298 095 €				
5. Investment in new buildings	1 308 108 €	1 302 742 €				
6. Training	10 240 €	9 350 €	-99,6%	-99,6%	-99,5%	-99,5%
7. Other	8 790 €	8 790 €				

When looking at the trend through the years, Ukraine's public prosecution services budget per inhabitant was €9,8 in 2022 and €8,8 in 2025, representing a total decline of -10% over this period. The most pronounced annual change occurred between 2023 and 2024 when the budget shifted from €7,7 to €8,2, equating to a 7,2% increase. Each year, Ukraine's budget for public prosecution consistently remained above the EaP Average, which rose from €3,9 in 2020 to €7,6 by 2025. The gap between Ukraine and the regional average was most significant in 2022, reaching €3,1 more per inhabitant than the EaP Average. The only notable convergence occurred in 2023, when the gap narrowed to €0,7 per inhabitant.

Distribution of the Implemented budget allocated to all public prosecution services in 2025 (%)



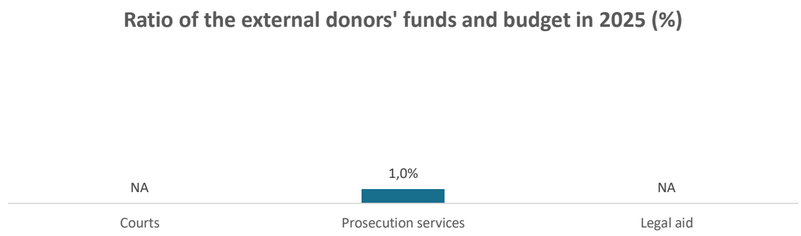
Implemented budget allocated to all public prosecution services per inhabitant between 2020 and 2025 (€)



• Budget received from external donors

Where available, the percentages represent an estimate of the ratio between external donations and respective budget. The percentage is calculated in relation to the total implemented budget of each category. However, this does not mean that the external funds cover a percentage of the budget, since donations are not included in the judicial system budget.

	Absolute value	Calculated as %
Courts	NA	NA
Prosecution services	€3 457 246	1,0%
Legal aid	NA	NA



According to the information provided by the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine, external donor funds do not contribute to the **budget of courts**. Financing of courts is carried out exclusively from the State Budget of Ukraine in accordance with Article 17 § 4 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges” No. 1402-VIII of 2 June 2016. Consequently, no implemented amount is reported under this category.

The **Office of the Prosecutor General** provided information on the receipt of international technical assistance (specified in the table above). This assistance is not included in the general fund of the budget and, accordingly, is not reflected in the data reported under the question on the budget.

In 2025, the **Coordination Centre for Legal Aid Provision** received assistance from external donors in kind, in the form of tangible assets. This assistance was not taken into account in the calculation of the implemented budget of the free legal aid system. For reference: the assistance received included, in particular, computer equipment and related accessories (laptops, computer mice, software, storage devices, etc.) with a total estimated value of UAH 10,267.5 thousand (≈ EUR 206,175), provided by the following partners: the Council of Europe – UAH 464.2 thousand (≈ EUR 9,321); the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – UAH 4,385.3 thousand (≈ EUR 88,058); the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) – UAH 5,391.0 thousand (≈ EUR 108,253); the charitable organisation “Charitable Foundation ‘Right to Protection’” – UAH 27.0 thousand (≈ EUR 542).

Professionals and Gender Balance in judiciary in Ukraine in 2025 (Indicators 2)

Professional Judges

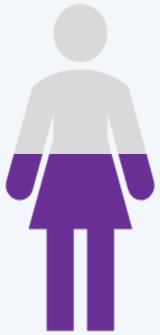
11,1

per 100 000 inhabitants

-15,1%

compared to 2020

EaP Average: 10,2



53,9% female judges (total)

Prosecutors

22,6

per 100 000 inhabitants

+6,6%

compared to 2020

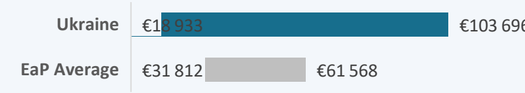
EaP Average: 16



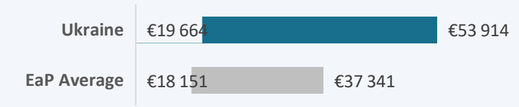
37,7% female prosecutors (total)

Salaries of judges and prosecutors

Professional judges - Gross annual salaries at the beginning of the career and at the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court in 2025 (€)



Prosecutors - Gross annual salaries at the beginning of the career and at the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court in 2025 (€)



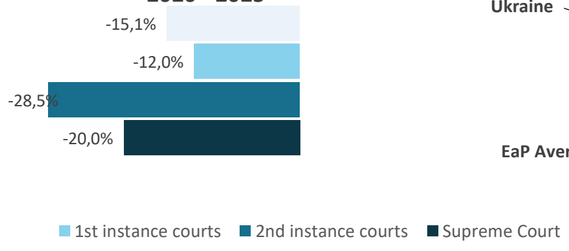
In 2025, Ukraine had 11,1 professional judges per 100 000 inhabitants and 22,6 prosecutors per 100 000 inhabitants. Both figures were above the EaP Average of 10,2 and 16, respectively. More than half of professional judges were women (EaP Average was 44,6%), whereas the percentage of female prosecutors was 37,7% (the EaP Average was 29,2%).

• Professional Judges

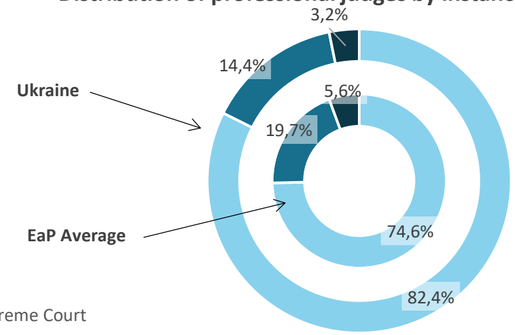
Professional judges in 2025				
	Absolute number	% of the total	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants
Total	4 556	100,0%	11,1	10,2
1st instance courts	3 753	82,4%	9,2	7,6
2nd instance courts	658	14,4%	1,6	2,0
Supreme Court	145	3,2%	0,4	0,5

For reference only: the 2024 EU median is 23,4 judges per 100 000 inhabitants.

% Variation of no. of professional judges per 100 000 inh. 2020 - 2025



Distribution of professional judges by instance in 2025 (%)



In 2025, the total number of professional judges in Ukraine was 4 556. This number translated to a ratio of 11,1 judges per 100 000 inhabitants, which was slightly higher than the EaP Average of 10,2.

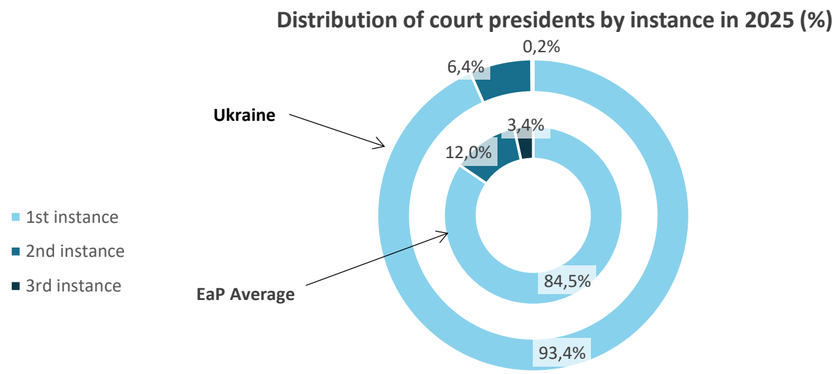
When examining the trends over the past 5 cycles, there has been a significant decrease in the number of professional judges. Since 2020, the number of professional judges per 100 000 inhabitants decreased by -15,1%.

Looking at the distribution of the professional judges by instance, 82,4% of judges are assigned to the first instance courts. This is 7,8 percentage points higher than the EaP Average (74,6%).

The data for 2025 excludes 238 judges (125 men, 113 women) who lack judicial powers due to the expiry of the five-year term of appointment, reaching the age of 65, not being included in the staff of the relevant court, failure to take the judicial oath, failure to complete initial training, as well as judges appointed (elected) to positions in courts that have ceased to operate (the territorial jurisdiction of whose cases has been assigned to another court), in respect of whom no decision has been taken on secondment to another court for the administration of justice, and judges seconded to work at the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine and the High Council of Justice.

• Court presidents

	Court presidents in 2025			
	Absolute number	% of the total	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants
Total	544	100,0%	1,3	0,8
1st instance courts	508	93,4%	1,2	0,7
2nd instance courts	35	6,4%	0,1	0,1
Supreme Court	1	0,2%	0,00	0,02



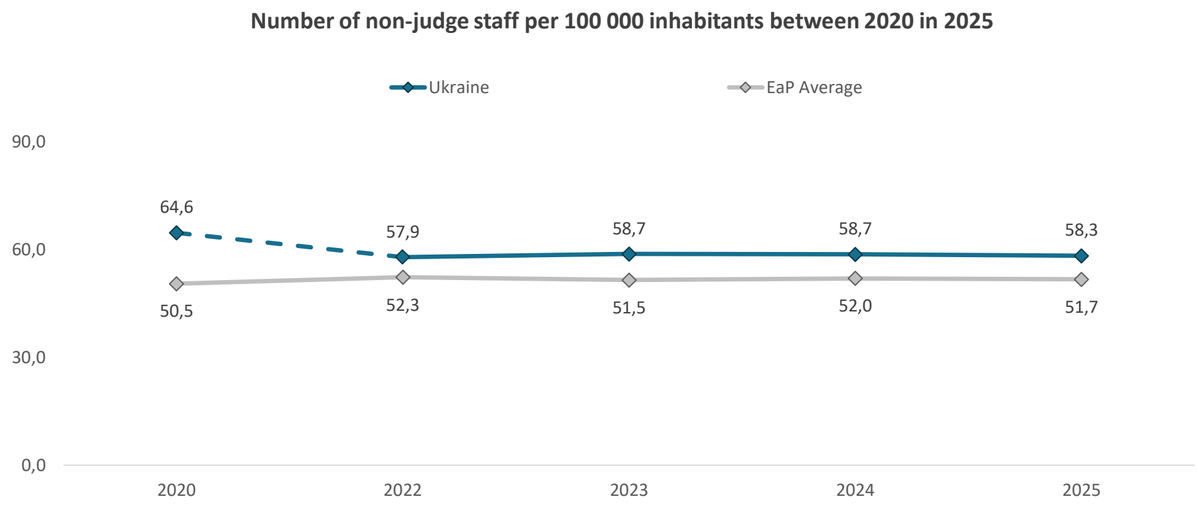
In 2025, Ukraine had a total of 544 court presidents. This figure corresponds to 1,3 per 100 000 inhabitants and was higher than the EaP Average of 0,8.

Role of the Court President:

The President of a court, at any level of the judiciary, acts as its administrative head and is responsible for ensuring the court's proper institutional functioning. The President represents the court in its relations with state authorities, local self-government bodies, individuals and legal entities, and, in the case of higher courts, also in dealings with foreign judicial authorities and international organisations. The President defines the administrative responsibilities of the deputy presidents, oversees the performance of the court administration, approves the appointment of the chief of staff and their deputies, and may initiate proposals concerning incentives or disciplinary measures in respect of senior court staff.
Among the core responsibilities are issuing administrative orders following the appointment, transfer or dismissal of judges, notifying the competent bodies of judicial vacancies, ensuring the implementation of decisions adopted by the meeting of judges, organising judicial

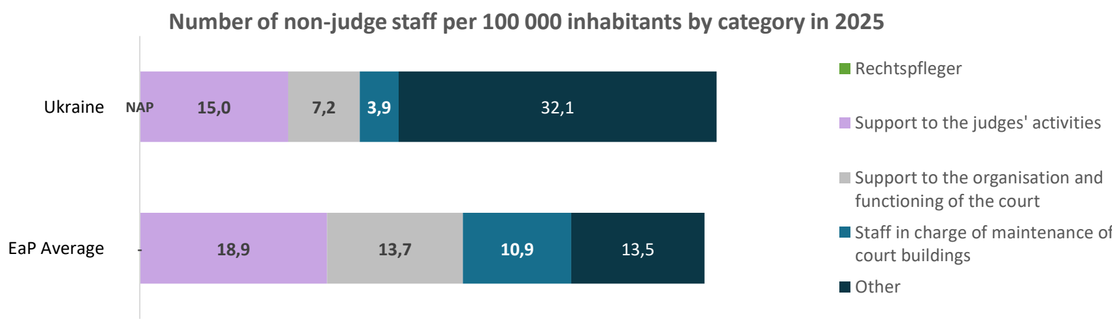
• Non-judge staff

	Number of non-judge staff by category in 2025			
	Absolute number	% of the total	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants
Total	23 896	100,0%	58,3	51,7
Rechtspfleger	NAP	NAP	NAP	-
Support to the judges' activities	6 141	25,7%	15,0	18,9
Support to the organisation and functioning of the court	2 968	12,4%	7,2	13,7
Staff in charge of maintenance of court buildings	1 613	6,8%	3,9	10,9
Other	13 174	55,1%	32,1	13,5



In 2025, the total number of non-judge staff was 23 896, which represents 58,3 per 100 000 inhabitants. This figure marks a -0,6% decrease compared to 2024, when non-judge staff totalled 58,7 per 100 000 inhabitants. Over the longer period from 2020 to 2025, the total number of non-judge staff per 100 000 inhabitants dropped somewhat by -10%.

Non-judge staff supporting judges' activities accounted for 25,6% of the total.

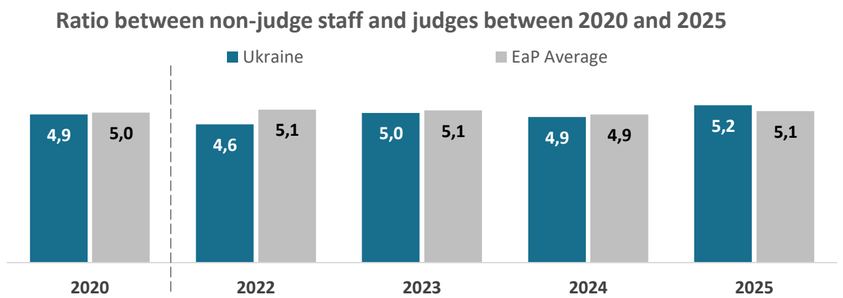


• Ratio between non-judge staff and professional judges

In Ukraine, the ratio of non-judge staff per professional judge was 5,2 in 2025, whereas the EaP Average was 5,1. This increased slightly from 4,9 in 2020.

	Ratio in 2025		% Variation 2020 - 2025
	Ukraine	EaP Average	Ukraine
Total	5,2	5,1	6,2%

For reference only: the 2024 EU median ratio of non-judge staff per judge is 3,3.



• Prosecutors

	Number of prosecutors by instance in 2025			
	Absolute number	% of the total	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants
Total	9 283	100,0%	22,6	16,0
1st instance level	NAP	NAP	NAP	-
2nd instance level	NAP	NAP	NAP	-
Supreme Court level	NAP	NAP	NAP	-

% Variation of no. of prosecutors per 100 000 inh. 2020 - 2025

6,6%

For reference only: the 2024 EU median is 11,4 prosecutors per 100 000 inhabitants.

In 2025, Ukraine had 9 283 prosecutors in total, which represents 22,6 per 100 000 inhabitants. This figure was significantly higher than the EaP Average of 16 in 2025.

Over the period between 2020 and 2025, the total number of prosecutors per 100 000 inhabitants increased by 6,6% .

As of 31 December 2025, the number of vacant and temporarily vacant prosecutor positions in the prosecution authorities significantly decreased compared to the situation at the end of 2024. Following the introduction, during the period of martial law, of a temporary simplified appointment procedure by the Law of Ukraine No. 4555-IX of 22 July 2025, the number of vacancies was reduced from more than 1,500 (approximately 15% of the total number of established prosecutor posts) to about 700 by the end of the reference year. The remaining vacancies were mainly concentrated in prosecutor's offices located in areas affected by ongoing hostilities or temporary occupation.

Ukrainian legislation does not classify prosecutors according to court instance levels (first instance, second instance or Supreme Court level). Prosecutors exercise their powers within a unified prosecution service depending on their institutional position (district, regional, specialised prosecution offices and the Office of the Prosecutor General), and they may participate in proceedings before different court instances in accordance with procedural legislation. Therefore, the breakdown of prosecutors by instance level is not applicable, and only the total number of prosecutors in FTE is reported.

• Heads of prosecution services

	Heads of prosecution services in 2025			
	Absolute number	% of the total	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants
Total	239	100,0%	0,6	0,8
1st instance level	NAP	NAP	NAP	-
2nd instance level	NAP	NAP	NAP	-
Supreme Court level	NAP	NAP	NAP	-

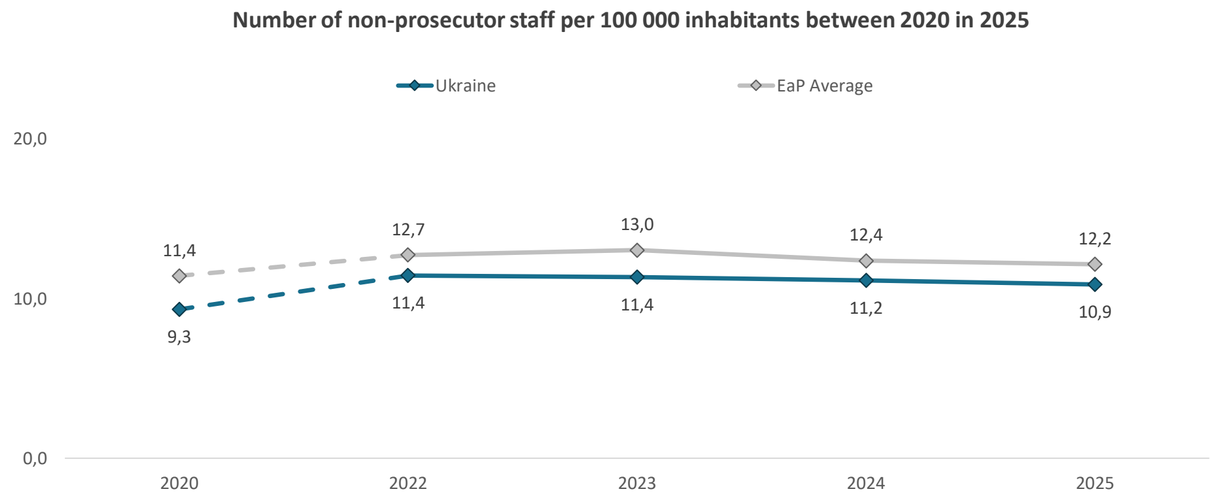
In 2025, Ukraine had a total of 239 heads of prosecution services, corresponding to 0,6 per 100 000 inhabitants. This figure was lower than the EaP Average of 0,8.

Role of the Head of Prosecution Offices:

Heads of prosecution offices in Ukraine (the Prosecutor General, heads of regional prosecutor's offices, heads of district prosecutor's offices and heads of specialised prosecution offices) exercise organisational and managerial functions within their respective prosecution offices as separate legal entities in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Prosecution". In particular, they organise the work of the relevant prosecution office, ensure the proper performance of prosecutorial functions, distribute responsibilities among prosecutors, manage human and administrative resources, supervise compliance with internal regulations and professional standards, and ensure implementation of the strategic priorities of the prosecution service. Within the limits established by law, they also participate in staffing decisions concerning prosecutors holding administrative positions and ensure coordination with other prosecution offices and competent public authorities.

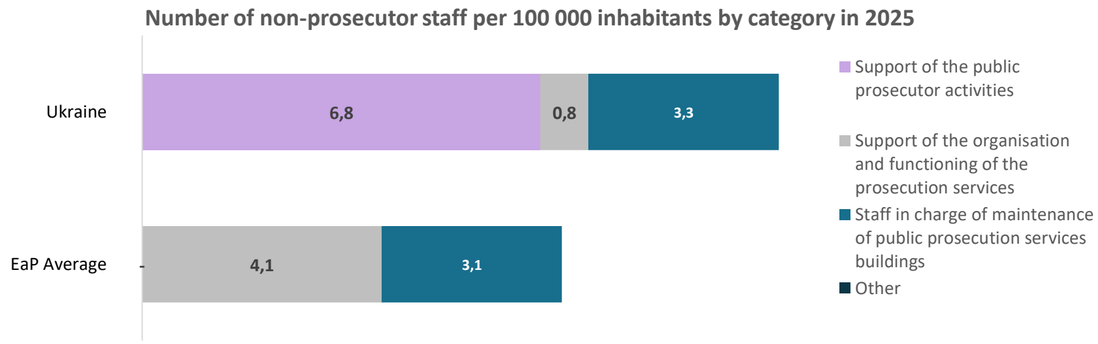
• Non-prosecutor staff

	Number of non-prosecutor staff by category in 2025			
	Absolute number	% of the total	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants
Total	4 467	100,0%	10,9	12,2
Support of the public prosecutor activities	2 793	62,5%	6,8	-
Support of the organisation and functioning of the prosecution services	338	7,6%	0,8	4,1
Staff in charge of maintenance of public prosecution services buildings	1 336	29,9%	3,3	3,1
Other	NAP	NAP	NAP	-



In 2025, the total number of non-prosecutor staff was 4467, corresponding to 10,9 per 100 000 inhabitants. This figure represents a -2,3% decrease compared to 2024, when non-prosecutor staff totalled 11,2 per 100 000 inhabitants. Over the longer term, from 2020 to 2025, the total number of non-prosecutor staff rose by 17%.

The largest category of non-prosecutor personnel consisted of those supporting the public prosecutor activities, accounting for 63% of the overall staff. This was followed by staff in charge of maintenance of public prosecution services buildings, who represented 30%.

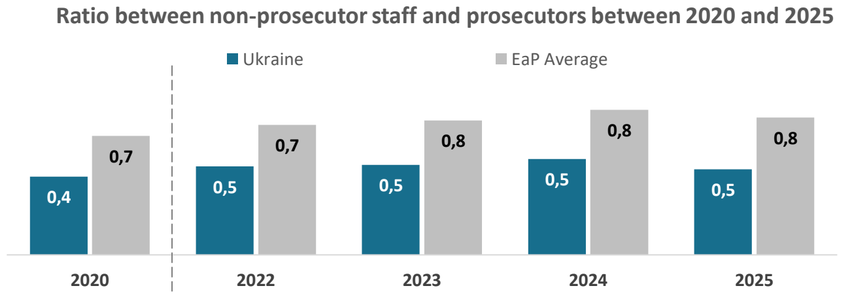


• Non-prosecutor staff and Ratio between non-prosecutor staff and prosecutors

In Ukraine, the ratio of non-prosecutor staff per prosecutor was 0,5 in 2025, whereas the EaP Average was 0,8. After a slight increase in 2022, it remained stable in Ukraine over the last years.

	Ratio in 2025		% Variation 2020 - 2025
	Ukraine	EaP Average	Ukraine
Total	0,5	0,8	9,6%

For reference only: the 2024 EU median ratio of non-prosecution staff per prosecutor is 1,1.

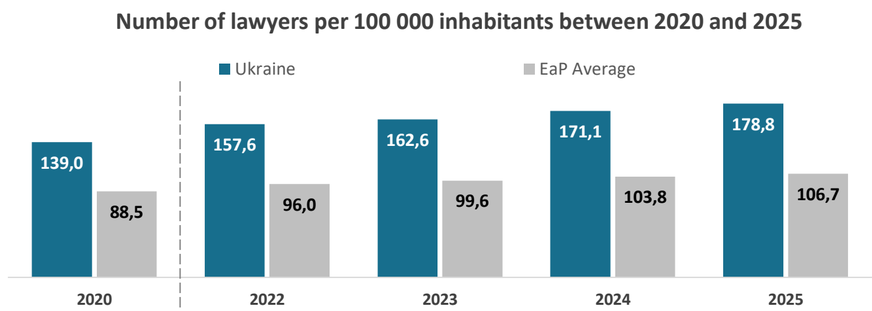


• Lawyers

	Number of lawyers in 2025			% Variation 2020 - 2025
	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants	Ukraine
Total	73 316	178,8	106,7	28,6%

For reference only: the 2024 EU median is 138,7 lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants.

In 2025, there were 178,8 lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants, a figure that was significantly higher than the EaP Average of 106,7. The number of lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants increased by 28,6% between 2020 and 2025.



Legal representation in courts exclusively exercised by lawyers in 2025

	First instance	Second instance	Third instance
Civil cases			
Dismissal cases			
Criminal cases – Defendant			
Criminal cases – Victim			
Administrative cases			

Yes, always
Yes, in some cases
No/NAP

In Ukraine, defence in criminal proceedings is exercised exclusively by lawyers. In civil, administrative and labour disputes, parties may represent themselves in courts of first instance. Representation by a lawyer is generally required in cassation proceedings before the Supreme Court, while in appellate proceedings it applies in certain categories of cases depending on procedural rules.

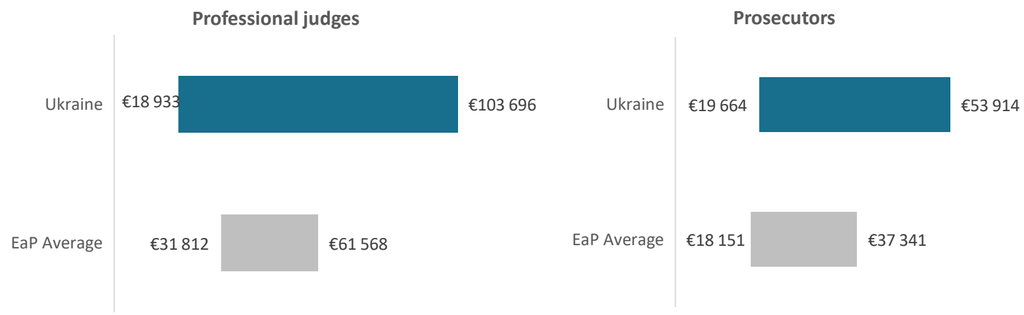
• Salaries of professional judges and prosecutors

In 2025, the salary of a professional judge at the beginning of his/her career was €18 933 (-38,2% compared to data reported for 2020). The ratio of the starting salary of professional judges to the annual gross average salary in Ukraine was 2,5, which was remarkably lower than the EaP Average (4). At the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court, judges in Ukraine earned 447,7% more than at the start of their careers (€103 696), which represents a higher increase compared to the EaP Average of 96,3%.

The salary of a public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career was €19 664 which saw a remarkable increase by 62,3% since 2020. The ratio of the starting salary of prosecutors to the annual gross average salary in Ukraine was 2,6, which was higher than the EaP Average of 2,3. Prosecutors serving at the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Courts earned salaries that were 174,2% higher than at the entry level (€53 914), a percentage increase that was significantly higher than the EaP Average increase of 111%.

		Salaries in 2025 (absolute values)			Ratio with the average gross annual salary	
		Gross annual salary in €	% Variation 2020 - 2025	Net annual salary in €	Ukraine	EaP Average ratio
Professional judge	At the beginning of his/her career	18 933	-38,2%	14 578	2,5	4,0
	Of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court	103 696	6,0%	79 846	13,9	7,8
Public prosecutor	At the beginning of his/her career	19 664	62,3%	15 141	2,6	2,3
	Of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court	53 914	79,6%	41 514	7,2	4,8

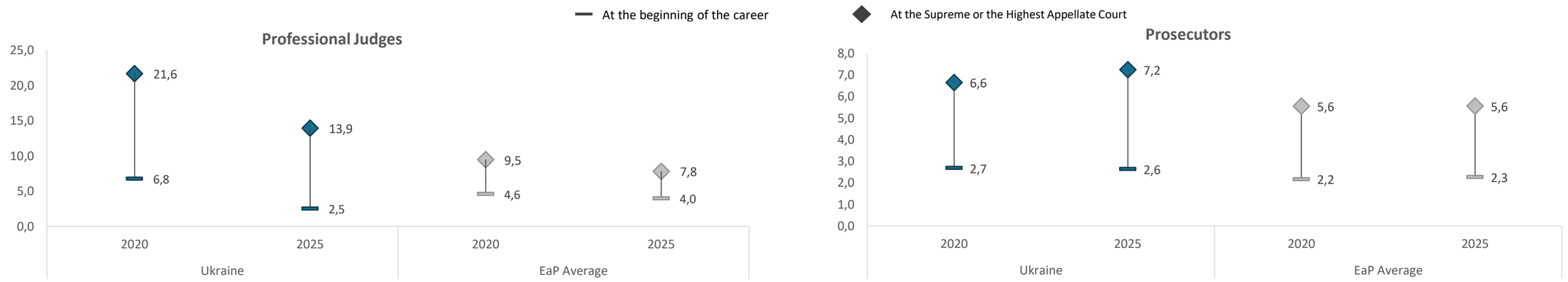
Gross annual salaries of professional judges and prosecutors at the beginning of the career and at the Supreme or the Highest Appellate Court in 2025 (€)



For reference only: the 2024 EU median for the ratio of judges and prosecutors' salaries with average gross annual national salary is:

- professional judges' salary at the beginning of career: 1,8
- professional judges' salary at the Supreme or the Highest Appellate Court: 4,3
- prosecutors' salary at the beginning of career: 1,7
- prosecutors' salary at the Supreme or the Highest Appellate Court: 3,5

Ratio of the gross annual salaries of judges and prosecutors with the average gross annual salary at the beginning of the career and at the Supreme or the Highest Appellate Court in 2020 and 2025



In Ukraine, judges of specialised jurisdictions do not receive higher basic salaries compared to judges of general jurisdiction at the same level. Pursuant to Article 135 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”, the basic official salary of a judge of an appellate court or a higher specialised court amounts to 50 subsistence minimums for able-bodied persons as of 1 January of the respective year. Judges of specialised courts, including the High Anti-Corruption Court, are therefore remunerated at the same level as judges of appellate courts. These salary levels are reflected in the data provided.

• Performance and evaluation of judges and public prosecutors

	Judges	Prosecutors
A mandatory formal evaluation system regulated by law	✓	✗
An optional formal evaluation system	✗	✓
An informal evaluation system (e.g., discussions with superiors, peer review)	✓	✗
Evaluation based on quantitative criteria	✓	✗
Evaluation based on qualitative criteria	✓	✗

Judges

In Ukraine, a mandatory formal evaluation system regulated by law exists for judges. Qualification assessment of judges is provided for by the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges” and is based on criteria of competence, professional ethics and integrity. Qualification assessment is carried out by the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine, in particular in the context of judicial selection procedures and confirmation of suitability for judicial office, as well as in judicial career-related procedures.

In addition, Article 90 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges” provides for regular evaluation of judges during their tenure in order to identify professional development needs and ensure the maintenance of an appropriate level of qualification. Regular evaluation applies to judges during their judicial career and is conducted within the framework of continuous professional training activities by trainers of the National School of Judges of Ukraine, by judges of the relevant court, through self-assessment by judges and through independent evaluation conducted by civil society organisations during open court hearings. The results of such evaluation are included in the judicial dossier and are used primarily for professional development purposes. In 2025, the Regulation on Regular Evaluation adopted by Decision No. 181/зп-25 further defined the procedure and methodology for regular evaluation as an element of judicial career development.

Prosecutors

As regards prosecutors, since 2020 an annual performance evaluation mechanism linked to the system of bonuses was reported to exist on the basis of paragraph 7-2 of part one of Article 9 and Article 81 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Prosecutor’s Office”, with implementing provisions approved by Orders of the Prosecutor General No. 503 of 30 October 2020 and No. 407 of 29 December 2021.

Although paragraph 7-2 of part one of Article 9 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution” provides that the Prosecutor General approves regulations on the system of individual assessment of prosecutors and on the system for assessing the quality of prosecutors’ work, the relevant framework was applied on a pilot basis only in several regional prosecutor’s offices (Zakarpattia, Ivano-Frankivsk and Kirovohrad regions) and the respective district prosecutor’s offices. The Regulation approved by Order No. 407 was applied in these regions.

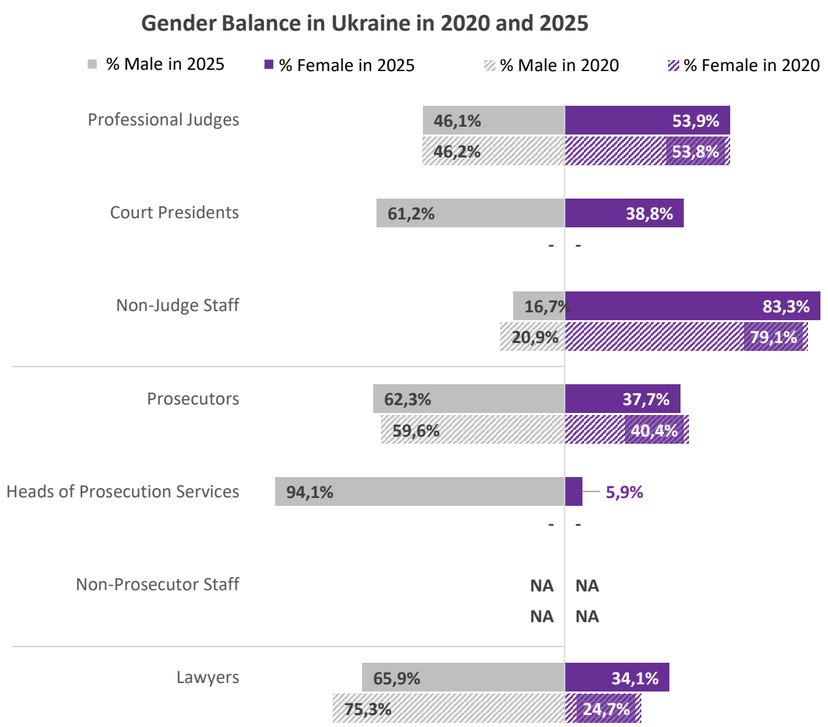
Within this pilot framework, evaluation of prosecutors’ performance was carried out in accordance with procedures approved by the Prosecutor General within the relevant prosecution offices and concerned, inter alia, the effectiveness of performance of duties by prosecutors holding administrative positions, the quantity and quality of tasks performed, compliance with internal service rules and performance of duties in territories affected by hostilities. The results of such evaluation are used for determining annual bonuses. In 2025, this evaluation mechanism did not yet constitute a unified system of regular performance evaluation applicable across all prosecution bodies and was not used as a formal basis for promotion or disciplinary liability decisions. Therefore, in 2025 the evaluation system functioned only as an optional formal evaluation mechanism.

The introduction of a unified system of regular assessment of prosecutors’ performance based on pre-established and objective criteria is foreseen in the Rule of Law Roadmap and is being developed in follow-up to Recommendation XXV of GRECO’s Fourth Evaluation Round. Further legislative and regulatory steps are reportedly planned to ensure system-wide implementation of such a framework, including participation of prosecutorial self-governance bodies and the possibility of appeal.

Gender Balance

	% Female in 2025		Variation of the % females between 2020 - 2025 (in ppt)
	Ukraine	EaP Average	Ukraine
Professional Judges	53,9%	44,6%	0,1
Court Presidents	38,8%	24,1%	
Non-Judge Staff	83,3%	72,7%	4,2
Prosecutors	37,7%	29,2%	-2,7
Heads of Prosecution Services	5,9%	5,6%	
Non-Prosecutor Staff	NA	65,6%	NA
Lawyers	34,1%	36,5%	9,4

PPT= Percentage points



For reference only: the 2024 EU medians on gender are among professionals are as follows: 63% women judges; 77% women non-judge staff; 63% women prosecutors; 79% women non-prosecutor staff; and 48% women lawyers.

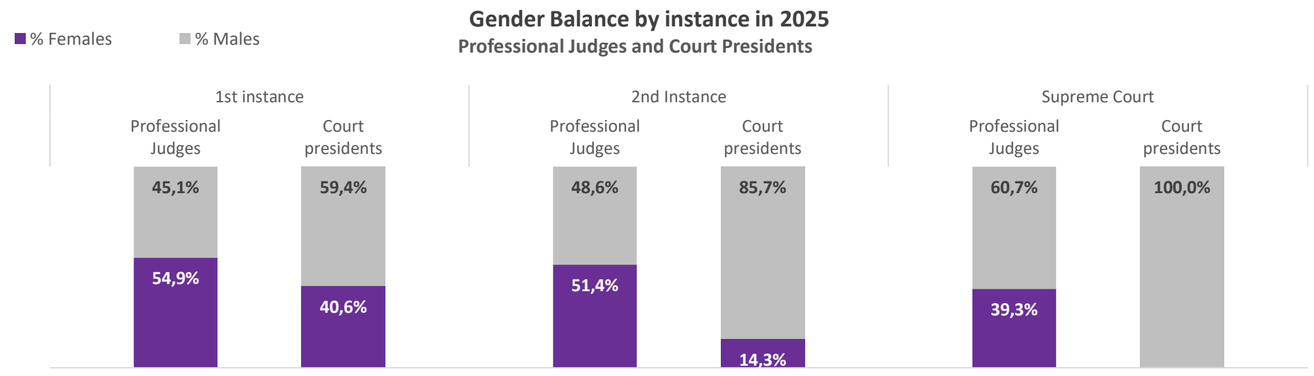
In 2025, the percentage of female professional judges was 53,9%, which was higher than EaP Average (44,6%). With a presence of 38,8%, the number of female court presidents in Ukraine was significantly higher than the EaP Average of 24,1%. Moreover, the percentage of female non-judge staff was 83,3%.

Finally, the percentage of female lawyers was 34,1%, which was lower than EaP Average (36,5%).

Only judges and non-judge staff are among categories with more than 50% of female professionals. The court presidents, prosecutors, heads of prosecution services and lawyers were the categories with less than 50% of female presence.

	Professional Judges % Female		Court presidents % Female		Prosecutors % Female		Heads of Prosecution Services % Female	
	Ukraine	EaP Average	Ukraine	EaP Average	Ukraine	EaP Average	Ukraine	EaP Average
1st instance	54,9%	47,1%	40,6%	24,3%	NAP	-	NAP	-
2nd instance	51,4%	39,7%	14,3%	6,2%	NAP	-	NAP	-
Supreme Court	39,3%	29,5%	0,0%	60,0%	NAP	-	NAP	-

For judges and court presidents a decrease of the percentage of female professionals can be observed from first to third instance.



• Gender Equality Policies

Competitions for vacant judicial positions are conducted by the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine in accordance with the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges” and the regulations approved by the Commission, in full compliance with legislation ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men.

Judicial selection is based on objective and gender-neutral criteria, in particular on candidates’ rankings formed on the basis of qualification examinations or qualification assessments, depending on the level of the court (local, appellate, higher specialised courts and the Supreme Court).

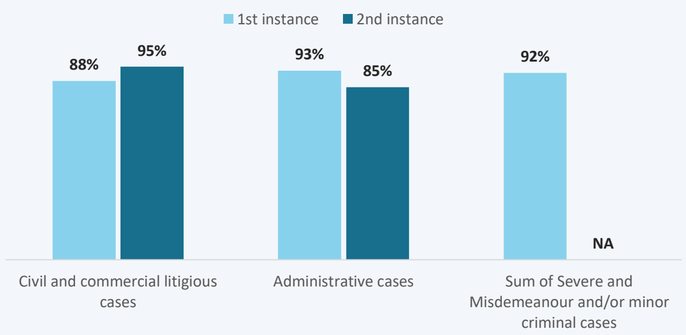
In cases where candidates obtain identical ranking results, clearly defined, transparent and uniform tie-breaking rules apply to all participants. These rules rely exclusively on professional criteria, such as examination and practical task results, judicial experience, overall professional legal experience, or academic qualifications. Gender is not used as a criterion for selection or preference.

Specific statutory tie-breaking rules are also provided for competitions to certain courts (including the High Anti-Corruption Court and specialised administrative courts) and are likewise based solely on professional and qualification-related criteria, thereby ensuring equal access for women and men to judicial positions at all levels of the judiciary.

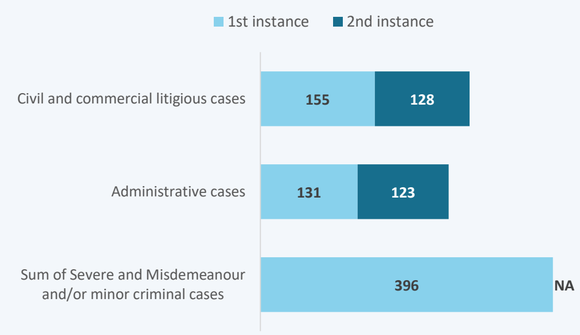
The procedure for selecting candidates and appointing them to office, as well as for transferring a prosecutor to a position in another prosecution body, are governed by Section V of the Law of Ukraine “On the Prosecutor’s Office” and Chapters 2 and 3 of the Regulation on the procedure for the functioning of the relevant body conducting disciplinary proceedings. In addition, the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors has adopted the Regulation on the procedure for considering issues and preparing materials for the selection of candidates for a vacant (temporarily vacant) position of district prosecutor (decision dated 26 October 2021 No. 11зп-21), the Regulation on the procedure for candidates for the position of prosecutor to sit the qualification examination and the methodology for its assessment (decision dated 26 October 2021 No. 12зп-21), and the Procedure for conducting a competition for a vacant or temporarily vacant position of prosecutor by way of transfer to a higher-level prosecution body (decision dated 26 October 2021 No. 13зп). The above-mentioned regulatory acts provide equal opportunities for women and men to participate in the relevant procedures for the selection of candidates for the position of prosecutor and for the transfer of a prosecutor to a higher-level prosecution body, and do not contain any provisions or factors that would contribute to manifestations of gender discrimination.

Efficiency in Ukraine in 2025 (Indicators 3.1 and 3.2)

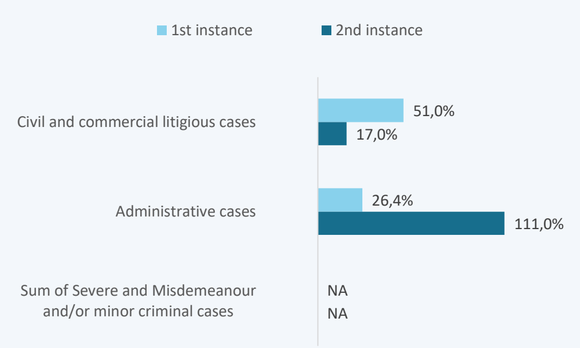
Clearance Rate in 2025



Disposition Time in 2025 (in days)



% Variation of pending cases at the end of year between 2024 and 2025



The judiciary, like other institutions, had been affected by the war and it had to make adjustments to the judicial process on a continuous basis. Thus, the analysis of 2022-2025 case flow data for Ukraine needs to consider the infrastructure damage, especially to court houses, including the record keeping capabilities. Related to the above, there was limited ability to collect and analyse data comprehensively. Staffing shortages have hindered data collection efforts that adhere rigorously to the CEPEJ methodology. Nevertheless, some although limited analysis was possible and due consideration needs to be given to some particularities reported by categories of cases (see below).

In 2025, the highest Clearance rate (CR) for Ukraine was calculated for the second instance Civil and commercial litigious cases, with a CR of 95%. However, it seems that Ukraine was not able to deal as efficiently with the second instance Administrative cases (CR of 85%). With a Disposition Time of approximately 123 days, the second instance Administrative cases were resolved faster than any other type of cases. Compared to 2024, the pending cases at the end of year increased for all categories of cases, in particular in the second instance Administrative cases (111%), first instance civil and commercial litigious cases (51%), administrative cases in first instance (26%) whereas they increased in second instance Civil and commercial litigious cases by 17%.

First instance courts

Over the 5 year period, the CR increased most notably in administrative cases, from 81% in 2020 to 93% in 2025. It decreased however in civil and commercial litigious cases from 98% in 2020 to 88% in 2025. The sum of severe and misdemeanour criminal remained on practically the same level of 93% in 2020 and 92% in 2025.

The DT decreased most notably in administrative cases from 204 days to 131 days in 2025. It increased from 122 days to 155 days in civil and commercial litigious cases. And it increased considerably in the sum of severe and misdemeanour criminal cases to 396 days in 2025.

The CR is below the EaP Averages for all categories of cases. The DT is above the EaP Average only in the sum of severe and misdemeanour criminal cases.

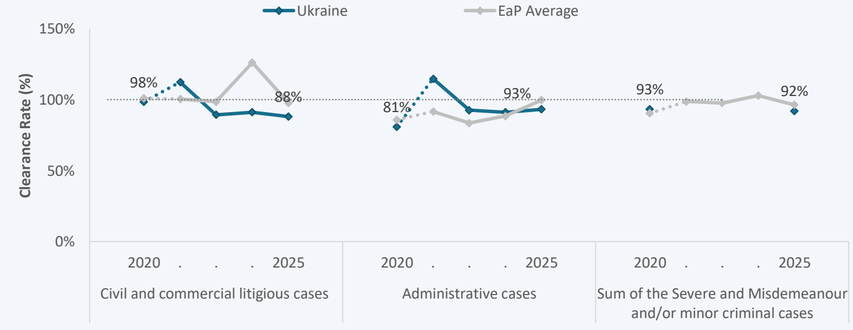
Second instance courts

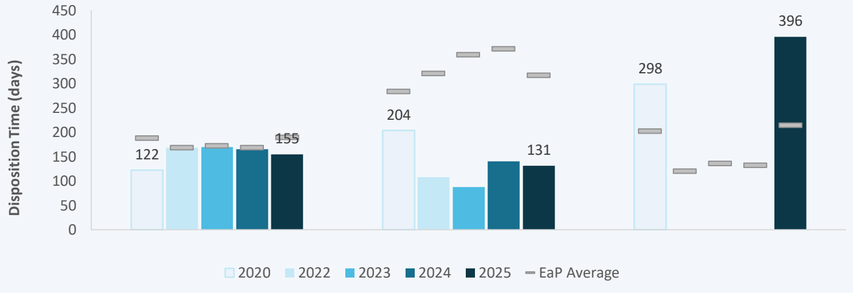
The decrease of CR is observed in civil and commercial litigious cases from 97% in 2020 to 95% in 2025, as well as in administrative cases from 92% in 2020 to 85% in 2025.

The DT increased in civil and commercial litigious case from 109 days in 2020 to 128 days in 2025 and in administrative cases from 81 days in 2020 to 123 days in 2025.

First instance cases

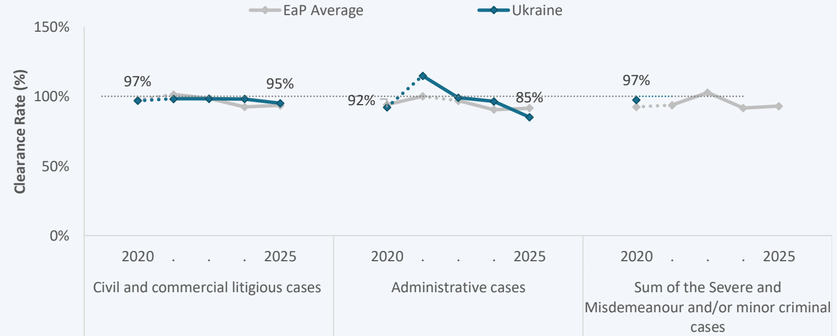
Clearance rate (%) and Disposition Time (days) for first instance cases from 2020 to 2025

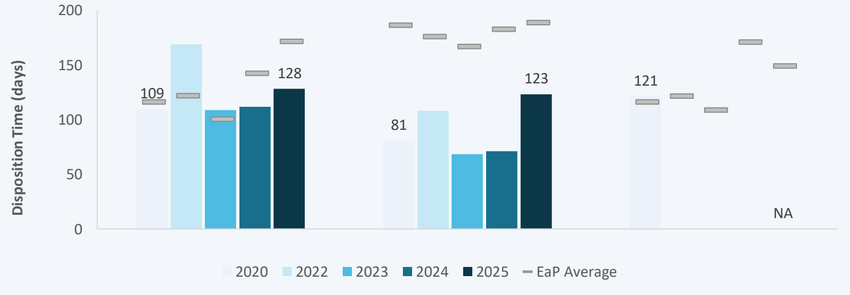




Second instance cases

Clearance rate (%) and Disposition Time (days) for second instance cases from 2020 to 2025





• First instance cases - Other than criminal law cases

1st instance cases in 2025 (absolute values)		Ukraine (2025)				% Variation between 2024 and 2025			
		Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec	Pending cases over 2 years	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec	Pending cases over 2 years
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)		3 192 354	2 981 096	840 654	20 810	18,2%	15,8%	32,8%	NA
1	Civil and commercial litigious cases	1 318 240	1 160 713	491 743	15 604	66,5%	60,8%	51,0%	-15,2%
2	Non-litigious cases	456 895	455 762	41 091	NAP	-14,0%	-13,4%	0,1%	NAP
3	Administrative cases	670 207	624 642	224 874	4 569	31,9%	35,0%	26,4%	38,9%
4	Other cases	747 012	739 979	82 946	637	-14,1%	-14,2%	-6,2%	-28,9%

In 2025, the incoming civil and commercial litigious cases were 1 318 240 (3,22 per 100 inhabitants vs the EaP Average of 2,49). They increased by 66,5% between 2024 and 2025, explained by authorities by "a sharp rise in civil and commercial disputes, driven by war-related economic impacts (property, contractual and labour disputes), as well as the release into the system of previously postponed claims." The resolved cases were 1 160 713 (2,83 per 100 inhabitants) and they increased by 60,8%. In 2025, the number of resolved cases was lower than the incoming cases. As a consequence, the civil and commercial litigious pending cases at the end of 2025 were more than in 2024. Indeed, the 2025 Clearance rate for this type of cases was 88% (below the EaP Average of 98%). This decreased by -3,1 percentage points compared to 2024.

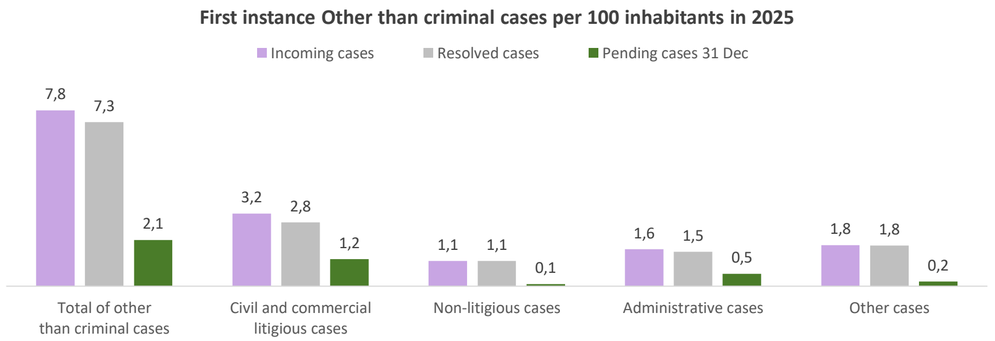
The Disposition Time for civil and commercial litigious cases was approximately 155 days in 2025 (below the EaP Average of 190 days). This decreased by -6,1% compared to 2024.

The incoming administrative cases were 670 207 in 2025 (i.e. 1,63 per 100 inhabitants vs the EaP Average of 0,67). They increased by 31,9% compared to the previous year, explained by authorities by "a rise in administrative disputes, particularly social benefits, pensions and IDP-related claims". In 2025, the resolved cases were 624 642 (1,52 per 100 inhabitants, above of the EaP Average of 0,62). Between 2024 and 2025, the number of resolved administrative increased by 35%. The number of incoming cases was thus higher than the resolved cases. As a consequence, the administrative pending cases at the end of 2025 were more than in 2024 and the Clearance rate for this type of cases was 93% (below the EaP Average (100%). The CR increased by 2,1 percentage points compared to the previous year.

Finally, the Disposition Time for administrative cases was approximately 131 days in 2025. This has decreased by -6,4% compared to 2024 and it was below the EaP Average (317 days).

1st instance cases in 2025 (per 100 inhabitants)		Incoming cases			Resolved cases			Pending cases 31 Dec			Pending cases over 2 years		
		Ukraine		EaP Average	Ukraine		EaP Average	Ukraine		EaP Average	Ukraine		EaP Average
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)		7,8	>	4,2	7,3	>	4,0	2,1	>	1,9	0,05	<	0,40
1	Civil and commercial litigious cases	3,2	>	2,5	2,8	>	2,4	1,2	>	1,1	0,04	<	0,23
2	Non-litigious cases	1,1	>	0,4	1,1	>	0,4	0,1	>	0,1	NAP		-
3	Administrative cases	1,6	>	0,7	1,5	>	0,6	0,5	>	0,4	0,01	<	0,08
4	Other cases	1,8		-	1,8		-	0,2		-	0,00		-

Key: > Higher than the EaP Average; = Equal to the EaP Average; < Lower than the EaP Average



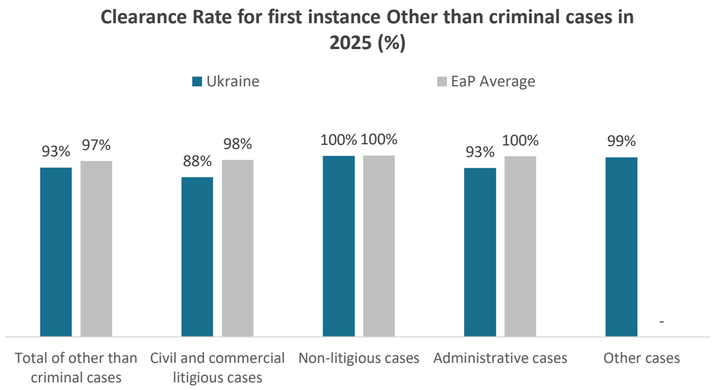
For reference only: the 2024 EU Median was as follows:
- Incoming first instance Civil and Commercial litigious cases per 100 inhabitants: 1,8;
- incoming first instance Administrative cases per 100 inhabitants: 0,4.

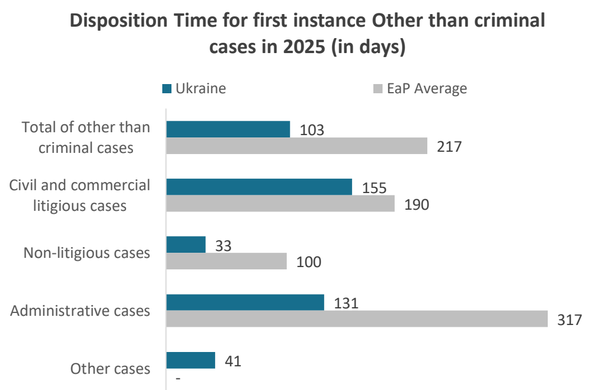
1st instance cases Clearance Rate (CR) and Disposition Time (DT) in 2025		CR (%)		DT (days)		% Variation 2024 - 2025	
		Ukraine	EaP Average	Ukraine	EaP Average	CR (PPT)	DT (%)
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)		93%	97%	103	217	-1,9	14,6%
1	Civil and commercial litigious cases	88%	98%	155	190	-3,1	-6,1%
2	Non-litigious cases	100%	100%	33	100	0,7	15,6%
3	Administrative cases	93%	100%	131	317	2,1	-6,4%
4	Other cases	99%	-	41	-	-0,1	9,3%

PPT = Percentage points

For reference only: the 2024 EU Median for the first instance Civil and Commercial litigious cases was as follows:
- Clearance rate: 97,8%; - Disposition time: 248 days.

For reference only: the 2024 EU Median for the first instance Administrative cases was as follows:
- Clearance rate: 96,5%; - Disposition time: 327 days.





• First instance cases - Criminal law cases

1st instance cases in 2025 (absolute values)		Ukraine (2025)				% Variation between 2024 and 2025			
		Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec	Pending cases over 2 years	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec	Pending cases over 2 years
Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)		121 093	111 444	120 834	8 825	-86,9%	-87,6%	-18,5%	4,1%
Sum of Severe and Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases (1+2)		121 093	111 444	120 834	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1	Severe criminal cases	59 221	51 669	78 585	NA	22,2%	30,1%	37,0%	NA
2	Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	61 872	59 775	42 249	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Other cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP

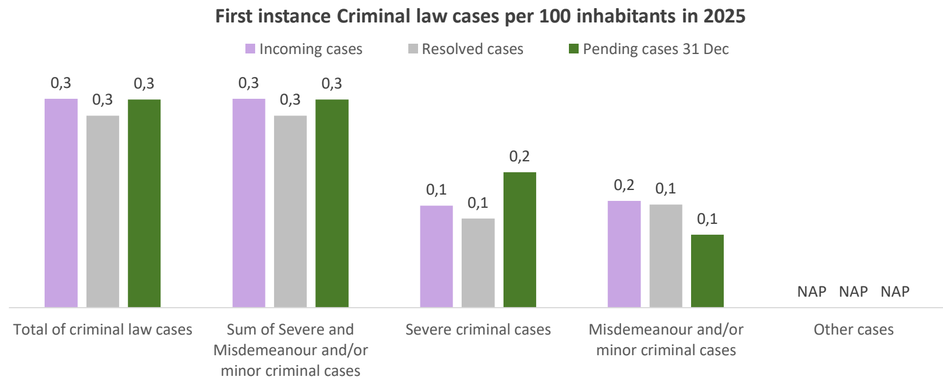
In 2025, the incoming severe and misdemeanour criminal cases were 121 093 (0,3 per 100 inhabitants vs the EaP Average of 0,64). The decrease (-86,9%) between 2024 and 2025 is linked to the change of methodology in the reporting of these categories of cases. The resolved cases were 111 444 (0,27 per 100 inhabitants). The number of resolved cases was thus lower than the incoming cases. The CR for this category of cases was 92% compared to 96% EaP average.

The Disposition Time for severe and misdemeanour criminal cases was approximately 396 days in 2025 (above the EaP Average of 214 days).

1st instance cases in 2025 (per 100 inhabitants)		Incoming cases			Resolved cases			Pending cases 31 Dec			Pending cases over 2 years		
		Ukraine		EaP Average	Ukraine		EaP Average	Ukraine		EaP Average	Ukraine		EaP Average
Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)		0,3	<	0,6	0,3	<	0,6	0,3	<	0,3	0,02	<	0,03
Sum of Severe and Misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases (1+2)		0,3	<	0,6	0,3	<	0,6	0,3	<	0,3	NA		0,03
1	Severe criminal cases	0,1	<	0,1	0,1	<	0,1	0,2	>	0,1	NA		-
2	Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	0,2	<	0,4	0,1	<	0,4	0,1	>	0,1	NA		-
3	Other cases	NAP		-	NAP		-	NAP		-	NAP		-

For reference only: for the first instance Total Criminal law cases, the 2024 EU Median was as follows:
- Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants: 1,7.

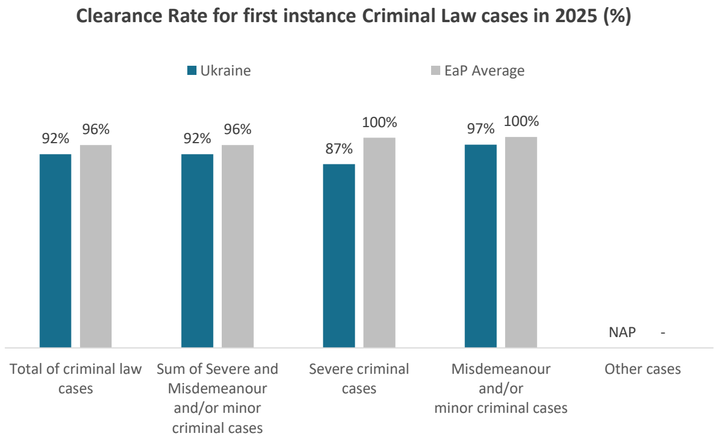
Key: > Higher than the EaP Average
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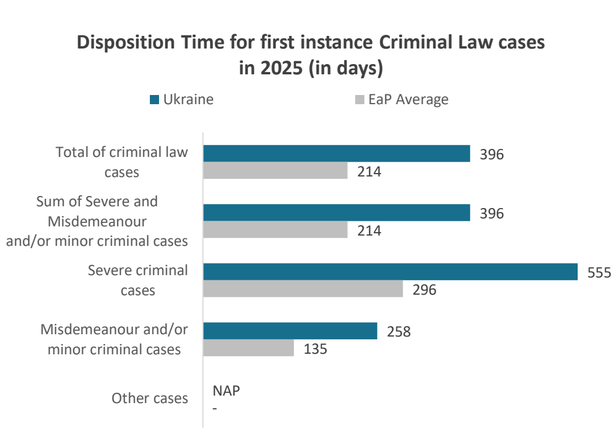


1st instance cases Clearance Rate (CR) and Disposition Time (DT) in 2025		CR (%)		DT (days)		% Variation 2024 - 2025	
		Ukraine	EaP Average	Ukraine	EaP Average	CR (PPT)	DT (%)
Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)		92%	96%	396	214	-5,4	557,8%
Sum of Severe and Misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases (1+2)		92%	96%	396	214	NA	NA
1	Severe criminal cases	87%	100%	555	296	5,3	5,3%
2	Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	97%	100%	258	135	NA	NA
3	Other cases	NAP	-	NAP	-	NAP	NAP

PPT = Percentage points

For reference only: for the first instance Total Criminal law cases, the 2024 EU Median was as follows:
- Clearance rate: 98,8%; - Disposition time: 128 days.





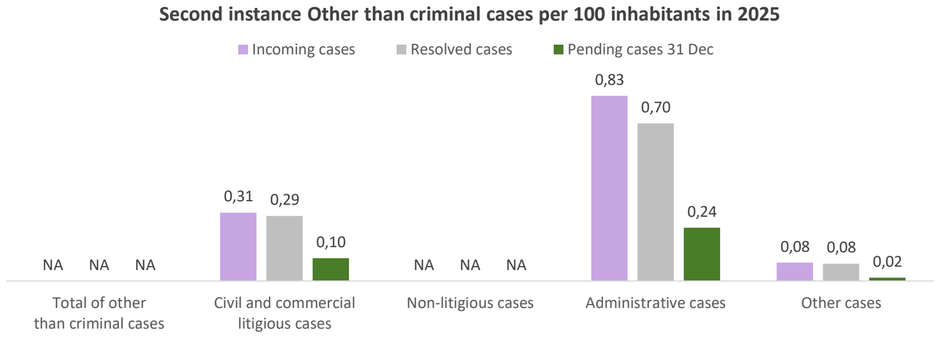
• Second instance cases - Other than criminal law cases

2nd instance cases in 2025 (absolute values)		Ukraine (2025)				% Variation between 2024 and 2025			
		Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec	Pending cases over 2 years	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec	Pending cases over 2 years
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1	Civil and commercial litigious cases	125 101	118 906	41 792	1 664	5,2%	2,1%	17,0%	331,1%
2	Non-litigious cases	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Administrative cases	338 260	287 723	97 147	358	38,0%	21,9%	111,0%	0,0%
4	Other cases	33 369	31 742	6 191	92	-3,3%	-6,5%	35,5%	922,2%

In 2025, the incoming civil and commercial litigious cases were 125 101 (0,31 per 100 inhabitants vs the EaP Average of 0,28).They increased by 5,2% between 2024 and 2025. The resolved cases were 118 906 (0,29 per 100 inhabitants). Between 2024 and 2025, they increased by 2,1%. The number of resolved cases was thus lower than the incoming cases. As a consequence, the civil and commercial litigious pending cases at the end of 2025 were more than in 2024. Indeed, the 2025 Clearance rate for this type of cases was 95% (above the EaP Average of 93%). This decreased by -3 percentage points compared to 2024.
The Disposition Time for civil and commercial litigious cases was approximately 128 days in 2025 (below the EaP Average of 172 days). This increased by 14,7% over the 2024-2025 period.
The incoming administrative cases were 338 260 in 2025 (i.e. 0,83 per 100 inhabitants vs the EaP Average of 0,3). They increased by 38% compared to the previous year. The resolved cases were 287 723 (0,7 per 100 inhabitants, above of the EaP Average of 0,27). Between 2024 and 2025, the number of resolved administrative increased by 21,9%. The number of incoming cases was thus higher than the resolved cases. As a consequence, the administrative pending cases at the end of 2025 were more than in 2024 and the Clearance rate for this type of cases was 85% (below the EaP Average (92%). The CR decreased by -11,2 percentage points compared to the previous year.
Finally, the Disposition Time for administrative cases was approximately 123 days in 2025. This has increased by 73% compared to 2024 and it was below the EaP Average (189 days).

2nd instance cases in 2025 (per 100 inhabitants)		Incoming cases			Resolved cases			Pending cases 31 Dec			Pending cases over 2 years		
		Ukraine		EaP Average	Ukraine		EaP Average	Ukraine		EaP Average	Ukraine		EaP Average
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)		NA		0,49	NA		0,45	NA		0,30	NA		-
1	Civil and commercial litigious cases	0,31	>	0,28	0,29	>	0,25	0,10	<	0,14	0,004	>	0,002
2	Non-litigious cases	NA		-	NA		-	NA		-	NA		-
3	Administrative cases	0,83	>	0,30	0,70	>	0,27	0,24	>	0,13	0,00	<	0,00
4	Other cases	0,08		-	0,08		-	0,02		-	0,00		-

Key: > Higher than the EaP Average; = Equal to the EaP Average; < Lower than the EaP Average



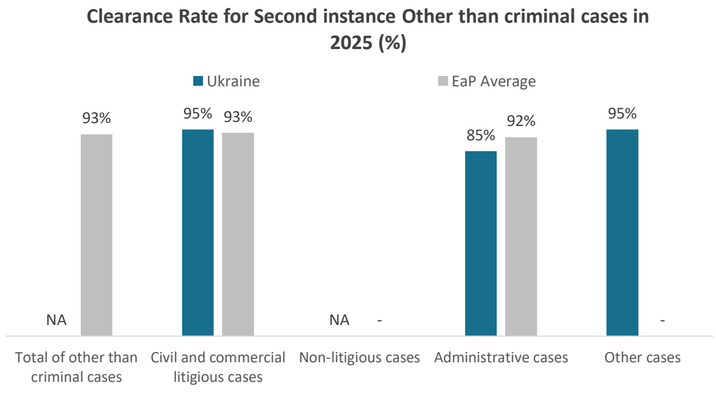
For reference only: the 2024 EU Median was as follows:
- Incoming Second instance Civil and Commercial litigious cases per 100 inhabitants: 0,2;
- incoming Second instance Administrative cases per 100 inhabitants: 0,1.

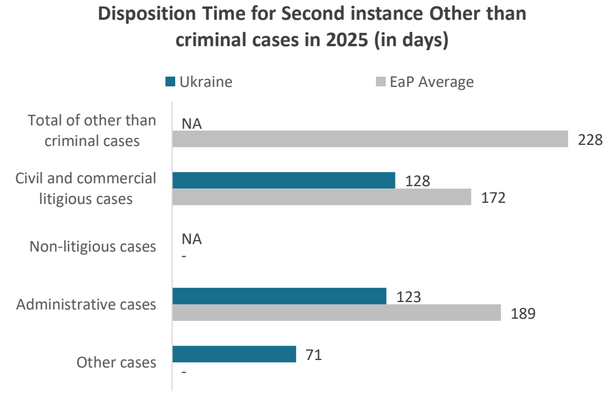
2nd instance cases Clearance Rate (CR) and Disposition Time (DT) in 2025		CR (%)		DT (days)		% Variation 2024 - 2025	
		Ukraine	EaP Average	Ukraine	EaP Average	CR (PPT)	DT (%)
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)		NA	93%	NA	228	NA	NA
1	Civil and commercial litigious cases	95%	93%	128	172	-3,0	14,7%
2	Non-litigious cases	NA	-	NA	-	NA	NA
3	Administrative cases	85%	92%	123	189	-11,2	73,0%
4	Other cases	95%	-	71	-	-3,3	44,9%

PPT = Percentage points

For reference only: the 2024 EU Median for the Second instance Civil and Commercial litigious cases was as follows:
- Clearance rate: 100,8%; - Disposition time: 207 days.

For reference only: the 2024 EU Median for the Second instance Administrative cases was as follows:
- Clearance rate: 98,4%; - Disposition time: 339 days.





• Second instance cases - Criminal law cases

2nd instance cases in 2025 (absolute values)		Ukraine (2025)				% Variation between 2024 and 2025			
		Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec	Pending cases over 2 years	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec	Pending cases over 2 years
Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)		219 390	217 427	16 347	667	4,4%	4,1%	13,0%	196,4%
Sum of Severe and Misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases (1+2)		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1	Severe criminal cases	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Other cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA

The information about the exact number of the severe criminal offences and misdemeanour/minor offences cases is not available.

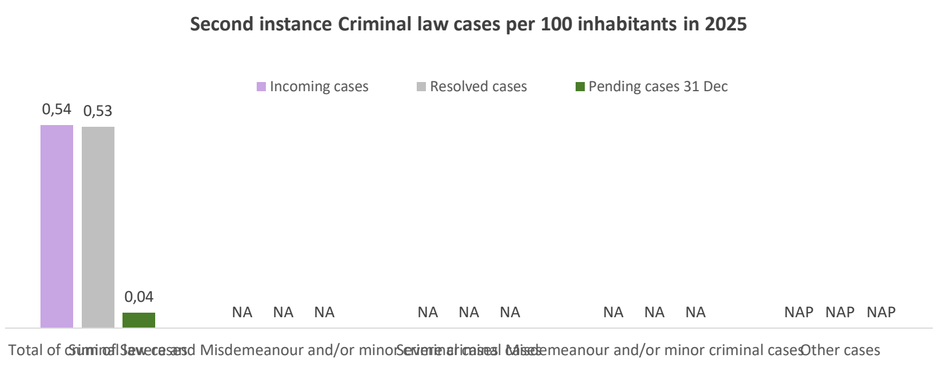
2nd instance cases in 2025 (per 100 inhabitants)		Incoming cases			Resolved cases			Pending cases 31 Dec			Pending cases over 2 years		
		Ukraine		EaP Average	Ukraine		EaP Average	Ukraine		EaP Average	Ukraine		EaP Average
Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)		0,54	>	0,36	0,53	>	0,31	0,04	<	0,15	0,002	<	0,01
Sum of Severe and Misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases (1+2)		NA		0,31	NA		0,25	NA		0,18	NA		0,02
1	Severe criminal cases	NA		-	NA		-	NA		-	NA		-
2	Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	NA		-	NA		-	NA		-	NA		-
3	Other cases	NAP		-	NAP		-	NAP		-	NAP		-

For reference only: for the second instance Total Criminal law cases, the 2024 EU Median was as follows:
- Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants: 0,1.

Key: > Higher than the EaP Average
= Equal to the EaP Average
< Lower than the EaP Average

In 2025, the incoming total criminal cases were 219 390 (0,54 per 100 inhabitants vs the EaP Average of 0,36).They increased by 4,4% between 2024 and 2025. The resolved cases were 217 427 (0,53 per 100 inhabitants). Between 2024 and 2025, they increased by 4,1%. The number of resolved cases was thus lower than the incoming cases. As a consequence, the total criminal pending cases at the end of 2025 were more than in 2024. Indeed, the 2025 Clearance rate for this type of cases was 99% (above the EaP Average of 94,1%). This decreased by -0,4 percentage points compared to 2024.

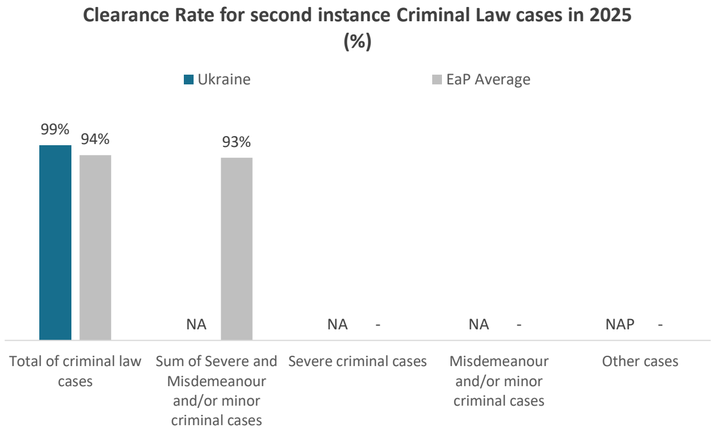
The Disposition Time for total criminal cases was approximately 27 days in 2025 (below the EaP Average of 125 days). This increased by 8,6% over the 2024-2025 period.

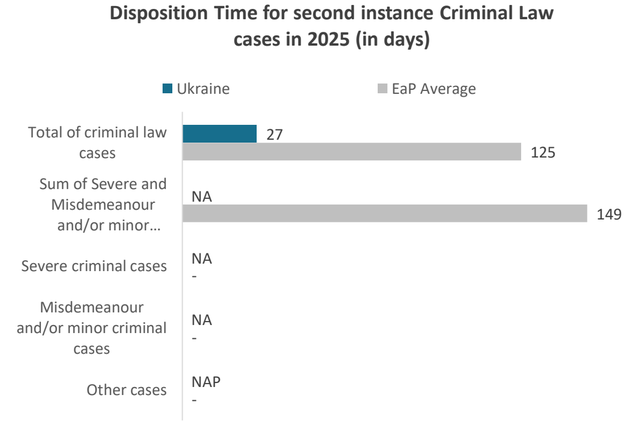


2nd instance cases Clearance Rate (CR) and Disposition Time (DT) in 2025		CR (%)		DT (days)		% Variation 2024 - 2025	
		Ukraine	EaP Average	Ukraine	EaP Average	CR (PPT)	DT (%)
Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)		99%	94%	27	125	-0,4	8,6%
Sum of Severe and Misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases (1+2)		NA	93%	NA	149	NA	NA
1	Severe criminal cases	NA	-	NA	-	NA	NA
2	Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	NA	-	NA	-	NA	NA
3	Other cases	NAP	-	NAP	-	NAP	NAP

PPT = Percentage points

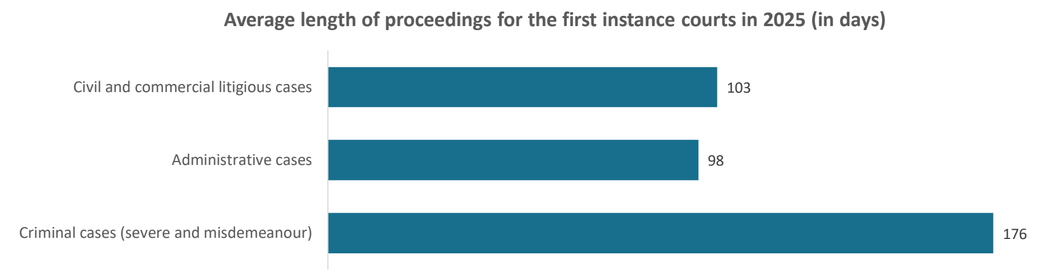
For reference only: for the second instance Total Criminal law cases, the 2024 EU Median was as follows:
- Clearance rate: 99,5%; - Disposition time: 121 days.





• Specific category cases

	Average length of proceedings (in days)							
	2025				% Variation between 2024 and 2025			
	First instance	Second instance	Third instance	Total	First instance	Second instance	Third instance	Total
Civil and commercial litigious cases	103	106	NA	NA	3,0%	2,9%	NA	NA
Administrative cases	98	100	105	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Criminal cases (severe and misdemeanour)	176	78	143	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

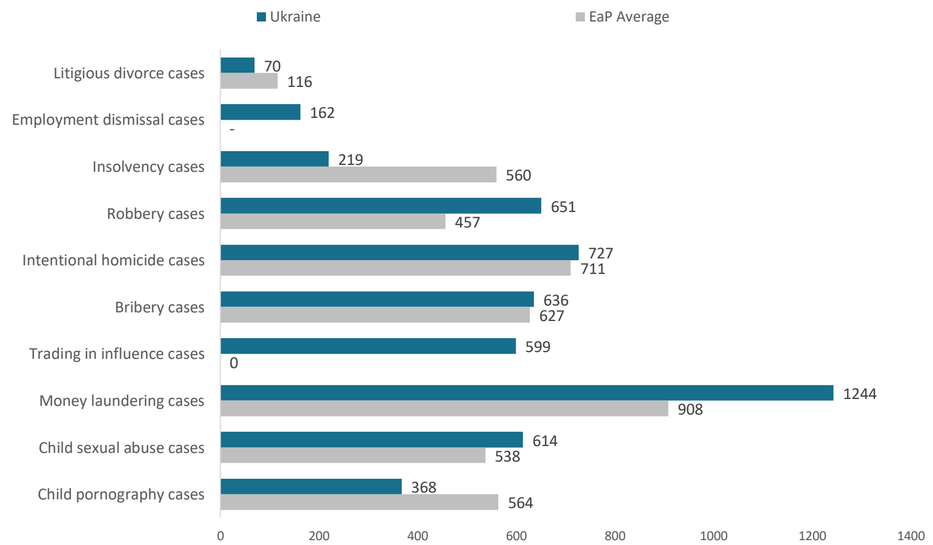


The average length of cases corresponds to the average length of resolved cases at a certain instance within the reference year.

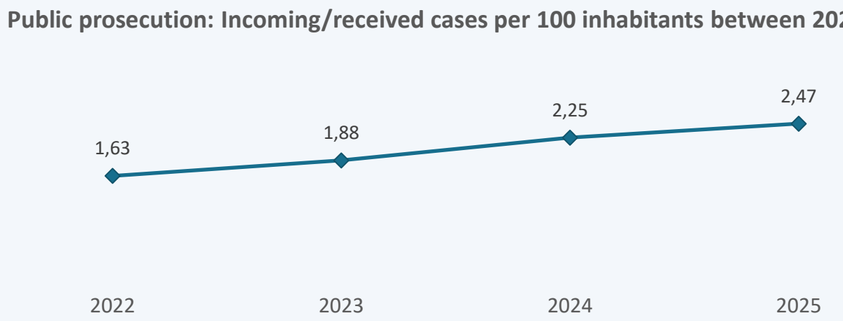
Supreme Court: Separate data for civil and commercial litigious cases only are not available; therefore, NA (not available) is reported in the table. The average length of proceedings for civil and commercial cases calculated jointly for litigious and non-litigious cases is 116 days. The category “Criminal cases (severe and misdemeanour cases)” includes all resolved criminal proceedings (cases), namely misdemeanours, non-severe, severe and especially severe criminal offences. Calculation method: The indicator is calculated as the arithmetic mean based on actually resolved cases, using data from the automated case management systems. The calculation is based on calendar days, including both working and non-working days.

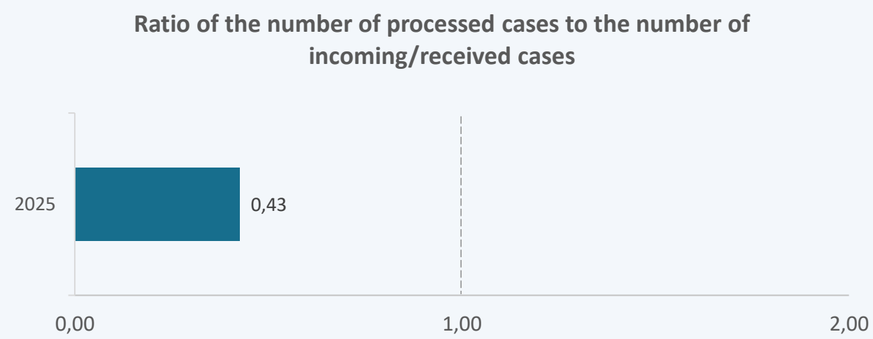
The automated case management system “DOK PROF” does not allow for the calculation of the indicator “average actual length of proceedings” from the date of the opening of proceedings. Therefore, in the Grand Chamber, the Criminal Cassation Court and the Civil Cassation Court, this indicator is calculated from the date of registration of the case with the court. The automated case management system “Computer Program ‘Case Management of a Specialised Court’” does not allow for the calculation of the indicator “average actual length of proceedings” from the date of registration of the case. Therefore, in the Administrative Cassation Court and the Commercial Cassation Court, this indicator is calculated from the date of the opening of proceedings.

First instance specific cases in 2025					CR (%)		DT (days)	
	Ukraine							
	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case	Ukraine	EaP Average	Ukraine	EaP Average
Litigious divorce cases	24508	123 870	124 584	23 794	NA	101%	108%	70	116
Employment dismissal cases	11945	10 419	15 483	6 881	NA	149%	-	162	-
Insolvency cases	12899	26 963	24 895	14 967	NA	92%	96%	219	560
Robbery cases	27589	13 417	14 733	26 273	NA	110%	118%	651	457
Intentional homicide cases	2668	1 214	1 298	2 584	NA	107%	93%	727	711
Bribery cases	3620	2 821	2 349	4 092	NA	83%	0%	636	627
Trading in influence cases	539	589	427	701	NA	72%	44%	599	0
Money laundering cases	519	336	194	661	NA	58%	84%	1244	908
Child sexual abuse cases	174	129	113	190	NA	88%	106%	614	538
Child pornography cases	96	161	128	129	NA	80%	69%	368	564



Public Prosecution in Ukraine in 2025 (Indicators 3.1.1)





Ukraine was not able to distinguish between criminal cases where the perpetrator is known and those where the perpetrator is unknown for the purposes of the Dashboard. In 2025, the public prosecution services in Ukraine received 2,5 incoming first instance cases per 100 inhabitants (where the perpetrators where known and unknown), processed 1,1 cases per 100 inhabitants, and had 4 cases per 100 inhabitants pending at the end of the year. Between 2022 and 2025, the incoming/received cases in the public prosecution increased from 1,63 to 2,47 per 100 inhabitants, respectively. In 2025, the ratio of the number of processed cases to the number of incoming cases was 0,43.

Status of public prosecution services

In Ukraine, the public prosecution office has an independent status as a separate entity among state institutions.

Its powers are defined by the Constitution (Article 131-1) and the Law "On Prosecution." This law ensures that prosecutors alone exercise prosecutorial functions, prohibiting delegation or interference by other entities. Prosecutors operate independently, free from unlawful influence or pressure, and are guided solely by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine. Their independence is safeguarded by legal guarantees, including appointment and dismissal procedures, protection from undue influence, financial and organizational support, and prosecutorial self-governance. The Prosecutor General submits an annual report to Parliament by 1 April, detailing efforts to uphold prosecutorial independence, including reports of threats and corresponding actions taken.

Different authorities involved in a pre-trial stage of criminal proceedings

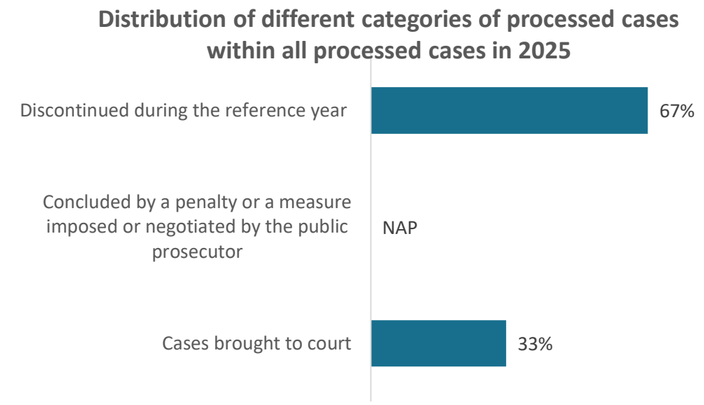
	Police	Public prosecutor	Investigating judge	Judge	Other
Receive a complaint	✓	✓			NAP
Initiate investigation	✓	✓			NAP
Conduct investigation	✓	✓			NAP
Supervising investigation		✓	✓		NAP
Dismiss a case at the pre-trial stage		✓			NAP
Bring a case to court		✓			NAP
Decide an alternative to prosecution		✓			NAP
Close a case by imposing or negotiating a penalty or measure	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP

In the pre-trial stage of criminal proceedings, prosecutors exercise procedural supervision over pre-trial investigations, approve key procedural decisions and submit motions before courts in matters subject to judicial review. Pre-trial investigation bodies conduct criminal investigations and investigative actions. Investigating judges exercise judicial control over the observance of rights and freedoms during pre-trial proceedings, including authorising coercive measures and examining complaints against actions, decisions or omissions of investigators and prosecutors.

• Public prosecution: first instance criminal cases

Ukraine was not able to distinguish between criminal cases where the perpetrator is known and those where the perpetrator is unknown and it is reflected as such in the table below.

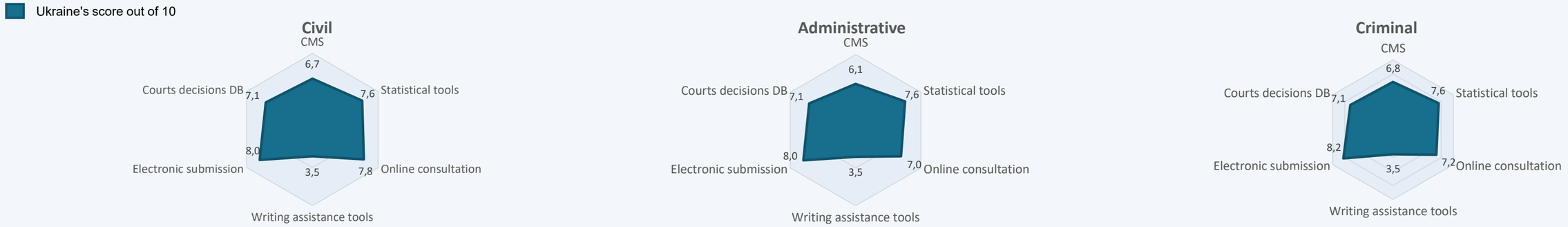
Public prosecution: 1st instance criminal cases in 2025			Absolute number in 2025	Per 100 inhabitants
1	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. Year		1 371 696	3,35
2	Incoming/received cases		1 013 232	2,47
3	Processed cases (3.1 + 3.2 + 3.3)		431 002	1,05
	3.1	Discontinued during the reference year (3.1.1 + 3.1.2 + 3.1.3)	289 628	0,71
		3.1.1. Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence	215 407	0,53
		3.1.2 Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity	NAP	NAP
		3.1.3 Discontinued for other reasons	74 221	0,18
	3.2	Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor	NAP	NAP
	3.3	Cases brought to court	141 374	0,34
4	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year		1 657 973	4,04



The above data reflects criminal proceedings handled by prosecutors at first instance level in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine. It covers criminal cases investigated by pre-trial investigation bodies under the procedural supervision of prosecutors, including cases subsequently brought before courts. Data are reported according to the national statistical system of prosecution authorities.

Information and communication technology tools in Ukraine in 2025 (Indicator 3.3)

The six ICT deployment indices (CMS, Courts decisions DB, Statistical tools, Writing assistance tools, electronic submission and online consultation) range from 0 to 10 points. Their calculation is based on the features and on deployment rates reported. The methodology for calculation provides points for each feature in each case matter. They are summarised and multiplied by the deployment rate as a weight. In this way, if the system is not fully deployed, the value is decreased even if all features are existing.



In 2025, the most digitalised ICT areas in Ukraine are the Electronic submission (8,1), the Statistical tools (7,6), the Online consultation (7,3), the Courts decisions DB (7,1) and the CMS (6,5). The overall lowest score was calculated for the Writing assistance tools index (3,5).

In Ukraine, an overall Information and Communication Technology (ICT) strategy was reported to be in place in the judicial system (see below). There was no plan for a significant change in the IT system in the judiciary in 2025.

By Order of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine No. 178 of 30 April 2025 (as amended), the Concept of the Unified Judicial Information and Communication System (UJICS) was approved. The Concept provides for the establishment of the Unified Judicial Information and Communication System, the main objective of which is to ensure efficient, transparent and accessible justice for all participants in judicial proceedings. It also envisages not only faster and more user-friendly case processing but also a comprehensive optimisation of judicial procedures. In addition, by Order of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine No. 534 of 2 December 2024 (as amended), the Roadmap for the development of IT solutions in the judiciary was approved. This Roadmap provides for the creation of the UJICS as a system consisting of interconnected subsystems and modules and defines the timeframes for their development and implementation. The State Judicial Administration of Ukraine has received a proposal from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) project “Strengthening the European Dimension of the Ukrainian Civil Service in the Areas of Lawmaking, Justice and Public Finance” regarding the financing of the development of the UJICS. The project has been registered by the Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (project registration card No. 6287).

There are 3 case management systems (CMS), e.g. software used for registering judicial proceedings and their management. This has been developed more than 10 years.

According to clause 1.4. of the Regulation on the Automated Court Document Management System - "Peculiarities of the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Strategy Case Management System (CMS) Automated System Functioning in Courts of General Jurisdiction" provides that in local and appellate administrative courts, the High Administrative Court of Ukraine, the computer program "Record Keeping of a Specialized Court" developed by the administrator of the automated system for courts of administrative jurisdiction is used; local and appellate commercial courts, the High Commercial Court of Ukraine use the computer program "Specialized Court Proceedings" developed by the administrator of the automated system for commercial courts; local and appellate general courts (except for the Kyiv City Court of Appeal) use the D-3 computer program developed by the administrator of the automated system for general courts. The Kyiv City Court of Appeal uses the automated electronic document management system "Appeal" developed by the Kyiv City Court of Appeal. The Supreme Court uses two different automated case management systems: DOC PROF (ДОК ПРОФ), used in the Grand Chamber of the Supreme Court (GC SC), the Criminal Cassation Court (CrCC) and the Civil Cassation Court (CiCC), and the computer software programme “Specialised Court Case Management” («Діловодство спеціалізованого суду»), used in the Administrative Cassation Court (AdCC) and the Commercial Cassation Court (CoCC).

• Electronic case management system

The CMS is developed and reported as being used 95-100% for all matters. The data is stored on centralised and/or interoperable CMS databases and the CMS has the features listed below. Interoperability with other systems (the civil status acts register, the tax register, and the insolvency register) is ensured through interaction with the USRCD.

	Deployment rate	Usage rate	Centralised and/or interoperable CMS databases	Active case management dashboard	Random allocation of cases	Case weighting	Identification of a case between instances (unique or linked id number)	Electronic transfer of a case to another instance/court	Anonymisation of decisions to be published	Interoperability with prosecution system	Interoperability with other systems (civil register, tax register, insolvency register)	Remote access for telework	Access to closed/resolved cases	Advanced search engine	AI-based categorization and allocation of incoming cases	AI-based case analysis tool	Protected log files	Electronic signature	Storage of the electronic evidence file	Other special functionality
Civil	95-100 %	95-100 %	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
Administrative	95-100 %	95-100 %	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
Criminal	95-100 %	95-100 %	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	

• Database of court decisions

The database of court decisions in Ukraine covers Civil, Administrative, and Criminal cases, with a deployment rate ranging from 95% to 100% for each category and for each instance.

	1st instance												
			Functionalities										
	Percentage of decisions published	Modalities of publication	AI anonymisation	Manual anonymisation	Free public online access	Link to the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR)	Open data	Advanced search engine	AI-based (LLM) exploration tool	Machine-readable content	Structured content	Metadata	European Case Law Identifier (ECLI)	Other special functionality
Civil	95-100 %	Published online (public website)	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Administrative	95-100 %	Published online (public website)	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Criminal	95-100 %	Published online (public website)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		

	2nd instance												
Civil	95-100 %	Published online (public website)	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Administrative	95-100 %	Published online (public website)	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Criminal	95-100 %	Published online (public website)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		

	Highest Instance												
Civil	95-100 %	Published online (public website) and in an internal database	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Administrative	95-100 %	Published online (public website) and in an internal database	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Criminal	95-100 %	Published online (public website) and in an internal database	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		

• Statistical tools

The statistical tools are deployed at 95-100% for all matters. Among their functionalities, they are integrated with the CMS and present the following functionalities: generation of predefined statistical reports, external page wit statistics, automatic consolidation of data at national level. The data available for statistical analysis is reported across all features as specified below:

	Deployment rate	Functionalities									Data available for statistical analysis								
		Integration/connection with the CMS	Business intelligence software	Generation of predefined statistical reports	Generation of customised statistical reports	Internal page and/or dashboard	External page with statistics (public website)	Real-time data availability	Automatic consolidation of data at the national level	Other special functionality	Case flow data (number of incoming, resolved, pending)	Age of a pending case	Length of proceedings	Number of hearings	Cases per judge	Case weights	Number of parties in a case	Indicator of appeal	Result of the appeal
Civil	95-100 %	✓		✓			✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Administrative	95-100 %	✓		✓			✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Criminal	95-100 %	✓		✓			✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

• Writing assistance tools

The writing assistance tools are reported for all categories of cases and their functionalities include: templates, automatically generated text and electronic signatures.

	Deployment rate	Functionalities						
		Templates	Automatically generated text	AI generated proposal for a decision and/or reasoning	AI for summarization of documents	Speech-to-text	Electronic signature	Other special functionality
Civil	95-100 %	✓	✓				✓	
Administrative	95-100 %	✓	✓				✓	
Criminal	95-100 %	✓	✓				✓	

• Electronic submission of cases

The possibility to submit cases to the court in electronic form has been reported as ensured in 100% of cases. The Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine regarding Mandatory Registration and Use of Electronic Cabinets in the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System or its Separate Subsystem (Module) Ensuring Document Exchange” No. 3200-IX dated 29 June 2023 introduced mandatory registration requirements for advocates, notaries, public and private enforcement officers, insolvency practitioners, judicial experts, state authorities and other public bodies, local self-government bodies, and other legal entities. As a result, the percentage of documents submitted electronically increased significantly. In 2023 alone, more than 120,000 users registered in the system, whereas in previous years the annual number of registered users had been approximately 40,000–50,000 per year.
Lawyers, notaries, state and private enforcement officers, insolvency practitioners, court experts, public authorities and other state bodies registered as legal entities under the legislation of Ukraine, their territorial bodies, local self-government bodies, as well as other legal entities registered under the legislation of Ukraine, shall register their electronic user accounts in the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System or in its separate subsystem (module) used for the exchange of documents. Other persons may register their official electronic addresses in the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System and/or its separate subsystems (modules). All data entered by a user when submitting documents through the “Electronic Court” subsystem is automatically transferred to the court’s Automated Court Document Management System (CMS), including: the full name of the person, the parties’ details, information confirming payment of the court fee, and the case materials, including procedural documents. If a participant submits documents in paper form, the court registry office must enter the data into the Automated Court Document Management System (CMS) manually.

	Deployment rate	Usage rate	Electronic or paper			Submitted by:				Data integration	
			Paper submission is still possible	Paper submission is not possible anymore (electronic submission is the only way)	Double submission (paper must accompany the electronic submission)	Public prosecutor (only for criminal)	Lawyer	Party not represented by a lawyer	Other	The data are electronically transferred to the Case Management System (CMS)	The data are manually re-entered in the CMS
Civil	95-100 %	25-50 %	✓				✓	✓		✓	✓
Administrative	95-100 %	50-75 %	✓				✓	✓		✓	✓
Criminal	95-100 %	1-25 %	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓

• Online consultation

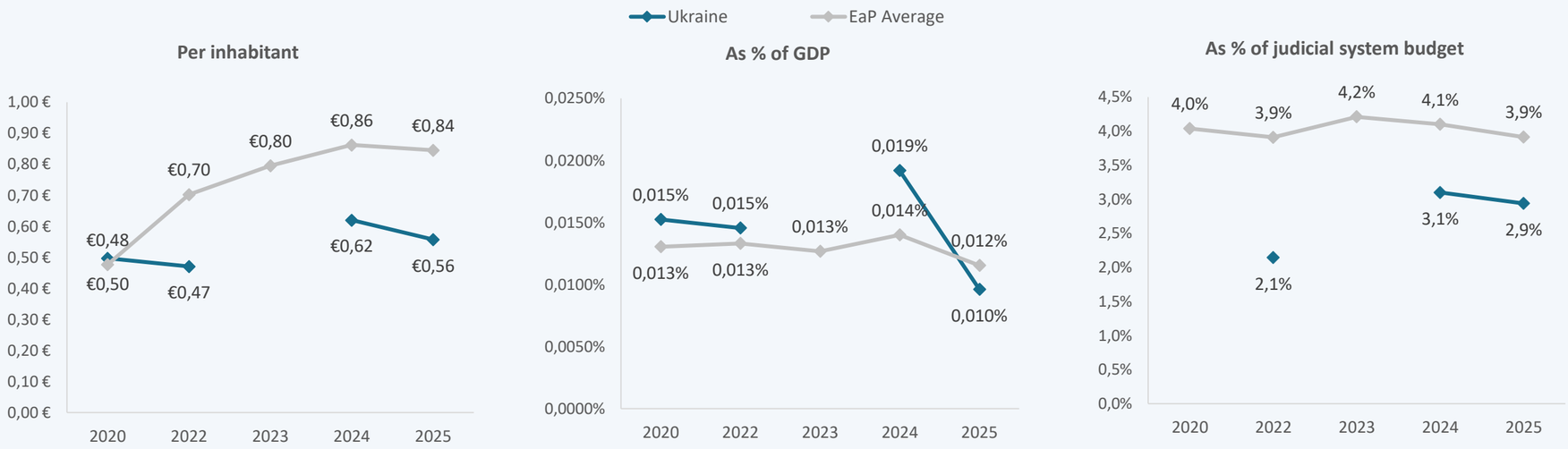
Online access to case files is fully available. The usage rate cannot be calculated, as the relevant data are not generated or recorded by technical tracking tools.

	Deployment rate	Usage rate	Content						Access				Consultation format		
			Case status	Documents	Notifications	Events/calendar	Court decision	Other	Public prosecutor (only for criminal)	Lawyer	Party not represented by a lawyer	Other	Electronic access at the court premises	Electronic access from any location	Other, please specify[MandatoryComment]
Civil	95-100 %	NA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	
Administrative	95-100 %	NA	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓			✓	
Criminal	95-100 %	NA	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			✓	

Parties to a case may consult the case file via the Electronic Cabinet of the Electronic Court, as well as through the Judiciary of Ukraine website in the “Cases” section (“List of Court Cases Scheduled for Hearing”; “Case Status”). Court decisions are available in the “Registers and Systems” section through the Unified State Register of Court Decisions.

Legal Aid in Ukraine in 2025 (Indicator 4)

Total implemented budget for Legal Aid between 2020 and 2025



Number of cases for which LA has been granted in 2025

1,83

per 100 inhabitants

EaP Average: 1,31

EaP Average: 1,31

In 2025, the implemented budget for legal aid spent by Ukraine was €22 857 625. Between 2020 and 2025, it rose marginally from €0,5 to €0,56 per inhabitant. Compared to the EaP Average, which stood at €0,84 in 2025, Ukraine's value was lower than the regional reference point.
Moreover, the implemented budget for legal aid as a percentage of GDP had a remarkable decrease, starting at 0,015% in 2020 and reaching 0,010% in 2025. This value was significantly lower than the EaP Average of 0,012%, indicating a considerably lower national investment relative to economic output.
Looking at legal aid as a share of the judicial system budget, the percentage had a significant increase from 2,1% in 2022 to 2,9% in 2025. In 2025, the share was substantially lower than the EaP Average of 3,9%.

• Organisation of the legal aid system (1/2)

The content of the right to free legal aid, the procedure for exercising this right, the grounds and procedure for its provision, as well as state guarantees for the provision of free legal aid are determined by the Law of Ukraine “On Free Legal Aid”.
Requests for free legal aid may be submitted directly by individuals entitled to such assistance. Applications are submitted to legal aid centres or legal aid bureaus, including in person, by post or electronically. Legal aid centres verify eligibility based on the criteria established by law and adopt decisions on granting free secondary legal aid. In urgent cases, in particular in criminal proceedings, a lawyer may be appointed without delay in accordance with the procedure established by law.
The Free Legal Aid System in Ukraine operates under a mixed model combining a state institutional network (legal aid centres coordinated by the Coordination Centre for Legal Aid Provision) and private lawyers contracted to provide legal aid and included in the Register of Lawyers Providing Free Secondary Legal Aid.
Free primary legal aid is provided to all persons under the jurisdiction of Ukraine and includes legal information, consultations and explanations, drafting of non-procedural documents and assistance in accessing secondary legal aid.
Free secondary legal aid is provided to categories of persons defined by Article 14 of the Law and includes defence, representation before courts and other state authorities, and drafting of procedural documents.
Free legal aid in Ukraine primarily covers legal representation and defence services provided by lawyers. It does not generally cover enforcement costs, expert or technical advisor fees, notarial services or travel expenses as a separate category of reimbursed costs within the legal aid scheme. However, legal aid may include assistance in accessing alternative dispute resolution mechanisms where representation by a lawyer is required or appropriate.
To ensure accessibility of legal aid services, the Free Legal Aid System includes a nationwide network of legal aid centres and legal aid bureaus (477 bureaus, some of which are temporarily not operating due to active hostilities and temporary occupation), a national contact centre (0-800-213-103), remote consultation tools (including online communication channels), outreach consultations for vulnerable groups, including internally displaced persons and victims of domestic violence, and procedures for submitting applications electronically.

• Organisation of the legal aid system (2/2)

Legal aid is applied to:

	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
Representation in court	✓	✓
Legal advice, legal assistance and other legal services	✓	✓

“On Free Legal Aid” (hereinafter – the Law). The Law defines two types of legal aid: free primary legal aid (hereinafter – FPLA) and free secondary legal aid (hereinafter – FSLA). FPLA includes the provision of such legal services as legal information, legal advice and explanations on legal matters; the drafting of applications, complaints and other documents of a legal nature; and assistance in facilitating access to free secondary legal aid and mediation. These services may be received by all persons within the jurisdiction of Ukraine (Article 8 of the Law).
FSLA includes the provision of such legal services as defence; representation of the interests of persons entitled to FSLA before courts, other state authorities, local self-government bodies and before other persons; and the drafting of procedural documents. These types of services may be received by specific categories of persons, the exhaustive list of which is set out in Article 14 of the Law. In particular, the right to FSLA is granted to low-income persons, internally displaced persons, war veterans, etc.

Criteria for granting or refusing legal aid

	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
Legal aid granted based on the financial situation	✗	✓
Legal aid may be refused for cases lacking merit, such as frivolous actions or those with no reasonable chance of success	✗	✗

The right to free primary legal aid is granted to all persons under the jurisdiction of Ukraine. No assessment of a person’s income or property is applied for the purpose of providing such legal aid. In accordance with Article 14 of the Law "On the Legal Aid", the right to free secondary legal aid is granted to specific categories of individuals without taking into account the level of income or property (listed in the Law). It should be noted that foreign nationals and stateless persons who are legally present in Ukraine enjoy the same right to free secondary legal aid as citizens of Ukraine, except for cases established by the Constitution of Ukraine, the laws of Ukraine, or international treaties the binding nature of which has been approved by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Persons under the jurisdiction of a foreign state with which Ukraine has concluded a relevant international treaty approved by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine are entitled to free secondary legal aid on the grounds and in the manner provided for by the relevant international treaty of Ukraine.

Legal aid is automatically granted

	Status of the recipient	Category of the case
Legal aid automatically granted	✓	✗

Timeframes of the procedure for granting legal aid

	Criminal cases (days)	Other than criminal cases (days)
Maximum duration prescribed in law/regulation	1	10
Actual average duration	NA	NA

In accordance with Article 20, an individual may be refused the provision of free secondary legal aid if at least one of the following grounds exists: the individual does not belong to any of the categories of persons provided for in parts one to three of Article 14 of this Law; the individual has submitted false information or forged documents for the purpose of being classified as belonging to one of the categories of persons entitled to free secondary legal aid; the individual's requests for protection concern the performance of actions or the preparation of documents that are not provided for by law; free secondary legal aid has previously been provided to the individual in respect of the same matter; the individual has exercised the right to receive free secondary legal aid in accordance with part four of Article 14 of this Law; the individual has exhausted all national legal remedies in the case in respect of which the application for free secondary legal aid is submitted.

In accordance with Article 19 of the Law of Ukraine "On Free Legal Aid", legal aid centres generally adopt decisions on the provision or refusal of free secondary legal aid within 10 working days of receiving an application and supporting documents, and communicate this to the applicant. Where applications are submitted in urgent circumstances—such as by law enforcement or judicial authorities, or by penitentiary institutions for disciplinary proceedings—decisions are made without delay. The system records both the date of application receipt and the date of lawyer assignment in its information systems. If applications are incomplete, they must be returned within three working days for corrections.
However, the free legal aid system does not support automated calculation of the actual average processing time for decisions on secondary legal aid, and such data are unavailable (NA) due to the need for manual compilation and significant human resources. Accordingly, no statistical records are maintained on actual average duration for granting aid, and such data cannot be provided in the Questionnaire. During martial law, factors such as shelling, power supply interruptions, and proximity of centres to areas of hostilities may objectively extend decision-making timeframes.

• Implemented budget for legal aid

	Implemented budget for legal aid in €				Total implemented budget for legal aid per inhabitant		Total implemented budget for legal aid as % of GDP		Total implemented budget for legal aid as % of the judicial system budget	
	Total (a+b)	% Variation 2020 - 2025	Cases brought to court (a)	Cases not brought to court (b)	Ukraine	EaP Average	Ukraine	EaP Average	Ukraine	EaP Average
Total (1+2)	€22 857 625	11,0%	€17 201 468	€5 656 157	€0,56	€0,84	0,010%	0,012%	2,9%	3,9%
In criminal cases (1)	€11 600 563	NA	€11 225 492	€375 071						
In other than criminal cases (2)	€11 257 062	NA	€5 975 976	€5 281 086						

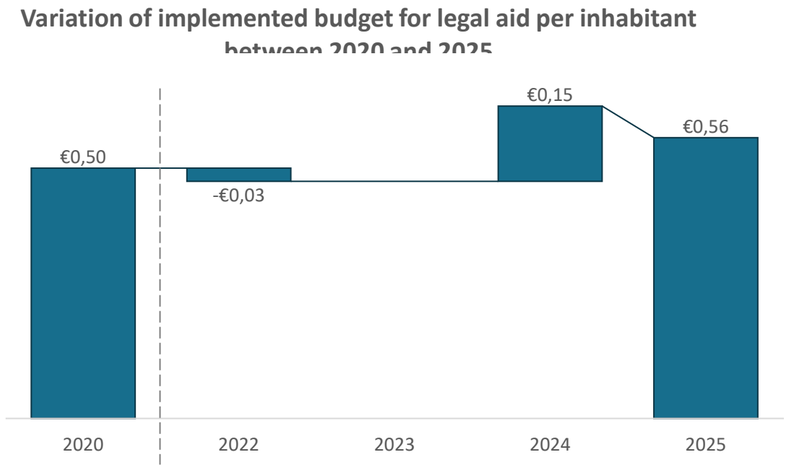
In 2025, the total implemented budget for legal aid, which covers both cases brought to court and those not brought to court, stood at €22 857 625. There has been a slight increase in the legal aid budget, with a 11,0% rise from 2020 to 2025. For criminal cases, Ukraine spent €11 600 563 while for other than criminal cases, it spent €11 257 062.

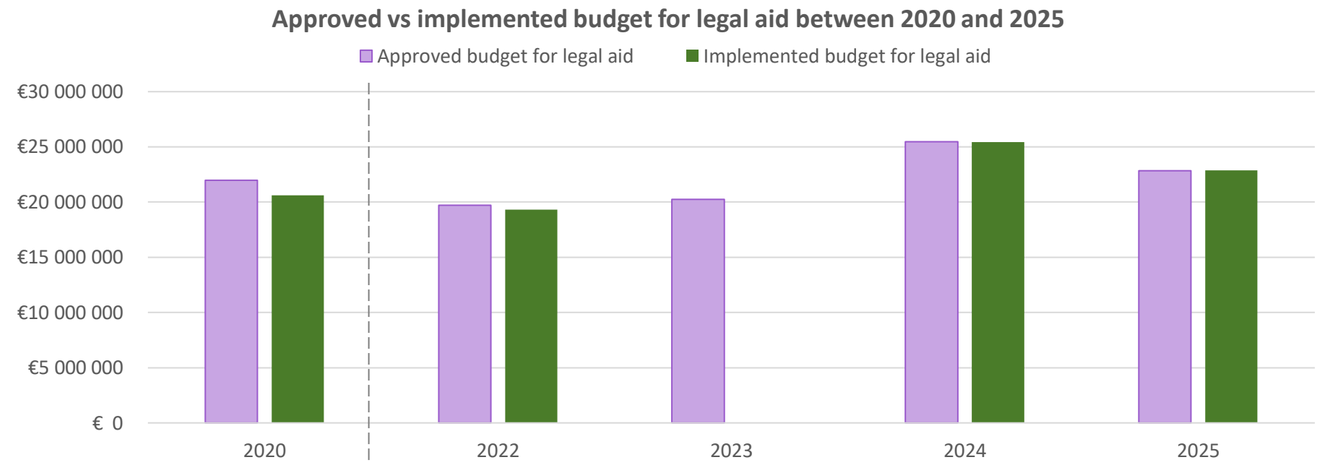
When evaluating the budget on a per capita basis, the amount dedicated to legal aid in 2025 was €0,56 per inhabitant, which was substantially lower than the EaP Average of €0,84. This suggests that, compared to the other beneficiaries, Ukraine allocated a lower share of its resources to legal aid per inhabitant.

Examining the legal aid budget as a proportion of the GDP, the figure stood at 0,010%. This percentage was lower than the EaP Average of 0,012%.

Additionally, the portion of judicial system budget set aside for legal aid was 2,9%, significantly lower than the EaP Average of 3,9%. Over the period between 2020 and 2025, the trend of this percentage stayed relatively stable.

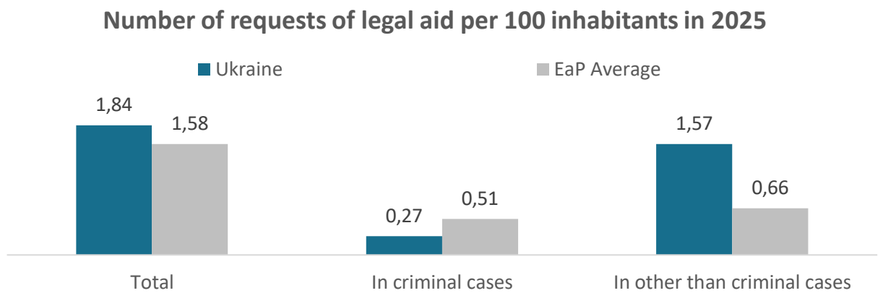
The actual state budget expenditures for the provision of legal aid cover the remuneration of lawyers, interpreters and mediators, as well as the costs associated with the operation of the free legal aid system. This includes, in particular, the salaries of staff of the Coordination Centre for Legal Aid Provision and its regional offices (free legal aid centres), maintenance of premises, procurement of necessary equipment, and the implementation of specific measures under state (regional) programmes that are not classified as development activities.
Please note that the actual state budget expenditures related to criminal cases not referred to court concern the implementation of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms. These expenditures cover the remuneration of mediators and the operational costs of the relevant units of the Coordination Centre for Legal Aid Provision and its regional offices responsible for implementing ADR mechanisms and facilitating mediation.





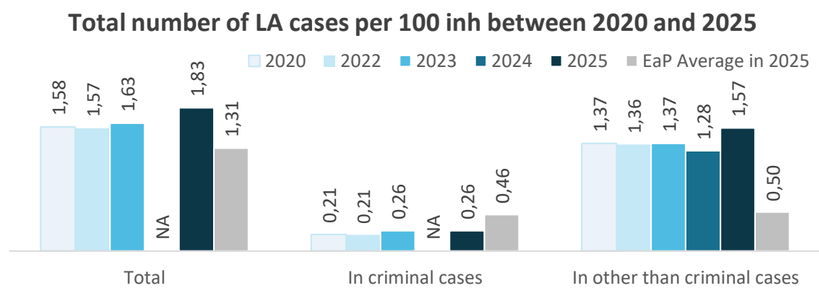
• Number of request for legal aid and number of cases for which legal aid has been granted

	Number of requests of legal aid				
	Total (a+b)			Cases brought to court (a)	Cases not brought to court (b)
	Absolute number	Per 100 inh.	EaP Average		
Total (1+2)	754 809	1,84	1,58	NA	NA
In criminal cases (1)	109 160	0,27	0,51	NA	NA
In other than criminal cases (2)	645 649	1,57	0,66	NA	NA



In 2025, the number of requests for legal aid was 754 809, corresponding to 1,84 requests per 100 inhabitants. This was higher than the EaP Average. The number of requests in criminal cases were 109 160, and in the other than criminal cases were 645 649.

	Number of cases for which legal aid has been granted					Amount of LA granted per case (€)		
	Total (a+b)			Cases brought to court (a)	Cases not brought to court (b)	Total	Cases brought to court	Cases not brought to court
	Absolute number	Per 100 inh.	% Variation 2020 - 2025					
Total (1+2)	749 659	1,83	15,4%	NA	NA	€30,5	NA	NA
In criminal cases (1)	105 626	0,26	22,3%	NA	NA	€109,8	NA	NA
In other than criminal cases (2)	644 033	1,57	14,4%	NA	NA	€17,5	NA	NA



In 2025, the number of cases for which legal aid was granted was 749 659, which was 15,4% more compared to 2020. The number of criminal cases were 105 626, and the other than criminal cases were 644 033. On average, the amount granted per legal aid case was €30,5.

Legal Aid Bureau is an all-Ukrainian network of points of access to legal aid, active dissemination of legal information and access to legal advice at the territorial community level.
The column "Cases brought to court" provides statistical information on the number of issued instructions for secondary legal aid in criminal cases and information on the number of issued orders for secondary legal aid in non-criminal cases. The column "Cases not brought to court" provides statistical information on the provision of free primary legal aid.

With regard to the national statistical methodology and the approach used in submitting the data, authorities noted for this cycle that statistical data of the legal aid system in Ukraine are not structured by criminal and non-criminal cases, nor by cases referred or not referred to court. Instead, they are structured by the types of legal services provided, in particular defence and representation of clients' interests. Thus, for 2025, authorities provided complementary data, as follows: the free legal aid system provided free primary legal aid in response to 589,889 applications, including: 261,325 applications received through permanent access points to free legal aid; 214,853 calls received via the single nationwide contact telephone number of the free legal aid system; 83,406 applications submitted through the online consultation platform; 30,305 applications received through consultation points providing access to free legal aid.
In addition, in 2025 the interregional centres ensured the provision of free secondary legal aid to persons entitled to such assistance under Article 14 of the Law of Ukraine "On Free Legal Aid": 54,144 cases involving legal representation and the drafting of procedural documents in civil, administrative and criminal proceedings; 105,626 cases involving defence in criminal proceedings and in cases concerning administrative offences, including: 49,026 cases of court-appointed defence; 25,705 cases at the time of detention on suspicion of committing a criminal offence; 5,790 cases involving specific procedural actions; 18,132 cases of defence in cases of administrative detention or administrative arrest; 4,153 cases involving the application of compulsory medical measures; 1,647 cases concerning issues decided by courts during the enforcement of judgments; 1,112 cases involving legal assistance to persons sentenced to imprisonment; 61 cases related to extradition proceedings.
The Coordination Centre for Legal Aid Provision (hereinafter – the Coordination Centre) includes under criminal cases those instances where defence services were provided in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine and the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences, namely: administrative detention / arrest of a person; detention on suspicion of committing a criminal offence; provision of defence by appointment; provision of defence for a specific procedural action; application of compulsory medical measures; consideration of matters decided by courts during the execution of sentences (Article 537 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine); provision of legal assistance to persons sentenced to imprisonment; consideration of matters related to extradition.
the Coordination Centre also counts all cases involving defence services as cases referred to court. At the same time, it does not have reliable information as to whether all such cases were in fact referred to court. This applies in particular to cases involving detention of persons.

As regards non-criminal cases referred to court, the responses include: cases involving representation of clients' interests, including in civil and administrative proceedings, as well as representation of victims and witnesses in criminal proceedings; cases involving the preparation of procedural documents. These cases, similarly to defence cases, are also counted as cases referred to court. At the same time, the Coordination Centre does not have reliable information as to whether all persons who received such assistance ultimately applied to a court.
As regards non-criminal cases not referred to court, the Coordination Centre includes all requests for primary legal aid.
This methodological approach explains why the responses include only those indicators that are recorded within the legal aid system as legal services actually provided or as specific types of legal aid. Consequently, cases where defence counsel was not appointed in criminal proceedings and cases where requests for secondary legal aid were refused were not included in the figures reported under these questions, as they are recorded separately and were not part of the statistical basis used for preparing the responses. Therefore, the identical figures reported do not indicate the absence of non-appointments or refusals but reflect the specific features of national statistical recording.
In particular, the responses did not include 3,534 cases of non-appointment of defence counsel in criminal proceedings, including: 2,004 cases following notifications of detention, namely 1,941 cases of administrative detention / arrest and 63 cases of criminal detention, including situations related to: expiry of the period of administrative detention; inability of a lawyer to reach the detained person due to air-raid alerts; inability to ensure a lawyer's arrival in remote settlements, including settlements located near areas of active hostilities; etc.; 1,530 cases concerning appointment of defence counsel by assignment, including situations related to: non-compliance of the received decisions with legal requirements; the person already being represented by another defence counsel (including in detention-related proceedings); absence of procedural status of the person in criminal proceedings; or cases where the law provides that secondary legal aid must be requested directly from a legal aid centre.
In addition, 1,616 refusals to grant secondary legal aid in non-criminal matters were not included in the number of requests reported in the Questionnaire. These refusals were issued on the grounds provided for by Article 20 of the Law, including cases where the person did not belong to any of the categories entitled to secondary legal aid.

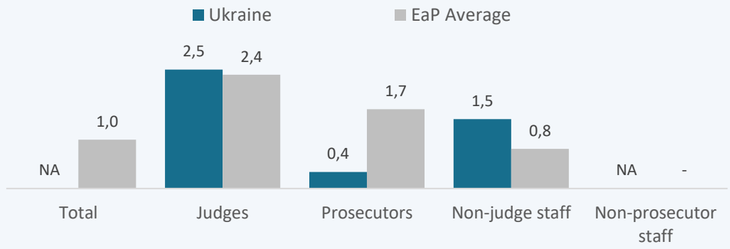
Training of judges and prosecutors in Ukraine in 2025 (Indicator 11)

Total budget for training per inhabitant



Average number of live training participations per professional

Please see the definition of the indicator on page 2.



Average number of participants per delivered training



The total budget for judicial training in Ukraine was 0,1€ per inhabitant, lower than the EaP Average of 0,33€ per inhabitant.

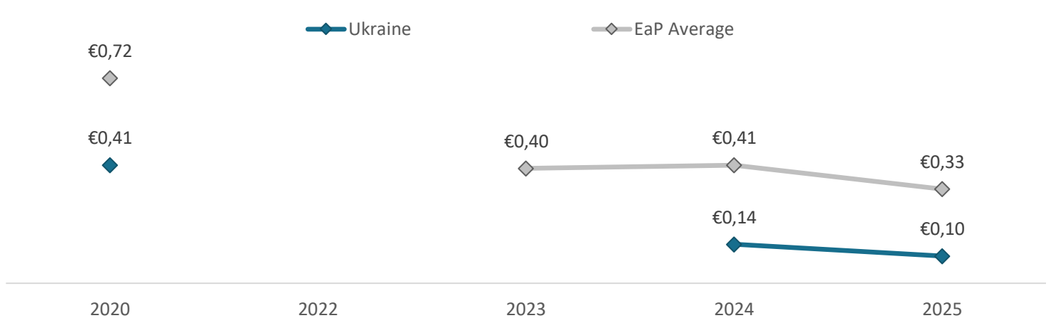
For 2025, the total number of participations and participants was not available. On average, each judge in Ukraine attended 2,5 live trainings in 2025, which was slightly higher than the EaP Average (2,4). Each prosecutor participated in an average of 0,4 live trainings, less than the EaP Average (1,7).

• Budget for training

This part analyses the budget of training institution(s) for judges and prosecutors but also the budgets of courts and prosecutions dedicated to training (when applicable)

Absolute Number	Per inhabitant		% Variation 2020 - 2025	% Variation 2024 - 2025
	Ukraine	EaP Average		
Total (1 + 2 + 3)	€3 907 792	€0,10	€0,33	-76,9%	-30,3%
(1) Budget of the training institution(s)	€3 885 583				
(2) Budget of the courts allocated to training	€12 859				
(3) Budget of the prosecution allocated to training	€9 350				

Evolution of the Total Training Budget per inhabitant from 2020 to 2025



In 2025, Ukraine spent in total €3 907 792 for judicial training, which represents €0,1 per inhabitant. This value was lower than the EaP Average of €0,33. Over the period between 2020 and 2025, it decreased by -76,9%. It dropped by -30,3% compared to 2024.

In Ukraine, the National School of Judges of Ukraine operates as a state institution with a special status within the justice system. It ensures the training of highly qualified personnel for the justice system and carries out research activities. The legislation on higher education does not apply to the National School of Judges of Ukraine (Article 104 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges” No. 1402-VIII).
The National School of Judges of Ukraine provides not only initial training and training aimed at maintaining and improving the qualifications of judges, including those elected to administrative positions in courts, but also training for court staff and training for personnel of the Judicial Security Service (Article 104 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges” No. 1402-VIII).
Training of employees of the prosecution authorities (prosecutors and civil servants) is provided by the Training Centre of Prosecutors of Ukraine. The Training Centre of Prosecutors of Ukraine is a state institution that provides advanced training for prosecutors and operates under the Office of the Prosecutor General. Under the 2025 budget, expenditures from the general fund of the State Budget in the amount of UAH 96,092,334.00 (EUR 2,199,639.10 as of 01.01.2025) were approved for the Training Centre. Actual expenditures in 2025 amounted to UAH 94,405,124.03 (EUR 2,161,017.36 as of 01.01.2025).

• Number of in-service live trainings and participants

Organisation of the trainings (number, duration and average number of participants on trainings)

	Live (in-person, hybrid, video conference) trainings (2025)						
	Number of delivered trainings	Delivered trainings in days	Number of participants	Average duration of trainings in days		Average number of participants per delivered training	
				Ukraine	EaP Average	Ukraine	EaP Average
Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,4	NA	8,8
Judges	267	430	11 410	1,6 =	1,6	42,7 >	15,7
Prosecutors	288	264	3 266	0,9 <	2,7	11,3 >	9,3
Non-judge staff	315	747	34 955	2,4 <	3,3	111,0 >	46,1
Non-prosecutor staff	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	NA	-

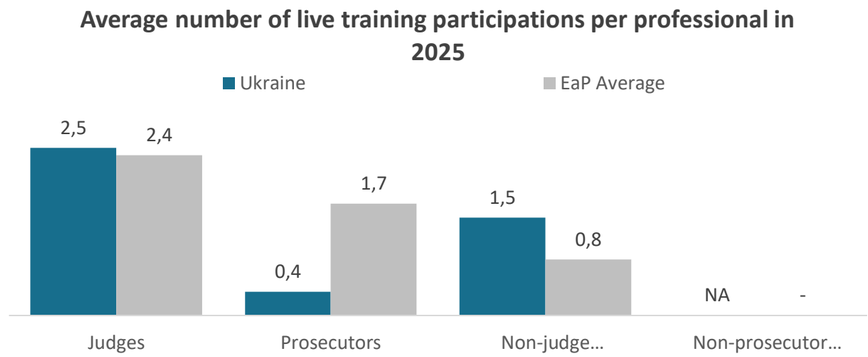
CEPEJ distinguishes these types of trainings:
"A live" training shall be understood as a training conducted in real time. This means that both trainers and participants are physically present in one location or several locations assisted with information technology (digital tools).
"Internet-based" trainings are all trainings that take place over internet, irrespective of the format of the training (such as trainings via specifically designed LMS - Learning Management System platforms, webinars, podcasts and other forms of downloadable lectures and self-learning digital tools). The internet-based training shall be understood as e-training that is implemented according to participant own pace and time of training.

Key: > Higher than the EaP Average
= Equal to the EaP Average
< Lower than the EaP Average

In 2025, the average duration of trainings for judges in Ukraine was 1,6 days (on a par with the EaP Average of 1,6). During the same period, the average duration of training for prosecutors was 0,9 days, which was well below the EaP Average of 2,7 days.

Indicators on training participation: Number of training participations per professional and unique participants

	Average number of live training participations per professional		Professionals attending at least one training (unique participants)		
			Number	% of total professionals by category	
	Ukraine	EaP Average		Ukraine	EaP Average
Total	NA	1,0	NA	NA	-
Judges	2,5 >	2,4	NA	NA	-
Prosecutors	0,4 <	1,7	NA	NA	-
Non-judge staff	1,5 <	0,8	NA	NA	-
Non-prosecutor staff	NA	-	NA	NA	-



Average number of live training participations per professional

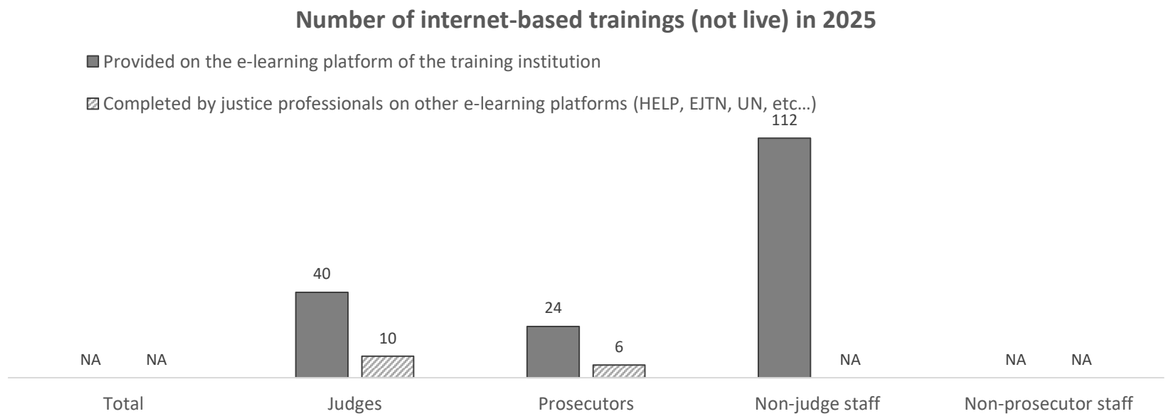
This indicator is calculated as follows: the number of participants in live trainings is divided by the number of professionals for that category. For example, the EaP Average for judges is 2,4. This means that, on average, each judge in the region participated to 2,4 live trainings. This indicator should also be analysed together with the indicator on percentage of professionals attending training, shown in the table as well. Indeed, this analysis allows to better understand how long a professional was trained on average and if all were trained.

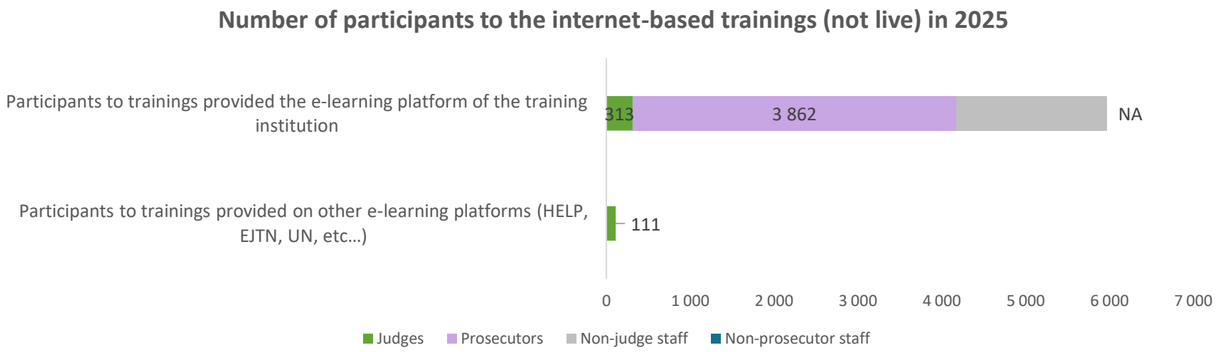
Looking at the average participations on live trainings, the highest average was for judge (2,5 live training participations per judge). Hence, compared to the other professionals, Ukraine gave priority to the trainings for judges, like the rest of the region (the EaP Average number of participations per judge on live trainings was 2,4).

Participation shall be understood as one attendance of a person to a training.

• Number of in-service internet-based trainings and participants

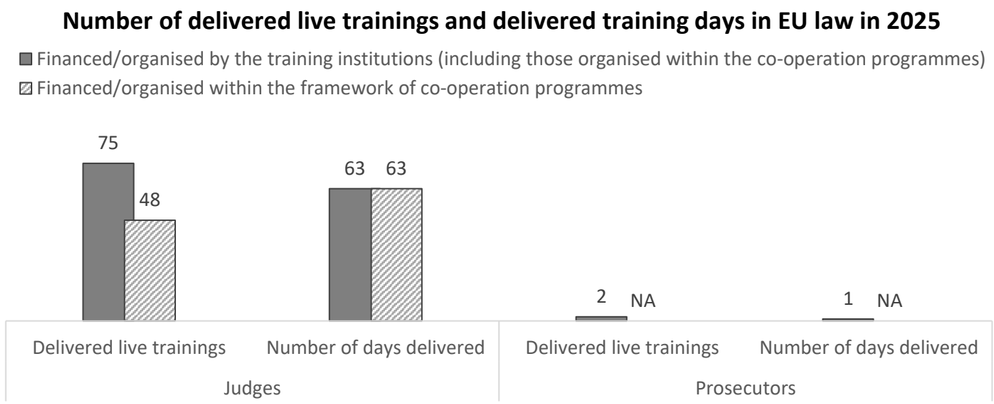
	Number of internet-based trainings (not live) in 2025			
	Provided on the e-learning platform of the training institution		Completed by justice professionals on other e-learning platforms (HELP, EJTN, UN, etc…)	
	Number of trainings	Number of participants	Number of trainings	Number of participants
Total	NA	NA	NA	NA
Judges	40	313	10	111
Prosecutors	24	3 862	6	NA
Non-judge staff	112	1 797	NA	NA
Non-prosecutor staff	NA	NA	NA	NA





• Number of EU law training courses and participants

	Training in EU law			
	By the training institutions for judges and prosecutors		Within the framework of co-operation programmes	
Live trainings (2025)	**Judges**	**Prosecutors**	**Judges**	**Prosecutors**
Number of delivered live trainings	75	2	48	NA
Number of days delivered	63	1	63	NA
Number of participants	2941	NA		
Internet-based trainings (2025)				
Number of available trainings	5	1	5	NA
Number of participants	202	NA		



In 2025, judges in Ukraine received a total of 75 live trainings in EU law, including 48 delivered within the framework of co-operation programmes. Prosecutors received 2 live trainings in total. Judges participated in 63 training days with 2 941 participants, while prosecutors took part in 1 training day. Moreover, 5 internet-based trainings were available for judges and 1 was available for prosecutors.

Trainings related to EU law delivered in 2025 covered in particular:
- key aspects of the EU legal order for the Ukrainian judicial system
- specialised judicial training series on international crimes and international humanitarian law (with participation of judges and court staff)
- training activities within the EU Project Pravo-Justice related to rule-of-law standards and judicial reform in the context of EU integration
- training activities supporting implementation of justice-sector reforms in the framework of the EU–Ukraine Association Agreement

EU-supported professional exchange and training activities for prosecutors organised with the participation of the Training Center of Prosecutors of Ukraine and EU Advisory Mission Ukraine. These trainings were delivered within cooperation programmes involving the National School of Judges of Ukraine, the Training Center of Prosecutors of Ukraine and EU-supported justice-sector reform initiatives.

	Training in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights/European Convention on Human Rights			
	By the training institutions for judges and prosecutors		Within the framework of co-operation programmes	
Live trainings (2025)	**Judges**	**Prosecutors**	**Judges**	**Prosecutors**
Number of delivered live trainings	NA	NA	NA	NA
Number of days delivered	NA	NA	NA	NA
Number of participants	NA	NA		
Internet-based trainings (2025)				
Number of available trainings	NA	NA	NA	NA
Number of participants	NA	NA		

For 2025, data on trainings in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights/European Convention on Human Rights was not submitted.

• Type of trainings

		Types of training	
		Judges	Prosecutors
	Initial training	Compulsory for all	Compulsory for all
In-service training	General	Compulsory for all	Compulsory for all
	Specialised judicial functions	Compulsory for all	Compulsory for some
	Management functions of the court	Compulsory for all	Compulsory for some
	Use of computer facilities in courts	Compulsory for some	Compulsory for some
	On ethics	Compulsory for some	Compulsory for all
	On child-friendly justice	Compulsory for some	Compulsory for all
	On gender equality	Compulsory for some	Compulsory for some
	On prevention of corruption	Compulsory for some	Compulsory for all
	On conflicts of interest	Compulsory for some	Compulsory for all
	Other	Compulsory for some	Compulsory for some

In-service training in the thematic areas listed above is organised within the framework of continuous judicial training provided by the National School of Judges of Ukraine. Participation in such training may be compulsory depending on judicial functions performed, specialisation, or career stage, rather than as a universal obligation applicable to all judges irrespective of their jurisdiction.
In particular, training on ethics forms part of training activities linked to the performance of administrative responsibilities within courts (for example, for court presidents and deputy presidents) and is also included in qualification-related and continuous training programmes. Training on child-friendly justice is compulsory for judges dealing with cases involving minors, notably within juvenile criminal proceedings and family-law cases involving children, where specialised training is required for the exercise of judicial functions.

Training on gender equality is integrated into continuous judicial training activities and concerns the application of equality and non-discrimination standards in judicial work. It does not derive from a single legislative act introducing a universal obligation applicable to all judges as from a specific date, but has been strengthened in recent years in the context of alignment with European standards.

The category “other in-service training (compulsory for some)” refers to specialised thematic training required for judges exercising jurisdiction in specific areas, such as judges of the High Anti-Corruption Court, as well as judges dealing with conflict-related cases, internally displaced persons, or the application of international humanitarian and human-rights standards, and training linked to legislative developments relevant to particular categories of judges.

According to part two of Article 19 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution” (hereinafter - the Law), a prosecutor is obliged to improve his or her professional level and to upgrade qualifications for this purpose. The prosecutor periodically undergoes training at the Training Centre of Prosecutors of Ukraine (TCPU), which should include studying the rules of prosecutorial ethics.
Article 80 of the Law stipulates that the Training Centre of Prosecutors of Ukraine shall provide advanced training for prosecutors. Continuing professional development is an integral part of the duties of each prosecutor and is carried out taking into account individual needs for professional development, as defined by the Regulation on the system of advanced training of prosecutors (hereinafter - the Regulation), approved by the order of the Prosecutor General dated 15.06.2021 No. 200.
Clause 5 of Section I of the Regulation stipulates that training at the Training Centre of Prosecutors of Ukraine is the main form of professional development. Section V of the Regulations regulates training (education) at the Training Centre.
In particular, training of prosecutors in the Training Centre of Prosecutors of Ukraine is provided in the form of training courses/trainings and consists in improving (obtaining new) professional knowledge and skills, developing personal competence of the prosecutor, studying the rules of prosecutorial ethics and requirements of anti-corruption legislation. Depending on the prosecutors' need for advanced training or acquisition of new knowledge and skills, the prosecutor independently chooses a training course from the Training Catalog for Prosecutors, which is developed by the TCPU taking into account the practical needs of prosecutorial activity based on analytical studies of the TCPU and proposals of the Office of the Prosecutor General, regional and district prosecutor's offices. Catalogue of training programs (trainings) for prosecutors and calendar plans of training courses/trainings are posted on the official website of the TCPU, the online professional development platform, and are immediately sent to the personnel unit of the Office of the Prosecutor General, regional prosecutor's offices, the content of which is also communicated to prosecutors.
In view of the above, prosecutors are not limited to professional development only on professional ethics or compliance with anti-corruption legislation. In addition, according to Articles 29 and 33 of the Law, the procedure for selecting candidates for the position of a district prosecutor includes special training, consisting of initial training (2 months, conducted by the Training Centre of Prosecutors of Ukraine) and internship (6 months, conducted at the relevant district prosecutor's office).In-service training of public prosecutors in the areas listed above is organised within the framework of continuous professional training provided by the Training Centre of Prosecutors of Ukraine. Participation in certain training activities may be compulsory depending on the functions performed by prosecutors, their area of specialisation and managerial responsibilities.
In particular, in-service training for specialised prosecutorial functions is compulsory for prosecutors performing duties in specialised areas of prosecutorial activity, including prosecutors dealing with organised crime, corruption-related offences, war-related crimes and international humanitarian law, as well as prosecutors exercising procedural supervision in complex categories of criminal proceedings. Such training is required in connection with the performance of specialised prosecutorial functions and the application of relevant legislative provisions and international standards in these areas.
Training on gender equality forms part of continuous professional training provided to prosecutors and concerns the application of equality and non-discrimination standards in prosecutorial activity. It does not derive from a single legislative act introducing a universal obligation applicable to all prosecutors as from a specific date, but is integrated into the broader system of professional training.
In accordance with the Order of the Prosecutor General of 04.11.2020 No. 509 “On the peculiarities of performing the functions of the prosecutor's office on protecting the interests of children and combating violence”, the prosecutor's functions on protecting the interests of children and combating violence are performed in the Office of the Prosecutor General and regional prosecutor's offices by the units for protecting the interests of children and combating violence; in local (district) prosecutor's offices, they are entrusted to prosecutors specially authorized by the head to perform these prosecutorial functions (juvenile prosecutors). Juvenile prosecutors are a category of prosecutors who have received special training on domestic and sexual violence.
The Training Centre of Prosecutors of Ukraine also periodically conducts trainings on domestic and sexual violence for other categories of prosecutors, including as part of training courses on procedural guidance and public prosecution. The category “other in-service training (compulsory for some)” refers to specialised thematic training required depending on the position held or functions performed by prosecutors, including prosecutors holding managerial positions in prosecution offices, prosecutors responsible for coordination activities between law-enforcement bodies, and prosecutors involved in representing the interests of the State before courts, as well as training related to legislative developments relevant to particular categories of prosecutors.

In Ukraine, sanctions are foreseen if judges and prosecutors do not attend the compulsory training sessions. A judge may be brought to disciplinary responsibility in disciplinary proceedings on the following grounds (para 14 part 1 art. 106 On Judiciary and status of Judges): "1. A judge may be brought to disciplinary liability in disciplinary proceedings on the following grounds: 14) failure to complete a training course at the National School of Judges of Ukraine in accordance with the referral determined by the body conducting disciplinary proceedings against judges, or failure to undergo further qualification assessment to confirm the judge's ability to administer justice in the relevant court, or failure to confirm the judge's ability to administer justice in the relevant court based on the results of this qualification assessment;". The participation of prosecutors in professional development activities, including advanced training, is one of the components of the performance evaluation system for prosecutors in accordance with the Regulation on the Performance Evaluation System for Prosecutors, approved by Order of the Prosecutor General No. 407 of 29.12.2021. In addition, violation of the requirements of the law and bylaws that provide for the prosecutor's obligation to improve his or her qualifications may be grounds for bringing the prosecutor to disciplinary responsibility.

• Minimum number of compulsory trainings

	Initial compulsory training		In-service compulsory trainings	
	Minimum number of trainings	Minimum number of days	Minimum number of trainings	Minimum number of days
Judges	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prosecutors	NA	60	2	NA

The initial training of a trainee prosecutor of the district prosecutor's office is conducted by the Training Centre of Prosecutors of Ukraine (TCPU) in accordance with Articles 33, 33-1 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution” (hereinafter - the Law) in order to provide the trainee prosecutor with the necessary theoretical knowledge to work independently as a prosecutor of the district prosecutor's office and lasts up to two months (60 days).
The initial training is conducted by the TCPU in accordance with the curriculum and the initial training program. The curriculum consists of modules, which provide for training topics and the number of hours to complete each module. The initial training program defines the forms of training, the duration of training, its structure, the criteria for successful completion of each module and the forms of final control of each module.
The prosecutor's qualification advancement in the TCPU is carried out periodically: within 48 months, based on the results of participation in training courses/training, the prosecutor must gain 60 credits
Initial and continuous training of judges is organised by the National School of Judges of Ukraine in accordance with the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”. Initial training is compulsory for candidates for judicial office prior to appointment. After appointment, judges participate in continuous judicial training organised within the framework of professional development and qualification-related procedures. Participation in certain thematic training activities (for example, training related to specialised jurisdictions, administrative functions in courts, or legislative developments relevant to particular categories of judges) may be compulsory depending on judicial functions performed and career stage.

• Quality of judicial training

Ukraine identifies (collects information about) future in-service training needs via:

Target audience itself	✓	Relevant judicial institutions	✗
Previous participants in trainings	✓	Ministry of Justice	✗
Trainers	✓	Other	✗
Courts/prosecutor's offices	✓		

Future in-service training needs are assessed annually.
In Ukraine, in-service trainings (seminars, workshops, round tables) are evaluated 3-6 months after the training is delivered.

The result of the training evaluation process is used:

To prepare a training evaluation report with recommendations	✓	To suppress a training course	✗
To improve the training course which, according to the report, needed improvements	✓	To introduce a new course	✓
To replace the trainers that failed to meet expected learning outcomes/were negatively evaluated	✓	Other	✗

Alternative Dispute Resolution in Ukraine in 2025 (Indicator 9)

Legal aid for court-related mediation or related mediation provided free of charge	✓
Mandatory informative sessions with a mediator	✗
Mandatory mediation with a mediator	✗

Mediators

NA

per 100 000 inhabitants

EaP Average: 15,9

Total number of court-related mediations

Number of cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation	NA
Number of finished court-related mediations	NA
Number of cases in which there is a settlement agreement	NA

In Ukraine, legal aid for court-related mediation or related mediation provided free of charge could be granted. The judicial system does not provide for mandatory mediation. Also, there are no mandatory informative sessions with a mediator. Data was not available for 2025 on the number of registered mediators and the number of court-related mediation cases at the national level to enable an analysis thereon. Partial data for 2025 is available for mediators included in the Register of Mediators engaged by free legal aid centres, as follows: total 219 (of which 35 males and 184 females).

• Court-related mediation procedures

Court related mediation is the mediation which includes the intervention of a judge, a public prosecutor or other court staff who facilitates, directs, advises on or conducts the mediation process. For example, in civil disputes or divorce cases, judges may refer parties to a mediator if they believe that more satisfactory results can be achieved for both parties. In criminal law cases, a public prosecutor (or a judge) can refer a case to a mediator or propose that he/she mediates a case between an offender and a victim (for example to establish a compensation agreement). Such mediation may be mandatory either as a pre-requisite to proceedings or as a requirement of the court in the course of the proceedings.

Pursuant to point 4 of part one of Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine “On Mediation,” **mediation is an out-of-court, voluntary, confidential and structured procedure in which the parties, with the assistance of a mediator or mediators**, seek to prevent the occurrence of or to resolve a conflict or dispute through negotiation. Pursuant to Articles 3 - 5 of the Law of Ukraine “On Mediation”, this Law applies to social relations related to mediation in order to prevent conflicts (disputes) in the future or to resolve any conflicts (disputes), including civil, family, labour, economic, administrative, as well as in cases of administrative offenses and in criminal proceedings with the aim of reconciling the victim with the suspect (accused). The legislation may provide for specifics of mediation in certain categories of conflicts (disputes). Mediation may be conducted before applying to a court, arbitration court, international commercial arbitration or during a pre-trial investigation, court, arbitration, arbitration proceedings, or during the execution of a court decision, arbitration court or international commercial arbitration. Mediation does not affect the statute of limitation. Mediation shall not be conducted in conflicts (disputes) that affect or may affect the rights and legitimate interests of third parties who are not parties to this mediation. Mediation shall be conducted by mutual consent of the parties to the mediation, taking into account the principles of voluntariness, confidentiality, neutrality, independence and impartiality of the mediator, self-determination and equality of rights of the parties to the mediation. The principles of mediation apply to the stage of preparation for mediation. Participation in mediation is a voluntary expression of the will of the mediation participants. No one can be forced to resolve a conflict (dispute) in mediation. The parties to the mediation and the mediator may withdraw from the mediation at any time. Participation of a party in mediation shall not be deemed an admission of guilt, claims or waiver of claims by such party.

Furthermore, pursuant to point 14 of part one of Article 17 of the Law of Ukraine “On Free Legal Aid,” paragraph one of part one of Article 3 of the Law of Ukraine “On Mediation,” part two of Article 9 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Prosecutor’s Office,” point 10 of the Regulation on the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine approved by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 228 of 2 July 2014, and point 9 of the Regulation on the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine approved by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 878 of 28 October 2015, and with a view to ensuring the application of appropriate legal procedures in criminal proceedings involving minors, a pilot project entitled “Restorative Justice Programme for Minors Suspected or Accused of Committing a Criminal Offence” has been introduced and is being implemented within the Free Legal Aid System. In accordance with point 3 of the Procedure for the Implementation of the Pilot Project “Restorative Justice Programme for Minors Suspected or Accused of Committing a Criminal Offence,” approved by Order of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine and the Prosecutor General’s Office of Ukraine No. 2176/5/501/176 of 22 July 2024, mediation is applied as one of the forms of restorative justice, within which issues relating to compensation for harm caused to the victim, the reintegration of both the victim and the minor, and measures aimed at the resocialisation of the minor are addressed.

• Other ADR methods

Mediation other than court-related mediation	Arbitration	Conciliation (if different from mediation)	Other ADR
✓	✓	✗	✓

Other refers to e.g. settlement agreement, international commercial arbitration, non-mediation, settlement of the dispute with the participation of judges. Negotiation (informal dispute resolution); Amicable settlement agreements within court proceedings; Restorative justice programmes (including for juveniles).

• Mediators and court-related mediations

Requirements and procedure to become an accredited or registered mediator:

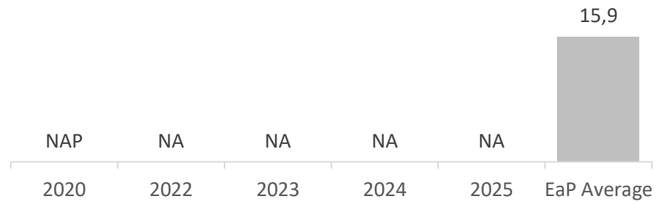
Pursuant to Article 9 of the Law of Ukraine “On Mediation,” a **mediator may be any natural person who** has completed basic mediator training in Ukraine or abroad. A person with a criminal record, a person whose civil legal capacity is restricted, or a legally incapacitated person may not act as a mediator.
According to Article 10 of the said Law, **basic mediator training** is provided under a programme of no less than 90 hours, including at least 45 hours of practical training. The basic training programme comprises both theoretical instruction and the development of practical skills. Mediator training is delivered by authorised education providers. In addition to basic training, mediators may undergo specialised training in accordance with programmes developed by education providers. Upon completion of basic and/or specialised training and confirmation of the acquired competencies, an appropriate certificate is issued.
Within the framework of the p**ilot project “Restorative Justice Programme for Minors Suspected or Accused of Committing a Criminal Offence,”** mediation services are provided by mediators included in the Register of Mediators engaged by free legal aid centres (hereinafter – the Register). Inclusion of mediators in the Register is carried out through a competitive selection procedure.
The mediator specialisation “mediation in restorative justice involving minors”, in accordance with the Procedure for Confirming Mediator Specialisation for the Provision of Mediation Services Ensured by Free Legal Aid Centres, approved by Order of the Coordination Centre for Legal Aid Provision No. 95 of 15 August 2024, is confirmed by one of the following:
a certificate confirming completion of specialised mediator training in accordance with the Law of Ukraine “On Mediation,” issued by an authorised education provider, under a training programme on mediation in categories of disputes (conflicts) for which mediation is ensured by free legal aid centres; or
the results of an assessment of the mediator’s competencies for providing mediation services in categories of disputes (conflicts) for which mediation is ensured by free legal aid centres, conducted by the Coordination Centre for Legal Aid Provision.
In addition, confirmation of mediator specialisation may be based on the results of a competency assessment through testing, which includes:
theoretical questions assessing knowledge of Ukrainian legislation, internal organisational and administrative acts of the Coordination Centre for Legal Aid Provision governing the procedure and conditions for the provision of mediation services ensured by free legal aid centres, as well as international instruments and recommendations in the fields of child justice and mediation;
completion of three written practical assignments involving the analysis of situational cases, in accordance with the conditions specified for each task, aimed at assessing the mediator’s competencies in providing mediation services within the relevant categories of disputes (conflicts) and in line with the specialisation being confirmed.

Since the **Law No. 1875-IX does not provide for a single register of mediators and does not require that a mediator to be included in any register of mediators** in order to conduct mediation, there are mediators who are not represented in any register, and there are mediators who are simultaneously included in several registers. Partial data for 2025 is available for mediators included in the Register of Mediators engaged by free legal aid centres, as follows: total 219 (of which 35 males and 184 females).

Accredited/registered mediators for court-related mediation			% Variation between 2020 and 2025
Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants	
NA	NA	15,9	NA

For reference only: the 2024 EU median is 19,2 mediators per 100 000 inhabitants.

Accredited/registered mediators for court-related mediation per 100 000 inhabitants between 2020 and 2025

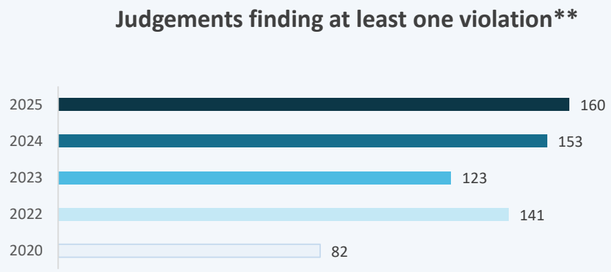


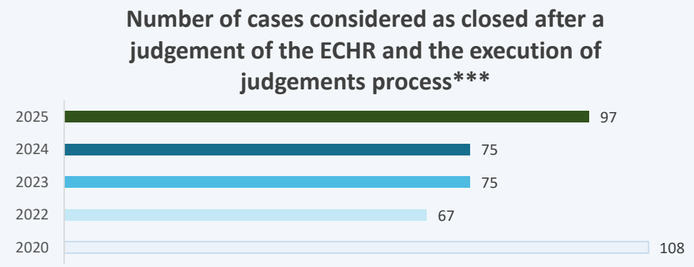
	Number of court-related mediations			Providers of court-related mediation services			
	Number of cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation	Number of finished court-related mediations	Number of cases in which there is a settlement agreement	Private mediator	Public authority (other than the court)	Judge	Public prosecutor
Total (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5+ 6)	NA	NA	NA				
1. Civil and commercial cases	NA	NA	NA	✓	✗	✗	✗
2. Family cases	NA	NA	NA	✓	✗	✗	✗
3. Administrative cases	NA	NA	NA	✓	✗	✗	✗
4. Labour cases incl. employment dismissals	NA	NA	NA	✓	✗	✗	✗
5. Criminal cases	190	137	137	✓	✗	✗	✗
6. Consumer cases	NA	NA	NA	✓	✗	✗	✗
7. Other cases	NA	NA	NA				

Court related mediations are provided by private mediators. For 2025, partial data was provided by authorities. Thus, the table provides data on the use of mediation only within the framework of the pilot project “Restorative Justice Programme Involving Juveniles Suspected or Accused of Committing a Criminal Offence” at the stages of pre-trial investigation, court proceedings and following the delivery of a court decision. From 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025, free legal aid centres issued 267 assignments to mediators in connection with 216 cases in which consents to participate in the Programme were received from victims and juveniles. The difference between the number of cases and the number of assignments is attributable to instances of co-mediation, a dispute resolution method in which two or more mediators conduct the mediation jointly.
In 190 cases, the parties agreed to proceed with mediation. The difference between the number of cases in which the parties agreed to proceed with mediation and the number of consents received is explained by the fact that mediators provide services during a preparatory phase prior to the formal commencement of mediation. At this preparatory stage, the parties may decide to withdraw from further participation in the Programme and from mediation. A total of 137 agreements were concluded as a result of mediation within this programme.

European Convention on Human Rights in Ukraine in 2025 (Indicator 10)

European Convention on Human Rights – Article 6 – Right to a fair trial (extract):
In the determination of his civil rights and obligations or of any criminal charge against him, everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law. Judgment shall be pronounced publicly but the press and public may be excluded from all or part of the trial in the interests of morals, public order or national security in a democratic society, where the interests of juveniles or the protection of the private life of the parties so require, or to the extent strictly necessary in the opinion of the court in special circumstances where publicity would prejudice the interests of justice.





• ECHR

Follow-up at national level to the established violations by the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR)

Raising awareness	
ECHR case law is part of judge's and public prosecutors' training	✓
Publication of the ECHR case law on official judicial internet pages	✗
Annual report before the Parliament on ECHR case law	✗
Integration of the ECHR case law in the annual courts' report	✗
Other	✓

Information / dissemination of the ECHR decisions within the judicial system	
Within the Ministry of Justice	✗
Within other public institutions	✗
Within courts	✓
Within higher instance courts only	✗
Within public prosecution services	✓
Other	✓

The right to claim damages before national courts (besides the just satisfaction due by the State)	
The right to claim damages before national courts (besides the just satisfaction due by the State)	✗
The right to have the case reopened before national courts	✓
Request for annulment of the national court's judgment	✓
Other	✓

Pursuant to part two of Article 13 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Execution of Judgments and the Application of the Case Law of the European Court of Human Rights” of 23 February 2006 No. 3477-IV, **professional training** on the study of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (hereinafter — the ECHR) and the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (hereinafter — the ECtHR) is carried out as a general measure in respect of prosecutors, lawyers, law enforcement officers, immigration service staff, other categories of professionals whose activities are related to the application of law, as well as persons involved in the detention of individuals in conditions of deprivation of liberty. The National School of Judges of Ukraine (hereinafter — the NSJU) conducts systematic and structured training of judges on the study of the Convention and the case law of the ECtHR. Such training constitutes a component of the initial training of judges without prior judicial experience, mandatory training aimed at maintaining judicial qualifications, advanced training activities selected by judges independently from the Catalogue of Training Activities for Judges, as well as the training of court assistants. The Convention and the case law of the Court form part of the programmes of qualification examinations for candidates for judicial office and for judges.
In cooperation with international technical assistance projects, the NSJU has developed training courses for judges on the application of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the case law of the European Court of Human Rights in the administration of justice and regularly updates their content. New ECtHR judgments are continuously transmitted to the NSJU by the Government Agent before the European Court of Human Rights and are taken into account when developing training programmes for judges and court assistants.

In addition, the NSJU website, in the “Activities” section, under the subsection “Research and Methodological Activities” and the sub-section “NSJU Manuals”, hosts **collections of materials for training participants**, including “Application of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the Case Law of the European Court of Human Rights in the Administration of Justice”, “Application of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the Case Law of the European Court of Human Rights in Administrative Justice”, as well as other informational compilations and links to the ECtHR knowledge-sharing platform.
With a view to preventing violations of the rights of participants during the consideration of criminal proceedings by national courts of Ukraine, the judgments and case-law of the European Court of Human Rights (hereinafter — the ECtHR) are brought to the attention of prosecutors for information and use in their work. The Office of the Prosecutor General undertakes training and methodological activities aimed at enhancing the professional level of prosecutors, including with regard to taking into account and applying the case-law of the ECtHR in their practical activities.

During hearings before the cassation court, **prosecutors** present legal positions concerning the lawfulness and reasonableness of judicial decisions, taking into account the case-law of the ECtHR. Following the consideration of criminal proceedings by the cassation court, information letters setting out the legal conclusions of the Supreme Court and the judgments and case-law of the ECtHR are sent to the heads of regional prosecutor’s offices for use in their practical activities. In addition, the Department for the Support of Public Prosecution in Court of the Office of the Prosecutor General ensures participation in the consideration by the Grand Chamber of the Supreme Court of applications for the review of criminal proceedings on the grounds of exceptional circumstances, where an international judicial institution whose jurisdiction is recognised by Ukraine, including the ECtHR, has found that Ukraine breached its international obligations in the adjudication of the case.

Dissemination of ECtHR case law within courts is ensured primarily through systematic training activities organised by the National School of Judges of Ukraine and through methodological materials provided to judges and court assistants.

Number of applications to the ECHR, number of judgments, and number of cases considered as closed after a judgement of the ECHR

		2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
Applications allocated to a judicial formation of the Court**		4 271	1 914	2 531	2 832	2 299
Judgements finding at least one violation**		82	141	123	153	160
Judgements finding at least one violation of the Article 6 of the ECHR	**Right to a fair trial (1)**	10	21	12	13	34
	Length of proceedings	16	45	38	51	58
	Non-enforcement	2	0	0	2	0

** Source: ECHR

(1) Figures in this line may include conditional violations.

	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of cases considered as closed after a judgement of the ECHR and the execution of judgements process* **	108	67	75	75	97

*** Source: Department for the Execution of Judgments of the ECHR

In 2025, the applications allocated to a judicial formation** for Ukraine were 2299 (-533 less than the previous year). The judgements by the ECHR finding at least one violation for Ukraine were 160; whereas they were 153 in 2024.The number of cases considered as closed after a judgement of the ECHR and the execution of judgements process was 97 in 2025; whereas they were 75 in 2024.

Appointment, recruitment and promotion of judges and prosecutors in Ukraine in 2025 (Indicators 12 and 13)

Judges

Description of the specific procedure of recruitment

The procedure for recruitment, selection and appointment of judges in Ukraine is in the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”, in particular Section IV (Articles 69–81).

Candidates for judicial office must meet statutory eligibility requirements, including Ukrainian citizenship, higher legal education, at least five years of professional experience in the field of law, command of the state language and compliance with the criteria of competence and integrity.

The selection procedure for candidates for judicial office is conducted by the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine and includes several stages: announcement of the selection procedure, submission of applications and supporting documents, admission to the procedure following verification of eligibility requirements, sitting the qualification examination (anonymous testing and practical assignment), special background check and approval of the ranking of successful candidates. Candidates who successfully complete the procedure are included in the reserve for vacant judicial positions.

Appointment to a specific vacant judicial position takes place through a competition procedure organised by the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine among candidates included in the reserve (for local courts) or on the basis of qualification evaluation results (for higher courts). Following the competition and interview with the selected candidate, the Commission adopts a decision recommending the candidate for appointment.

The recommendation is then examined by the High Council of Justice, which decides whether to submit a motion to the President of Ukraine for appointment. The final appointment is made by presidential decree. Judicial powers are acquired after enrolment in the staff of the relevant court, taking the judicial oath and, where required, completion of initial training.

According to Article 69 of the Law of Ukraine ‘On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges’, a citizen of Ukraine, not younger than thirty and not older than sixty-five years, who has a higher legal education and at least five years of professional experience in the field of law, is competent, has integrity and speaks the state language in accordance with the level determined by the National Commission on State Language Standards, may be appointed as a judge. Furthermore, the Law establishes criteria for excluding applications e.g. from a citizen who: 1) has been recognised by a court as having limited legal capacity or incapacitated; 2) has chronic mental or other diseases that prevent him/her from performing the functions of administration of justice 3) has an unspent or outstanding criminal record; along with other prohibitions by law in relation to the application to the position of a judge.

Eligibility

WJA	Pre-conditions:	WJA **
	Basic law studies	
✓	Advanced law studies (masters or PhD)	✓
	Judicial exam/bar exam	
	Average grades in education	
✓	Years of work experience	
✓	Relevance of previous work experience	
✓	Citizenship	✓
✓	Age	
✓	Clean criminal record	✓
	Foreign language knowledge	
✓	Entry test / exam	✓
✓	Other	✓

** WJA = Without Judicial Academy

Prosecutors

Description of the specific procedure of recruitment

The entry procedure for the position of prosecutor in Ukraine is regulated by the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”, in particular Section V (Articles 27–36). As a general rule, entry into the prosecution service takes place through recruitment to the position of prosecutor of a district prosecutor’s office. A candidate for such position must be a citizen of Ukraine, have higher legal education, command of the state language and meet the statutory integrity and health requirements. The law also provides separate eligibility requirements for positions in regional prosecutor’s offices and in the Office of the Prosecutor General; however, appointment to those offices is not part of the initial entry procedure and is generally carried out through transfer and competition among serving prosecutors. The recruitment and appointment procedure for a district prosecutor includes several stages: announcement of the selection procedure, submission of applications and supporting documents, verification of eligibility requirements, sitting the qualification examination (anonymous testing and practical assignment), special background check in accordance with anti-corruption legislation, determination of the ranking of successful candidates and their inclusion in the reserve for vacant positions of prosecutors of district prosecutor’s offices. Appointment to a specific vacant position takes place through a competition among candidates included in the reserve. Following the competition, the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors submits to the head of the relevant regional prosecutor's office a motion for the appointment of the selected candidate as a trainee prosecutor of the respective district prosecutor’s office. After appointment, the trainee prosecutor takes the oath of prosecutor and undergoes special training, which consists of initial training provided by the Training Centre of Prosecutors of Ukraine and an internship in the respective district prosecutor’s office. Upon successful completion of the special training, the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors submits a motion for final appointment, and the head of the regional prosecutor’s office issues an order appointing the trainee prosecutor to the position of prosecutor of the district prosecutor’s office. A person appointed to the position of prosecutor acquires prosecutorial powers after taking the oath of prosecutor. Appointment to positions in the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor’s Office is subject to a separate statutory procedure based on an open competition conducted by a dedicated competition commission. According to Article 27 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”, a citizen of Ukraine who has a higher legal education, command of the state language at the level determined by the National Commission on State Language Standards, and has completed basic military training or military service (except for persons declared unfit for military service for health reasons) may participate in the selection procedure for the position of prosecutor of a district prosecutor’s office.

In accordance with Article 28 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”, any person meeting the statutory requirements for candidates for the position of prosecutor has the right to apply to the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors for participation in the selection procedure.

Authority competent during the entry selection (both via or without Judicial Academy)

Other body

On 09.12.2023, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted Law of Ukraine No. 3511-IX “On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine ‘On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges’ and Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Improving the Procedures for Judicial Career”, which entered into force on 30.12.2023. The Law provides, inter alia, for the reduction of the stages of selection and competition procedures, changes in the formation procedure, establishment of peculiarities of completion of selection and competition procedures not completed by the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine, etc. The Law also provides for the approval by the High Council of Justice of the Uniform Indicators for Assessing the Integrity and Professional Ethics of a Judge (Candidate for the Position of Judge), the possibility for the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine to conduct an examination of the personal moral and psychological qualities of candidates for the position of judge, and defines the components of the qualification examination - anonymous testing and a practical task
At the stage of entry into the judicial selection procedure, compliance with the statutory eligibility requirements for candidates for judicial office is verified by the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine. On the basis of the documents submitted by applicants, the Commission determines whether candidates meet the requirements established by the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges” and decides on their admission to participation in the selection procedure.

In Ukraine, non pre-selected judge candidates have the right to challenge the decisions before the Supreme Court in accordance with administrative procedural legislation.

Authority competent during the entry selection (both via or without Judicial Academy)

Other body

The Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors (QDCP) is competent during the entry selection procedure.

According to clause 11.1 of Section XI of the Regulation on the Procedure for Consideration of Issues and Preparation of Materials for the Selection of Candidates for a Vacant (Temporarily Vacant) Position of a District Prosecutor, clause 6. 3 of Section VI of the Regulation on the Procedure for Passing the Qualification Exam, the Minimum Passing Score for Admission to the Next Stage of the Qualification Exam and the Evaluation Methodology (approved by the HQCP decisions No. 11зп-21 and No. 12зп-21 as amended on October 26, 2021), the HQCP's decisions on the selection process, including the qualification exam and its results, may be appealed to the court or to the HQCP.

In Ukraine, non pre-selected prosecutor candidates have the right to appeal against this decision at the HQCP and the Court.

Decisions made during the entry selection procedure for the position of prosecutor may be appealed within the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors (QDCP) in accordance with the Regulation on the Procedure for Selection of Candidates for the Position of District Prosecutor. In addition, such decisions may be challenged before administrative courts in accordance with the Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine. Thus, candidates may first request reconsideration of decisions by the QDCP and may subsequently seek judicial review before an administrative court.

Judges

Paragraph 20 of Section XII “Final and Transitional Provisions” of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judicial System and Status of Judges” (the “Law”) provides that the suitability for the position of a judge appointed for a five-year term or elected as a judge for an unlimited term before the entry into force of the Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine (regarding Justice)” is assessed by the panels of the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine in accordance with the procedure established by this Law. According to part one of Article 83 of the Law, the qualification assessment is conducted by the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine to determine the ability of a judge (candidate for the position of a judge) to administer justice in the relevant court according to the criteria established by law. According to part two of Article 83 of the Law, the criteria for qualification assessment are: 1) competence (professional (level of knowledge in the field of law, level of practical skills and abilities in law enforcement, efficiency of administration of justice, activities to improve professional level), personal (cognitive, emotional, motivational and volitional qualities of a person, personality qualities), social (communication skills, organizational skills, managerial qualities and moral traits of a person), etc;) 2) professional ethics 3) integrity.

Selection

WJA	Criteria	WJA
	Results/score from Judicial Academy training Additional testing for non-Academy graduates	✓
	Relevance of previous work experience	
	Duration of previous work experience	
	Interview evaluation	
	Performance appraisal (from previous employer)	
✓	Other	✓
	Automatic selection of each successful candidate from the Judicial Academy / Every pre-selected experienced candidate outside the Judicial Academy	

Authority competent during the entry selection (both via or without Judicial Academy)

Other body

Prosecutors

Other criteria at the selection stage include the results of the qualifying examination organised by the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors (QDCP), the candidate’s position in the ranking list, successful completion of special training at the Training Centre of Prosecutors of Ukraine, inclusion in the reserve of candidates for filling vacant prosecutor positions, and the results of the competition for a vacant position of prosecutor in accordance with the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”.

Authority competent during the entry selection (without judicial Academy)

Other body

According to paragraph 2 of part one of Article 93 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judicial System and Status of Judges”, the H**igh Qualification Commission of Judges** of Ukraine selects candidates for appointment to the position of a judge, including organizing a special inspection in accordance with the law and taking a qualification exam

Part ten of Article 131 of the Constitution of Ukraine stipulates that, in accordance with the law, bodies and institutions shall be established in the justice system to ensure the selection of judges and prosecutors, their professional training, evaluation, consideration of cases of their disciplinary liability, financial and organizational support of courts. According to parts one and two of Article 73 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”, the body conducting disciplinary proceedings is the **Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors**, which is a collegial body that, in accordance with the powers provided for by this Law, determines the level of professional training of persons who have expressed their intention to hold the position of a prosecutor and decides on the disciplinary liability of prosecutors, transfer and dismissal of prosecutors. The Commission is a legal entity, has a seal with the image of the State Emblem of Ukraine and its name, an independent balance sheet and accounts with the State Treasury of Ukraine. It is worth noting that the relevant body conducting disciplinary proceedings was renamed the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors after the Law No. 2203-IX of April 14, 2022, came into force on March 15, 2023. In accordance with part three of the same article, the Commission's working procedure is determined by the regulation adopted by the All-Ukrainian Conference of Prosecutors on April 27, 2017 (as amended). Part one of Article 74 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution” stipulates that the Commission consists of eleven members who are citizens of Ukraine, have a higher legal education and at least ten years of experience in the field of law, of whom: 1) five prosecutors are appointed by the All-Ukrainian Conference of Prosecutors; 2) two persons (scholars) are appointed by the congress of representatives of law schools and research institutions; 3) one person (lawyer) is appointed by the Congress of Advocates of Ukraine; 4) three persons are appointed by the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights in agreement with the committee of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine responsible for the organization and operation of the prosecution authorities.

According to part one of Article 76 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”, the powers of a member of the Commission are terminated in the event of: 1) expiration of the term for which he/she was appointed; 2) submission of a voluntary resignation; 3) committing actions incompatible with the position of a member of the Commission; 4) holding a position provided for in part two of Article 74 of this Law; 5) inability to fulfil their powers for health reasons; 6) entry into force of a guilty verdict against him/her; 7) termination of Ukrainian citizenship or acquisition of citizenship of another state; 8) being declared missing or declared dead 9) death.

According to part one of Article 77 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”, the Commission: 1) keeps records of the number of prosecutors' positions, including vacant and temporarily vacant ones; 2) select candidates for the position of a prosecutor in accordance with the procedure established by this Law; 3) participate in the transfer of prosecutors; 4) consider disciplinary complaints about the commission of a disciplinary offense by a prosecutor and conduct disciplinary proceedings; 5) based on the results of the disciplinary proceedings and if there are grounds provided for by this Law, make a decision on imposing a disciplinary sanction on a prosecutor of the Prosecutor General's Office, regional and district prosecutor's offices or a decision on the impossibility of further holding the position of a prosecutor; 6) exercise other powers provided for by law.

Appointment

Judges

Authority competent for the final appointment

Executive power

Only confirms all the selected (proposed) candidates

According to part one of Article 128 of the Constitution of Ukraine, the appointment of a judge is carried out by the **President of Ukraine** upon the proposal of the High Council of Justice in accordance with the procedure established by law. According to Article 80 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”, appointment to judicial office is made by the President of Ukraine on the basis of and within the terms of a submission made by the High Council of Justice, without verification of compliance with the requirements established by law for candidates for judicial office or of the procedure for selection or qualification assessment of candidates.
Any communications concerning a candidate for judicial office do not preclude appointment. The facts set out in such communications may give grounds for the President of Ukraine to request verification of those facts by the competent authorities in accordance with the procedure established by law.
The President of Ukraine issues the decree on appointment of a judge not later than thirty days from the date of receipt of the relevant submission of the High Council of Justice.

In Ukraine, non-selected judge candidates has the right to appeal.

The Court is competent to decide on the appeal

In accordance with Articles 7-8 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and Status of Judges”, everyone is guaranteed protection of their rights, freedoms and interests within a reasonable time by an independent, impartial and fair court established by law. Access to justice for everyone is ensured in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and in accordance with the procedure established by the laws of Ukraine No one may be deprived of the right to have his or her case heard by a court under the jurisdiction of which it is referred by the procedural law.

Prosecutors

Authority competent for the final appointment

Other body

Only confirms all the selected (proposed) candidates and Other

Pursuant to Article 35 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”, a prosecutor-in-training of a district prosecutor’s office is appointed to the position of prosecutor of a district prosecutor’s office by an order of the head of the relevant regional prosecutor’s office not later than three working days from the date of receipt of the submission of the **Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors** (QDCP). Appointment of prosecutors is carried out by the head of the respective prosecutor’s office in accordance with the procedure established by the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”.

In Ukraine, non-selected prosecutor candidates has the right to appeal

The Court is competent to decide on the appeal

Pursuant to Article 33(5) of the Law of Ukraine “ On Prosecution ”, a person in respect of whom a decision is made to terminate special training or to fail to complete it shall be dismissed from his/her position. Such decisions may be appealed to the court in accordance with the procedure established by law

In accordance with part six of Article 83 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”, the High Council of Justice is entrusted with approving the Unified Indicators for Assessing the Integrity and Professional Ethics of a Judge (Candidate for the Position of Judge) after consultation with the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine, the Council of Judges of Ukraine and the Public Integrity Council. These Unified Indicators have not been approved to date.
Integrity assessment of candidates for judicial office is carried out by the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine within the qualification assessment procedure on the basis of criteria established by the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”. The assessment takes into account, in particular, declarations of integrity and family ties, information obtained from authorised state bodies, and conclusions of the Public Integrity Council where available.
The Public Integrity Council assists the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine in establishing compliance of candidates with the criteria of professional ethics and integrity by providing relevant conclusions, which are taken into account during the qualification assessment procedure in accordance with the Law.

Integrity checks through:

- Criminal records
- Disciplinary proceedings and sanctions
- Intelligence investigation
- Integrity assessment test
- Psychological assessment
- Other

Pursuant to Article 32 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”, the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors (QDCP) organises a special vetting of candidates for the position of prosecutor who have successfully passed the qualification examination in accordance with the legislation on corruption prevention. For this purpose, the QDCP requests information from authorised state bodies responsible for conducting background checks and verification of declarations, including in particular the National Agency on Corruption Prevention, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, the National Police of Ukraine, the Security Service of Ukraine and other competent public authorities within their respective mandates. Individuals, legal entities and public organisations may also submit information to the QDCP concerning the integrity of candidates within one month from the date of official publication of the list of candidates who successfully passed the qualification examination. If such information is received, the QDCP examines it at its meeting with the participation of the candidate concerned, who has the right to provide explanations and objections. Following consideration of the information received, the QDCP may decide to refuse to include the candidate in the reserve for filling vacant positions of district prosecutors. Such decisions may be appealed before administrative courts in accordance with the procedure established by law.
Integrity assessment of candidates is carried out within the framework of the qualification examination procedure and the special vetting process and includes verification of declarations, background checks conducted by authorised public authorities and examination of information submitted by third parties. Separate intelligence investigation procedures or integrity testing measures are not provided as independent stages within the statutory selection procedure for prosecutors.

In Ukraine, judges are appointed to office for an undetermined period, until the compulsory retirement at the age of 65. There is no probation period for them.
The institute of the appointment as a judge for the first time for the 5 year term was cancelled after the introduction of amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine in part of justice in 2016.

According to Article 126 of the Constitution of Ukraine judge shall hold office for an unlimited term. A judge shall be dismissed on the following grounds: 1) inability to exercise his/her powers for health reasons; 2) violation by him/her of incompatibility requirements; 3) committing a significant disciplinary misdemeanour, gross or systematic disregard of his/her duties, which is incompatible with the status of judge or has shown his/her incompatibility with the position held; 4) the submission by a judge of a statement of resignation or of voluntary dismissal from office; 5) failure to give consent to transferring to another court in case of liquidation or reorganisation of the court where the judge holds office; 6) failure to prove the legitimate origin of income.
The authority of the judge shall be terminated in the following cases: 1) attaining the age of sixty-five; 2) termination of the citizenship of Ukraine or acquisition of foreign citizenship; 3) the entry into legal force of a court decision that declares him or her missing or deceased, incapable or partially capable; 4) death of the judge; 5) the entry into legal force of a guilty verdict against him or her for a committed crime.

In Ukraine, prosecutors are appointed to office for an undetermined period, until the compulsory retirement at the age of 65. There is no probation period for them.
The Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution” does not provide for a probationary period for prosecutors.
The procedure for selecting a district prosecutor provides for the appointment of a trainee prosecutor and special training after successful completion of the qualification exam and special inspection (Articles 29-34 of the Law). Special training (Article 33 of the Law) consists of: - initial training: lasts for 2 months and is conducted by the Training Centre of Prosecutors of Ukraine; - internship: lasts for 6 months and is conducted at the relevant district prosecutor's office. A person in respect of whom the QDCP makes a reasoned decision on unsuccessful completion of special training is dismissed. Such a decision may be appealed to the court in accordance with the procedure established by law (Article 33 of the Law).
The prosecutor shall be dismissed from office in case of: 1) inability to perform his/her duties for health reasons; 2) violation of the requirements for incompatibility provided for in Article 18 of this Law; 3) entry into force of a court decision on bringing the prosecutor to administrative liability for an offense related to corruption; 3-1) entry into force of a court decision recognizing the prosecutor's assets or assets acquired on his/her behalf by other persons or in other cases provided for in Article 290 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine as unjustified and their recovery as state revenue; 4) impossibility of transfer to another position due to direct subordination to a close person; 5) entry into force of a court verdict of guilty against him/her; 6) termination of Ukrainian citizenship or acquisition of citizenship of another state; 7) submission of a resignation letter at his/her own request; 8) impossibility of further holding a temporarily vacant position; 9) liquidation or reorganization of the prosecutor's office where the prosecutor holds the position, or in case of reduction of the number of prosecutors in the prosecutor's office; In addition to the grounds provided for in paragraphs 1-9 of this part, the Deputy Prosecutor General is dismissed from office in case of violation of the requirements of the Law of Ukraine “On Prevention of Threats to National Security Related to Excessive Influence of Persons with Significant Economic and Political Weight in Public Life (Oligarchs)” in terms of submission, compliance with the deadlines for submission of the declaration of contacts (part 3 of Article 16, Article 51 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”). The prosecutor may be subject to disciplinary sanctions in the form of dismissal from the position in the prosecution bodies (clause 3, part 1, Article 49 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”).
If a prosecutor refuses to be appointed to a vacant position in the relevant prosecution body or to be transferred to another prosecution body, after dismissal from an administrative position, the prosecutor is dismissed from the position of a prosecutor within the specified period (Article 41(5) of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”).
The powers of a prosecutor are terminated upon reaching the age of sixty-five (Article 51(3) of the Law of Ukraine, “On Prosecution”). Prosecutors and investigators of the prosecution bodies are dismissed by the Prosecutor General, the head of the regional (oblast) prosecutor's office from the position of a prosecutor in case of unsuccessful certification (clause 19 of Section II of the Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Priority Measures for the Reform of the Prosecution Bodies”).

Judges

Authority competent for the promotion

Judicial Council and Other body

Promotion of judges in Ukraine is carried out primarily through the transfer of a judge to another court, including a court of a higher level or specialisation, on a competitive basis following an application by the judge. Vacant judicial positions are publicly announced by the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine (HQCJ). Judges wishing to be transferred submit applications to participate in the competition. The High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine conducts the selection procedure, including qualification assessment where required, evaluates candidates and forms recommendations based on the results of the competition. Information on announced vacancies, procedures and results of competitions is published on the official website of the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine.
Based on the recommendation of the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine, the High Council of Justice decides on the transfer of a judge from one court to another in accordance with Articles 82 and 93 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”.
Thus, promotion of judges is ensured through a competition-based transfer procedure initiated upon application by the judge and implemented with the participation of both the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine and the High Council of Justice.

Promotion

Procedure

- ✓ **Competitive test / Exam**
- **Previous individual evaluations**
- ✓ **Other procedure(s) (interview or other)**
- **No special procedure**

The promotion of a judge can be made only via competition procedure to vacant judicial positions in courts of higher instance. The core part of the competition procedure is the qualification evaluation. Qualification evaluation shall be conducted by the HQCJU in order to establish whether a judge (judicial candidate) is capable of administering justice in a relevant court according to criteria determined by law. The criteria for qualification evaluation shall be: 1) competence (professional, personal, social, etc.); 2) professional ethics; and 3) integrity.
1. Qualification evaluation consists of the following stages: 1) taking the examination; and 2) review of the judicial dossier and interview. A decision on the sequence of the stages of qualification evaluation is approved by the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine. The examination is the primary means to determine meeting by a judge (judicial candidate) the criterion of professional competence and shall be conducted by taking a written anonymous test and doing a practical task to identify the level of knowledge and practical skills in the application of law and ability to administer justice in a relevant court with relevant specialization.
The procedure of holding examination and methodology of determining results thereof shall be approved by the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine. Tests and practical tasks for the examination shall be developed having regard to the principles of instance hierarchy and specialization. The HQCJU shall ensure the transparency of the examination. The full procedure of competition to the appellate courts, High Court on Intellectual Property (and its Appellate Chamber), High Anti-Corruption Court (and its Appellate Chamber) and Supreme Court competitions is described above.

Prosecutors

Authority competent for the promotion

Judicial/Prosecutorial Council

Until 1 September 2021, temporary procedures for transfer of prosecutors to higher-level prosecutor’s offices and appointment to administrative positions were applied pursuant to paragraph 22 of Section II “Final and Transitional Provisions” of Law No. 113-IX. Since that date, the standard competition-based transfer and appointment procedures established by Articles 38 and 39 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Prosecutor’s Office” have been fully restored. The Procedure for conducting a competition for a vacant or temporarily vacant position of a prosecutor in the procedure of transfer to a higher-level prosecutor's office, approved by the decision of the relevant body conducting disciplinary proceedings dated 26.10.2021 No. 13зп-21 (as amended), sets out clear indicators for each of these criteria. For example, the candidate's compliance with the criterion of professional level and experience is assessed by the following indicators: application of legal knowledge (skills and abilities to apply this knowledge in practice, ability to formulate legal positions, etc.), interaction with other bodies, institutions and organizations, specific knowledge and skills in a particular area of activity (practical experience in positions with a similar area of work, positive results and achievements). When deciding whether to approve the appointment of a prosecutor to an administrative position, the Commission for Selection of the Management of Prosecutor's Offices also took into account their professional and moral qualities, managerial and organizational skills, work experience and the conclusions of the General Inspectorate of the Prosecutor General's Office on the integrity of prosecutors during interviews with candidates.

Promotion of prosecutors in Ukraine (including transfer to a higher-level prosecutor’s office) is carried out on a competitive basis following an application by the prosecutor in accordance with Articles 38 and 39 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Prosecutor’s Office”.
Competitions for transfer to higher-level prosecutor’s offices are organised by the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors (QDCP). Vacant positions are publicly announced and prosecutors submit applications for participation in the competition.
Selection procedures include verification of eligibility requirements, assessment of professional competence and integrity, and consideration of information received from competent public authorities as well as from individuals and legal entities in accordance with the legislation on corruption prevention.
Following completion of the competition procedure, the QDCP adopts decisions on inclusion of candidates in the reserve or on recommendation for appointment. Appointment to positions is then carried out by the competent head of the prosecutor’s office in accordance with Articles 9, 11, 35 and 39 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Prosecutor’s Office”.
Information on announced competitions and their results is published, which ensures transparency of promotion procedures.

Criteria

- Years of experience
- Subjective criteria (e.g. integrity, reputation)
- Other
- No criteria

In Ukraine, the decision on the promotion of judges could be appealed.

The Court is competent to decide on the appeal

The decision of the High Council of Justice may be appealed to the Supreme Court within thirty days from the date of its adoption. The President of the Supreme Court may not participate in the review by the Supreme Court of decisions of the High Council of Justice.

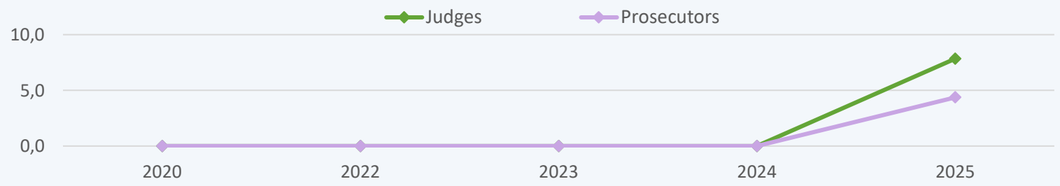
In Ukraine, the decision on the promotion of prosecutors could be appealed.

The Court/prosecution office is competent to decide on the appeal

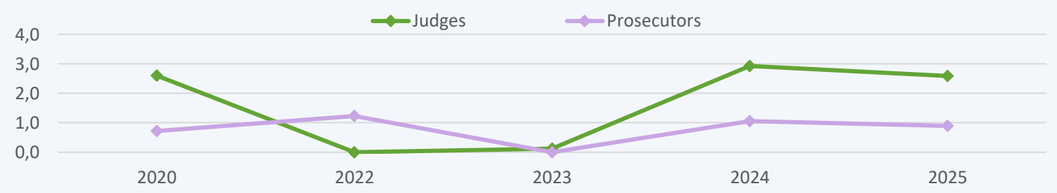
Decisions related to promotion of prosecutors (including decisions adopted within competition procedures for transfer to higher-level prosecutor's offices by the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors (QDCP), as well as appointment decisions taken by heads of prosecutor's offices following such procedures) may be appealed before administrative courts in accordance with the Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine.
Depending on the subject of the dispute, such cases fall within the jurisdiction of the district administrative courts, in particular the Kyiv District Administrative Court where the defendant is a central-level body. Judicial review is carried out in accordance with the general procedure established by administrative procedural legislation.

Accountability in Ukraine in 2025 (Indicator 14)

Number of initiated disciplinary proceedings against judges/prosecutors between 2020 and 2025 (per 100 judges/100 prosecutors)



Number of disciplinary sanctions against judges/prosecutors between 2020 and 2025 (per 100 judges/100 prosecutors)



• Promotion of integrity and prevention of corruption

Legal provisions guaranteeing the independence of judges and prosecutors

In Ukraine, the **independence of judges** is guaranteed by the Constitution and the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges" No. 1402-VIII (Articles 6, 48). Article 126 of the Constitution of Ukraine provides: "The independence and immunity of judges are guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine. Influence on a judge in any manner is prohibited. A judge shall hold office until retirement, except in cases determined by the Constitution of Ukraine." Article 129 of the Constitution of Ukraine provides: "In administering justice, judges are independent and guided by the rule of law." Article 130 of the Constitution of Ukraine provides: "The State ensures financing and proper conditions for the functioning of courts and the activity of judges. The amount of remuneration of a judge shall be established by law." Article 131 of the Constitution of Ukraine provides: "In Ukraine, the High Council of Justice operates to ensure the independence of the judiciary." Further guarantees of judicial independence are established by the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges". In particular, Article 6 of the Law prohibits interference with the administration of justice, influence on courts or judges in any manner, contempt of court or judges, as well as collection, storage, use or dissemination of information with the purpose of influencing the impartiality of the court. Article 48 of the Law provides institutional guarantees of judicial independence, including: special procedures for selection, appointment, disciplinary liability and dismissal of judges; irremovability and immunity of judges; prohibition of interference with the administration of justice; liability for contempt of court or a judge; separate procedures for financing and organisational support of courts; adequate financial and social guarantees for judges; functioning of judicial governance and judicial self-governance bodies; legal protection and personal security guarantees for judges and their family members; the right of judges to retirement.

The **independence of prosecutors** in Ukraine is guaranteed by the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine "On Prosecution" No. 1697-VII. Article 131-1 of the Constitution of Ukraine provides: "The organisation and procedure of activity of the prosecutor's office of Ukraine shall be determined by law." The constitutional status of the prosecution service and guarantees of independence of prosecutors are further specified in the Law of Ukraine "On Prosecution". In particular, Article 16 of the Law of Ukraine "On Prosecution" provides that the independence of a prosecutor shall be guaranteed by: the procedure for appointment to office, dismissal from office and bringing to disciplinary liability established by law; the prohibition of unlawful influence, pressure or interference in the exercise of prosecutorial powers; the procedure for financing and organisational support of the prosecution service established by law; proper material and social guarantees for prosecutors; the functioning of bodies of prosecutorial self-governance; other guarantees provided by law. Further safeguards are established by: Article 7, which defines the principles of organisation and activity of the prosecution service, including legality and independence; and Articles 43–49, which regulate disciplinary liability of prosecutors and provide that disciplinary proceedings are carried out by the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors within its statutory competence.

Number of criminal cases and sanctions against judges and prosecutors in 2025 was reported as not available

	Number of initiated cases	Number of completed cases	Number of sanctions pronounced
Judges	NA	NA	NA
Prosecutors	NA	NA	NA

Measures to prevent corruption

	Gift rules	Specific training	Internal controls	Safe complaints mechanisms	Other	No mechanism in place
Judges	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Prosecutors	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗

Specific anti-corruption measures applicable to judges and prosecutors in Ukraine are established primarily by the Law of Ukraine “On Prevention of Corruption”, the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”, and the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”, respectively.
Gift rules: Judges and prosecutors are subject to statutory restrictions on receiving gifts under Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prevention of Corruption”. They are prohibited from receiving gifts related to the performance of official duties except within legally established limits. Gifts, assets, income and financial obligations are subject to mandatory electronic declaration submitted annually to the National Agency on Corruption Prevention (NACP), which carries out verification of declarations.

Specific training: Judges and prosecutors reportedly regularly participate in training on judicial and prosecutorial ethics, prevention and settlement of conflicts of interest, asset declaration requirements, integrity standards and application of anti-corruption legislation. Such training is organised by the National School of Judges of Ukraine and the Training Centre of Prosecutors of Ukraine as part of initial and continuous professional training programmes.
Internal controls: Internal anti-corruption safeguards include verification of asset declarations by the National Agency on Corruption Prevention, monitoring compliance with conflict-of-interest legislation, and disciplinary procedures conducted by the High Council of Justice in respect of judges and by the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors in respect of prosecutors. Additional institutional safeguards include requirements concerning incompatibility of office, restrictions on outside activities and ethical oversight within judicial and prosecutorial self-governance bodies.
Safe complaints mechanisms: Individuals may submit complaints concerning alleged misconduct or corruption-related behaviour of judges to the High Council of Justice and concerning prosecutors to the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors. Complaints may be submitted in written or electronic form. Whistleblower protection mechanisms are provided under the Law of Ukraine “On Prevention of Corruption”, including guarantees of confidentiality and protection against retaliation.

For the latest GRECO Evaluation Report on Prevention of corruption in respect of judges and prosecutors, please click
https://www.coe.int/en/web/greco/evaluations/round-4

Integrity of court staff

In Ukraine, legislation provides for various breaches of integrity in respect of court staff, including conflicts of interest, unauthorized disclosure of confidential or sensitive information on court cases and procedures, non-timely or incomplete asset declarations, breaches of Codes of Conduct and other related violations. Integrity requirements and rules concerning conflicts of interest applicable to court staff in Ukraine are regulated primarily by the Law of Ukraine “On Prevention of Corruption”, the Law of Ukraine “On Civil Service” (for civil servants working in courts), labour legislation, and internal rules of conduct adopted within the judiciary. In particular, the Law of Ukraine “On Prevention of Corruption” establishes: restrictions on receiving gifts (Article 23); requirements concerning prevention and settlement of conflicts of interest (Articles 28–36); financial control through submission of asset declarations by persons authorised to perform functions of the state (Articles 45–52); liability for corruption-related offences. Court staff who hold civil service positions are additionally subject to the Law of Ukraine “On Civil Service”, which establishes ethical standards of conduct, rules on integrity, prevention of conflicts of interest, and disciplinary liability for breaches of official duties. Furthermore, staff of court apparatus are subject to internal rules of conduct approved within the judiciary system and to disciplinary liability under labour legislation, including the Labour Code of Ukraine.
Violations such as unauthorised disclosure of confidential information, failure to submit asset declarations, breaches of ethical standards, misuse of official position for private gain, and other corruption-related misconduct may result in disciplinary, administrative or criminal liability depending on the nature of the offence.

Training on ethics and prevention of corruption

	Training on ethics	Training on prevention of corruption
Judges	Compulsory for some	Compulsory for some
Prosecutors	Compulsory for all	Compulsory for all

Judges and prosecutors are reported to regularly participate in training on judicial and prosecutorial ethics, prevention and settlement of conflicts of interest, asset declaration requirements, integrity standards and application of anti-corruption legislation. Such training is organised by the National School of Judges of Ukraine and the Training Centre of Prosecutors of Ukraine as part of initial and continuous professional training programmes.

Code of Ethics

In Ukraine, there is a Code of Ethics applicable to judges and the Code of Professional Ethics and Conduct of Prosecutors adopted by the All-Ukrainian Conference of Prosecutors.
For j**udges**, the Ethics Council is formed to assist the bodies that elect (appoint) members of the High Council of Justice in determining whether a candidate for the position of a member of the High Council of Justice (HCJ), a current member of the HCJ, meets the criteria of professional ethics and integrity. The Ethics Council was formed in accordance with the provisions of the Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine on the Procedure for Election (Appointment) of Members of the High Council of Justice and Activities of Disciplinary Inspectors of the High Council of Justice” No. 1635-IX of July 14, 2021. Its members are judges and other legal professionals. Its guidelines and/or opinions are publicly available and, in 2025, it provided 70 guidelines/opinions.

During the reference year, the Council of Judges of Ukraine adopted decisions and provided explanations concerning the application of judicial ethics standards and integrity-related obligations. The topics addressed included: prevention and settlement of conflicts of interest in judicial activity; participation of judges in advisory bodies, working groups and legislative initiatives and its compatibility with judicial impartiality; application of incompatibility restrictions and outside activities of judges; safeguarding judicial independence, including institutional responses to legislative initiatives affecting judicial remuneration and status; communication standards and preservation of the authority of justice; ethical aspects of judges’ participation in public and professional activities; integrity-related aspects of judicial governance procedures (including participation in selection bodies and institutional advisory structures).
For **prosecutors**, issues related to compliance with ethics standards are examined in practice by the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors. Its members are prosecutors and other legal professionals . Its guidelines and/or opinions are normally publicly available and, in 2025, the data on the number of its guidelines/opinions was unavailable.

Recusal of judges

In Ukraine, there exists a procedure to effectively challenge a judge (recusal), if a party considers that the judge is not impartial. The data on initiated procedures and number of recusals pronounced as reported as not available for 2025.

Total number of initiated procedures	NA
Total number of recusals pronounced	NA

Transparency in distribution of court cases

Organisation of the distribution of court cases	
Automatic allocation	✓
Random allocation	✓
Other type of allocation	
Specific allocation for priority cases	
Possibility to exclude a judge from the allocation	
All interventions on the system irreversibly logged / registered	✓

In Ukraine, court cases are, in principle, automatically allocated. Typically, there is a predefined list of judges and cases, which are assigned sequentially according to the order on the list (chronologically). Alternatively, cases may be randomly allocated by a computer algorithm. There are no exceptions to the general method allocating of priority cases. The system does not anticipate situations in which a judge could be excluded from the allocation of cases. Finally, the system provides for all alterations to the allocation process to be logged/registered.

	Reasons for reassigning a case	Number of reassignments
Conflict of interest declared by the judge or by the parties	✓	NA
Recusal of the judge or requested by the parties	✓	NA
Physical unavailability (illness, longer absence)	✓	NA
Other		NA

Method to reassign a case	
Automatic allocation	✓
Random allocation	✓
By discretion of a president of a court	
Other	

In Ukraine, the reassignment of cases is required to be reasoned in all circumstances.

• Disciplinary procedures against judges/prosecutors

Judges

According to Article 108 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”, disciplinary liability of judges is examined by the High Council of Justice in accordance with the Law of Ukraine “On the High Council of Justice”. The High Council of Justice establishes Disciplinary Chambers from among its members to consider disciplinary cases against judges and to adopt decisions on disciplinary liability. Disciplinary proceedings include the preliminary examination of disciplinary

Part one of Article 43 of the Law of Ukraine “On the High Council of Justice”: The disciplinary inspector of the High Council of Justice, designated by the automated case distribution system for preliminary examination of the relevant disciplinary complaint (disciplinary inspector of the High Council of Justice - rapporteur) 1) examines the disciplinary complaint and checks its compliance with the requirements of the law; ... 3) ... submits the complaint to the Disciplinary Chamber for consideration to decide on ... opening a disciplinary case; 4) ... prepare materials with a proposal to open or refuse to open a disciplinary case. Clause 23-7 of Section III “Final and Transitional Provisions” of the Law of Ukraine “On the High Council of Justice” stipulates that temporarily, until the day the service of disciplinary inspectors of the High Council of Justice starts, the powers of a disciplinary inspector are exercised by a member of the Disciplinary Chamber (rapporteur) determined by the automated case distribution system. Pursuant to part ten of Article 49 of the Law of Ukraine “On the High Council of Justice”, if in the course of consideration of a disciplinary case the Disciplinary Chamber concludes that there are signs of a disciplinary offense in the actions of other judges or signs of another disciplinary offense in the actions of the judge against whom the case is being considered, the Disciplinary Chamber may decide to open a relevant disciplinary case on its own initiative.

A judge may present an argumentation in hearing and written submission. He/she has also the possibility to appeal against the disciplinary decision.

The Higher Court / Supreme Court and Judicial Council is the authority competent to decide on the appeal

The right to appeal the decision of the Disciplinary Chamber in a disciplinary case to the High Council of Justice shall be vested in the judge in respect of whom the relevant decision was made. The complainant has the right to appeal the decision of the Disciplinary Chamber in a disciplinary case to the High Council of Justice if the Disciplinary Chamber has authorized such an appeal (part one of Article 51 of the Law of Ukraine “On the High Council of Justice”). 2. The right to appeal to the court against the decision of the High Council of Justice made upon consideration of an appeal against the decision of the Disciplinary Chamber is granted to the judge in respect of whom the relevant decision was made and to the complainant if the decision of the High Council of Justice was made upon his/her complaint (Article 52(2) of the Law of Ukraine “On the High Council of Justice”).

Who is authorised to initiate of a disciplinary proceedings

Relevant Court / Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior	✓
High Court (Supreme Court) / Prosecutor General (State public prosecutor)	✓
Judicial Council / Public Prosecutorial Council	✓
Disciplinary court	✗
Disciplinary body	✓
Parliament	
Executive power	✓
Other	✓
This is not possible	

Prosecutors

The provisions of Articles 44, 73 and 77 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution” stipulate that the authority to conduct disciplinary proceedings against prosecutors falls within the exclusive competence of the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors (QDCP). Pursuant to Articles 7 and 73 of this Law, the QDCP is a separate legal entity and does not form part of the system of prosecution authorities. Any person who is aware of facts indicating a disciplinary offence committed by a

Disciplinary proceedings include the following stages: initiation of disciplinary proceedings; examination of the disciplinary complaint; consideration of the conclusion on the presence or absence of a disciplinary offence committed by a prosecutor; adoption of a decision in the disciplinary proceedings; imposition of a disciplinary sanction; and appeal against the decision adopted as a result of the disciplinary proceedings.

Article 50 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution” establishes the procedure for appealing decisions of the QDCP, in particular before an administrative court and the High Council of Justice. In accordance with Article 53 of the Law of Ukraine “On the High Council of Justice”, following the examination of a complaint against a decision of the QDCP, the High Council of Justice has the power to: fully revoke a decision on bringing a prosecutor to disciplinary liability and close the disciplinary proceedings; partially revoke such a decision and adopt a new decision; fully or partially revoke a decision refusing to bring a prosecutor to disciplinary liability and adopt a new decision; amend the decision by imposing a different type of disciplinary sanction; or leave the decision unchanged.

A prosecutor may present an argumentation in hearing and written submission. He/she has also the possibility to appeal against the disciplinary decision.

The Supreme Court, Public prosecutorial Council (Judicial Council) and Other is the authority competent to decide on the appeal

Pursuant to Article 47 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”, the conclusion on the presence or absence of a disciplinary offence committed by a prosecutor is considered at a meeting of the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors in an adversarial procedure with the participation of the prosecutor concerned, the person who filed the disciplinary complaint and their representatives. During the meeting, explanations of the member of the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors who conducted the inspection, explanations of the prosecutor (or his/her representative) and, if necessary, other persons are heard. The prosecutor has the right to provide explanations or refuse to do so, ask questions to participants in the proceedings, raise objections, submit motions and request the recusal of a member of the Commission in case of doubts as to his or her impartiality.
The prosecutor may appeal the decision made as a result of disciplinary proceedings to the administrative court or to the High Council of Justice within one month from the date of serving a copy of the decision or receiving it by mail.

Total number of initiated and completed disciplinary cases and number of sanctions pronounced against judges between 2020 and 2025 (per 100 judges)



Disciplinary cases against judges in 2025 were initiated mainly on the basis of disciplinary complaints alleging possible disciplinary offences as defined by Article 106 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”. These typically concerned alleged serious breaches of procedural law affecting access to justice or the rights of the parties, failure to state reasons for judicial decisions, violations of the principles of publicity and equality of arms, and unjustified delays in the examination of cases or in issuing and submitting decisions for publication.

Other grounds included alleged conduct undermining the authority of justice or failing to meet standards of judicial ethics and integrity, failure to report interference in judicial activity or conflicts of interest, violations related to asset declarations or declarations of integrity, as well as other forms of conduct provided for by Article 106 of the Law. These grounds form the legal basis for disciplinary liability of judges in Ukraine.

The number of completed disciplinary cases reported for 2025 refers to cases concluded by final decisions within disciplinary proceedings in the reference year. This includes both decisions imposing disciplinary sanctions and decisions closing the proceedings. Only cases that reached their final stage within the disciplinary procedure were counted.

On the **categorisation of sanctions**, regarding the sanction “Temporary reduction of salary,” judges may be subject to the following disciplinary sanctions: reprimand — with deprivation of the right to receive bonuses to the judicial salary for one month; severe reprimand — with deprivation of the right to receive bonuses to the judicial salary for three months; submission for temporary suspension from the administration of justice (from one to six months) — with deprivation of the right to receive bonuses to the judicial salary (paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of part one of Article 109 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”). The table, in particular, includes the sanctions “1. Reprimand” with a quantitative indicator of 24 and “3. Withdrawal from cases” with a quantitative indicator of 2. As these sanctions entail a reduction of salary, their combined total of 26 is also reflected under the sanction “5. Temporary reduction of salary.”

Regarding the sanctions “Position downgrade” and “Transfer to another geographical (court) location,” judges may be subject to a disciplinary sanction in the form of a submission for transfer of a judge to a lower-level court (paragraph 5 of part one of Article 109 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”). Regarding the sanction “Other,” judges may be subject to a disciplinary sanction in the form of a warning (paragraph 1 of part one of Article 109 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”). Regarding the difference between the number of disciplinary cases considered and the number of sanctions, the response to the question “Number of cases against judges considered during the reporting year” takes into account all decisions in disciplinary proceedings against judges, including decisions imposing disciplinary liability, decisions refusing to impose disciplinary liability, and decisions terminating disciplinary proceedings.

Total number of initiated and completed disciplinary cases and number of sanctions pronounced against prosecutors between 2020 and 2025 (per 100 prosecutors)



The grounds for initiating disciplinary cases include alleged breaches of professional duties, violations of legal requirements applicable to prosecutors, and other disciplinary offences provided for by the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”. The Questionnaire reflects the number (170) of decisions adopted in disciplinary proceedings concerning prosecutors in 2025, including decisions on bringing prosecutors to disciplinary liability and decisions on closing disciplinary proceedings. In addition, pursuant to the provisions of the Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine, an administrative court, upon a prosecutor’s claim, may declare a decision of the QDCP unlawful and revoke it. At the same time, the reporting of the QDCP reflects only the results of disciplinary proceedings. Therefore, the reply indicates the number of decisions adopted at the stage of completion of disciplinary proceedings by the QDCP, without taking into account whether legal remedies were used or exhausted.

According to Part one of Article 49 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”, the disciplinary sanctions that may be imposed on prosecutors are: a reprimand, a ban for up to one year on transfer to a higher-level prosecutorial authority or on appointment to a higher position in the prosecutorial authority where the prosecutor holds a position (except for the Prosecutor General), and dismissal from the prosecutorial authority.

Therefore, in 2025 only these sanctions were applicable under national legislation. The sanctions listed in sub-categories 3 to 8 are not provided for by the legislation governing disciplinary liability of prosecutors and are accordingly marked as “NAP”. Sub-category 9 (“Other”) refers to the disciplinary sanction consisting of a ban for up to one year on transfer to a higher-level prosecutorial authority or on appointment to a higher position in the prosecutorial authority where the prosecutor holds a position. This explanation remains valid for 2025.

• Declaration of assets

Declaration of assets for judges and prosecutors

In respect of **judges** the following laws required a declaration of assets by judges': Law on the Judiciary and Law on the Status of Judges; Law on Prevention of Corruption.
Items to be declared: Assets; financial interests; sources of income; liabilities, gifts. Pursuant to Article 46 of the Law "On the prevention of Corruption", the declaration shall contain information on the following assets: Real estate objects, Objects of construction in progress, Valuable movable property, Vehicles Securities, Corporate rights, Intangible assets, including cryptocurrency Income, including gifts, Monetary assets (cash; funds placed in bank accounts; funds lent to third parties; financial liabilities). The declaration also contains information on: legal entities, trusts or other legal entities whose ultimate beneficial owner is the declarant or a family member; information on banking or other financial institutions where the declarant and a family member have accounts; expenses and transactions of the declarant; part-time work of the declarant, membership in governing, audit or supervisory bodies of associations, organizations, membership in such associations (organizations) by the declarant.

Moment of declaration: At the beginning of the term of office, at the end of the term of office, annually by 1 April. Furthermore, pursuant to part 4 of Article 52 of the Law, reporting significant changes in property status is an additional measure of financial control aimed at finding out the actual change in the property status of the declarant without waiting for the next declaration to be submitted. The obligation to submit a notice of significant changes in property status arises only in the following circumstances: receipt of income, acquisition of property or making an expenditure in an amount exceeding 50 living wages.
Family members: spouse, partner, children (under legal age) and any persons (including partners, adult children), as of the last day of the reporting period, are considered to be persons who cohabited with the declarant as of the last day of the reporting period (provided that they cohabited with the declarant for 30 calendar days preceding the last day of the reporting period) or in total for at least 183 days during the year preceding the year of filing the declaration: cohabited; were connected by a common household; had mutual rights and obligations with the declarant (except for persons whose mutual rights and obligations are not of a family nature), including persons who cohabited with the declarant but were not married. The declaration for family members is the same as for the judge.

In respect of **prosecutors**, the following laws required a declaration of assets by prosecutors: Law on the Prosecutor's Office and the Law on Prevention of Corruption. **Items to be declared; Moment of declaration and obligations of family members - same as for judges.**

The authority that receives and verifies the declaration is the **National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption** - a central executive body with a special status that ensures the formation and implementation of the state anti-corruption policy. The activities of the National Agency are managed by its Head, who is appointed and dismissed by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in accordance with the procedure established by the Law. The declaration shall be filled in and submitted personally by the declarant by filling in the appropriate electronic form after authentication in their personal electronic account in the Unified State Register of Declarations of Persons Authorized to Perform State or Local Government Functions. The National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption is authorized to conduct a full verification of declarations.

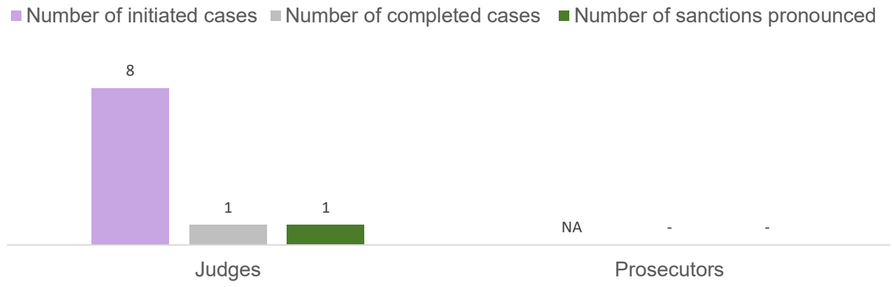
There exists a **register of the declaration of assets**. Moreover, the declarations are published on internet. All documents submitted by the declaring entity to the Unified State Register of Declarations of Persons Authorized to Perform State or Local Government Functions are stored in the Register and displayed in its public part on the official website of the National Agency to the extent specified in Article 47 of the Law.

	Judges	Prosecutors
Items to be declared		
Assets	●	●
Financial interests	●	●
Sources of income	●	●
Liabilities	●	●
Gifts	●	●
Other	●	●
Moment for the declaration		
At the beginning of the term of office	●	●
At the end of the term of office	●	●
When there is a significant change in the items	●	●
Other	●	●
Declaration concerning the members of the family		
Spouse	●	●
Partner	●	●
Children (under legal age)	●	●
Adult children	●	●
Other family members	●	●
Same declaration as for the judge/prosecutor	●	●
Declaration of assets verified as regards:		
Timeliness	●	●
Completeness	●	●
Accuracy of the content	●	●
Unexplained financial discrepancies	●	●

The **sanctions** for judges and prosecutors foreseen in case of non-declaration of assets (including non-submission of declaration) are: fine, other criminal sanction, disciplinary sanction.

Art. 366-2 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine "Declaration of false information" provides for liability in the form of a fine of three thousand to five thousand tax-free minimum incomes, or community service for a term of one hundred fifty to two hundred forty hours, or restraint of liberty for a term of up to two years, with disqualification to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a term of up to three years, or imprisonment for the same term, with disqualification to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a term of up to three years. According to Part 4 of Article 172-6 of the Code of Administrative Offenses "Violation of Financial Control Requirements", the submission of knowingly false information in the declaration of a person authorized to perform the functions of the state or local government is punishable by a fine of one thousand to two thousand five hundred tax-free minimum incomes.
Pursuant to Article 106 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Judicial System and Status of Judges", a judge may be brought to disciplinary responsibility in disciplinary proceedings for knowingly providing false information in the declaration of a person authorized to perform the functions of the state or local self-government or intentionally failing to provide information required by law. Pursuant to Article 43 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Prosecutor's Office", a prosecutor may be held disciplinarily liable in disciplinary proceedings in connection with violation of the procedure established by law for filing a declaration of a person authorized to perform the functions of the state or local self-government.

Number of proceedings due to violations/discrepancies in the declaration of assets 2025



• Conflict of interest and Accessory functions/activities

Procedures/mechanisms for managing (potential) conflicts of interest in 2025		
Regulations / procedures:	Judges	Prosecutors
On reporting a (potential) conflict of interest	✓	✓
For recusal/withdrawal from a case	✓	✓
On receiving gifts	✓	✓
On combining the profession of a judge/ prosecutor with other functions/professional activities	✓	✓
Other		

Judges

Regulation/procedure on reporting a (potential) conflict of interest: The procedure for reporting conflicts of interest by judges is set out in part 10 of Article 133 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Judicial System and Status of Judges". Thus, if a judge has a real or potential conflict of interest (unless the conflict of interest is settled in accordance with the procedure established by the procedural law), he or she must notify the Council of Judges of Ukraine in writing no later than the next business day after the conflict of interest arises. Pursuant to clause 6 of part 8 of Article 133 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Judicial System and Status of Judges", the Council of Judges of Ukraine exercises control over compliance with the requirements of the legislation on the settlement of conflicts of interest in the activities of judges; makes decisions on the settlement of real or potential conflicts of interest in the activities of the said persons (if such a conflict cannot be settled in accordance with the procedure established by the procedural law).

Regulation/procedure for recusal/withdrawal from a case: The provisions of the procedural legislation (Civil Procedure, Commercial Procedure, Criminal Procedure Codes, and the Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine) provide grounds for recusal (self-recusal) of a judge. A judge may not consider a case and is subject to recusal (self-recusal) if he or she is directly or indirectly interested in the outcome of the case or there are other circumstances that cast doubt on the judge's impartiality or objectivity.

Regulation on receiving gifts: The Law of Ukraine "On Prevention of Corruption" establishes restrictions on receiving gifts (Article 23).

Prosecutors

Regulation/procedure on reporting a (potential) conflict of interest: The procedure for reporting conflicts of interest by prosecutors is regulated in Article 28 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prevention of Corruption”. According to the requirements of this article, persons authorized to perform the functions of the state and local self-government bodies, including prosecutors, are obliged to: 1) take measures to prevent real or potential conflicts of interest 2) notify no later than the next business day from the moment when the person learned or should have learned about the existence of a real or potential conflict of interest to his/her direct supervisor, and in case of holding a position that does not require a direct supervisor, or in a collegial body - to the National Agency or other body or collegial body determined by law, in the course of which the conflict of interest arose, respectively; 3) not to take actions or make decisions in the conditions of a real conflict of interest; 4) take measures to resolve a real or potential conflict of interest.

Regulation/procedure for recusal/withdrawal from a case: Pursuant to Article 80(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine (the “CPC”), if there are grounds provided for in Articles 75-79 of this Code, ...a prosecutor,... are obliged to recuse themselves from the case. The list of grounds for disqualification of a prosecutor is provided for in Article 77 of the CPC of Ukraine. Part 4 of Article 61 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine provides that ... prosecutors... may not be representatives in court, unless they act on behalf of the relevant authority that is a party or third party to the case, or as legal representative. Similar provisions - in Part 4 of Article 59 of the Commercial Procedural Code of Ukraine.

Regulation on receiving gifts: Pursuant to Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prevention of Corruption”, persons authorized to perform the functions of the state and local self-government bodies, including prosecutors, are prohibited from directly or through other persons to demand, request, or receive gifts for themselves or their close persons from legal entities or individuals 1) in connection with the performance by such persons of activities related to the performance of state or local government functions; 2) if the donor is subordinate to such person.

Accessory functions / activities	With remuneration		Without remuneration	
	Judges	Prosecutors	Judges	Prosecutors
Teaching	✓	✓	✓	✓
Research and publication	✓	✓	✓	✓
Arbitrator				
Consultant				
Cultural function	✓		✓	
Political function				
Mediator				
Other	✓		✓	✓

Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine "On Prevention of Corruption" allows persons referred to in paragraph 1 of part one of Article 3 of the Law of Ukraine "On Prevention of Corruption", which includes judges, to engage in teaching, research and creative activities, medical practice, instructing and refereeing in sports). Pursuant to Article 54 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges", a judge may not combine his or her activities with entrepreneurial or advocacy activities, hold any other paid positions, perform other paid work (except for teaching, research or creative work), or be a member of the governing body or supervisory board of an enterprise or organization aimed at making a profit.

'In Ukraine, judges do not need an authorisation to perform any of these accessory activities but they have to inform his/her hierarchy about these accessory activities. By law, the only place where a judge needs to state if there are any auxiliary activities, is in his/her declaration. In practice, however, judges do inform their hierarchy about it because of different reasons, some of them are if a judge needs time off (to, for example, write a book, they ask for sabbatical) and common respect for their hierarchy.

Part 4 of Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Prevention of Corruption" stipulates that persons authorized to perform the functions of the state and local self-government bodies, in particular prosecutors, are prohibited from:
1) engaging in other paid (except for teaching, scientific and creative activities, medical practice, instructor and referee practice in sports) or entrepreneurial activity, unless otherwise provided for by the Constitution or laws of Ukraine; 2) being a member of the board, other executive or control bodies, the supervisory board of an enterprise or organization that aims to make a profit (except for cases when persons perform functions of managing shares (portions, units) belonging to the state or territorial community, and represent the interests of the state or territorial community in the council (supervisory council), audit commission of an economic organization), unless otherwise provided for by the Constitution or laws of Ukraine, except for the case provided for in the first paragraph of the second part of this article.

The requirements for incompatibility are defined in Article 18 of the Law on the Prosecutor's Office. Specifically, holding the position of a prosecutor is incompatible with holding a position in any government body, another state body, a local self-government body, and with holding a representative mandate in state elective positions. A prosecutor cannot belong to a political party, participate in political actions, rallies, or strikes. The requirements for incompatibility do not apply to the participation of prosecutors in the activities of elected bodies of religious and public organizations. Prosecutors are subject to compatibility restrictions and the combination of other types of activities as defined by the Law of Ukraine on prevention of corruption. The consideration of issues regarding violations by a prosecutor of the requirements for incompatibility falls within the authority of the High Council of Justice (Article 131 of the Constitution of Ukraine, Article 3 and others of the Law of Ukraine on the High Council of Justice).
The authorisation is granted by the head of the respective prosecution office where the prosecutor serves, acting as the employer in accordance with the requirements of the Labour Code of Ukraine.

	Regulations on the proceedings for:			
	Breaches of rules on conflicts of interest		Sanctions for breaches of the rules	
	Judges	Prosecutors	Judges	Prosecutors
Law on prevention of conflict of interest				✓
Criminal procedure code		✓		
Criminal code				
Civil procedure code				
Civil code				
Code of ethics				
Law on judges / public prosecutors (public prosecution)		✓		
Law on the Judicial / Prosecutorial Council		✓		
Other	✓	✓	✓	✓

Proceedings concerning breaches of rules on conflicts of interest in respect of judges in Ukraine are regulated by several legal instruments depending on the nature of the violation. First, compliance with requirements concerning prevention and settlement of conflicts of interest is regulated by the Law of Ukraine “On Prevention of Corruption”. Violations of these requirements may result in administrative liability under Article 172-7 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences following protocols drawn up in accordance with anti-corruption legislation. Second, breaches of conflict-of-interest rules by judges may constitute disciplinary misconduct within the meaning of Article 106 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”. Disciplinary proceedings against judges are conducted by the Disciplinary Chambers of the High Council of Justice in accordance with the Law of Ukraine “On the High Council of Justice”. Third, ethical standards concerning impartiality, avoidance of conflicts of interest and integrity of judges are established by the Code of Judicial Ethics. Compliance with conflict-of-interest requirements is also subject to oversight within the framework of judicial self-governance, including by the Council of Judges of Ukraine in accordance with Article 133 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”. Thus, depending on the legal nature of the breach, proceedings may take the form of administrative proceedings before courts or disciplinary proceedings

Sanctions for breaches of rules concerning prevention and settlement of conflicts of interest in respect of judges are provided by both administrative and disciplinary legislation. Administrative liability for violations of conflict-of-interest requirements is established by Article 172-7 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences. Cases concerning such administrative offences are considered by courts in accordance with Article 221 of that Code. Sanctions include fines and, in the case of repeated violations within one year, fines combined with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a specified period. In addition, breaches of conflict-of-interest rules may constitute disciplinary misconduct under Article 106 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”. Disciplinary sanctions applicable to judges are imposed by the High Council of Justice in accordance with the Law of Ukraine “On the High Council of Justice” and may include warning, reprimand, temporary suspension from the administration of justice, transfer to a court of a lower level, or submission for dismissal from judicial office. Compliance with conflict-of-interest rules is also reflected in ethical obligations established by the Code of Judicial Ethics.

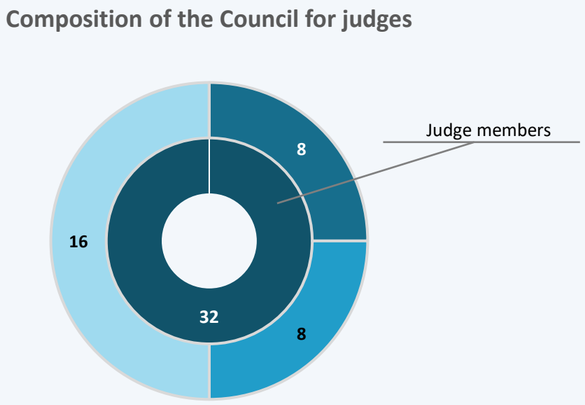
Proceedings concerning breaches of rules on conflicts of interest in respect of prosecutors are regulated primarily by the Law of Ukraine “On Prevention of Corruption”, the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”, and the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences. Failure to comply with requirements related to the prevention and settlement of conflicts of interest may result in administrative liability under Article 172-7 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences, following the procedure established by anti-corruption legislation. In addition, such violations may constitute grounds for disciplinary liability of prosecutors and may be examined within disciplinary proceedings conducted by the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors.
Pursuant to Article 221 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences, cases of administrative offences related to corruption, including breaches of rules on the prevention and settlement of conflicts of interest under Article 172-7 of this Code, are considered by judges of district, city district, city, or city district courts following protocols drawn up in accordance with anti-corruption legislation.
Based on the results of the consideration of such cases, the court may impose an administrative penalty or close the proceedings in accordance with Article 284 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences. Article 172-7 of the Code provides for a fine of 100 to 400 tax-free minimum incomes, and for repeated violations within one year after the imposition of an administrative penalty for the same offence – a fine of 400 to 800 tax-free minimum incomes with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a period of one year (the tax-free minimum income is 17 UAH).
In addition, breaches of rules on conflicts of interest may constitute grounds for disciplinary liability of prosecutors under the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”. According to Part one of Article 49 of this Law, disciplinary sanctions applicable to prosecutors include a reprimand, a ban for up to one year on transfer to a higher-level prosecutorial authority or on appointment to a higher position in the prosecutorial authority where the prosecutor holds a position (except for the Prosecutor General), and dismissal from the prosecutorial authority.

Procedures for breaches of rules on conflict of interest	Judges					Public prosecutors				
	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of initiated cases	NA	-	5	NA	33	NA	-	4	NA	NA
Number of completed cases	NA	-	2	NA	26	NA	-	1	NA	NA
Number of sanctions pronounced	NA	-	2	NA	13	NA	-	1	NA	NA

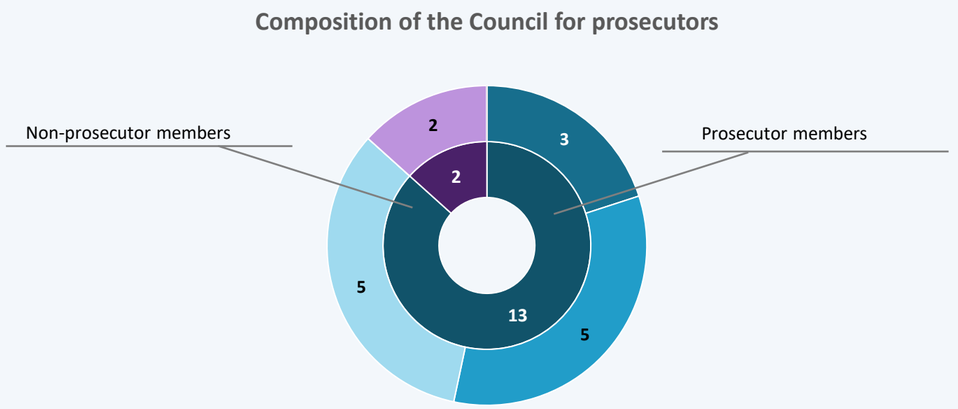
A judge may be held disciplinarily liable in disciplinary proceedings on the following grounds: (1) intentionally or through negligence: … (d) violation of the rules on recusal (self-recusal); … (7) failure to notify or late notification of the Council of Judges of Ukraine about a judge’s real or potential conflict of interest (except where the conflict of interest is resolved in accordance with the procedure established by procedural law) (subparagraph (d) of paragraph 1 and paragraph 7 of part one of Article 106 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”).

The table provides information on the number of judges in respect of whom disciplinary cases were initiated in 2025 by the Disciplinary Chambers of the High Council of Justice on the grounds of disciplinary offences provided for in subparagraph (d) of part one of Article 106 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges,” as well as on the outcomes of the consideration of disciplinary cases in this category.

Council for Judiciary / Prosecutorial Council(s) in Ukraine in 2025 (Indicator 15)







There are three Judicial Councils in Ukraine: High Council of Justice (oversees the judicial independence of both judges and prosecutors), Council of Judges and the Council of Prosecutors. For comparative purposes, the focus is on the Council of Judges and Council of Prosecutors, at the same time any particularity in respect of High Council of Justice is also depicted in the description below.

High Council of Justice: Members of the High Council of Justice are appointed by the authorities defined in Article 131 of the Constitution of Ukraine and Articles 5–9 of the Law of Ukraine “On the High Council of Justice”. Of the 21 members, ten are elected by the Congress of Judges of Ukraine from among judges or retired judges by secret ballot. Two members are appointed by the President of Ukraine, two members are elected by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, two members are elected by the Congress of Advocates of Ukraine, two members are elected by the All-Ukrainian Conference of Prosecutors, and two members are elected by the Congress of representatives of higher legal educational and scientific institutions. The Chairman of the Supreme Court is a member ex officio.
The **Council for Judges** consists of 32 members, all of them are proposed by judge members (16 proposed by the first instance courts, 8 by the second instance courts and 8 by the highest instance courts).
The **Council for Prosecutors** consists of fifteen members, including: two representatives (prosecutors) from the Office of the Prosecutor General; one representative (prosecutor) from the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor’s Office; five representatives (prosecutors) from regional prosecutor’s offices; five representatives (prosecutors) from district prosecutor’s offices; two representatives (scholars) appointed by the Congress of Representatives of Higher Legal Educational Institutions and Scientific Institutions.

Article 6 of the Law of Ukraine 'On **High Council Of Justice**' contain the following **requirements and restrictions** applicable to the members of the High Council of Justice: 1.To be eligible for the election (appointment) to the High Council of Justice, a candidate must be a citizen of Ukraine who has attained the age of thirty five, has command of the state language, has a university degree in law and not less than fifteen years of working experience in the area of law, belongs to the legal profession and meets the criteria of political neutrality. 2. Members of the High Council of Justice, except the President of the Supreme Court, shall perform their functions on a permanent basis. 3. Members of the High Council of Justice shall be subject to requirements and restrictions established by the anti-corruption legislation. 4.Members of the High Council of Justice shall be obliged to comply with the ethical standards for judges, both in their professional activity and beyond it. 5.Members of the High Council of Justice shall meet the criteria of political neutrality. In particular, a person may not be elected (appointed) a member of the High Council of Justice if on the date of election (appointment) this person: 1) is a member of or holds any position in any political party or another organisation with political goals or participates in political activities; 2) is elected for an elected position in any state body (except judicial) or in a local self-government body and holds a representative mandate; 3) participates in management or financing of a political campaign or in other political activities. 6. Members of the High Council of Justice shall not take their position alongside with: any other involvement in a state authority or local self-government body, bodies of judicial, attorneys’ or prosecutorial self-governance, being members of the Parliament of Ukraine, members of the Parliament of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, members of oblast, district, city, city district, village, or township councils, being involved in business activities or any other salaried position (except the office of the President of the Supreme Court), being involved in any other paid work or receiving other salary than that of the member of the High Council of Justice (with the exception of lecturing, research, or creative work and the remuneration linked to it) or being members of management or supervisory boards of legal entities that aim for profit. Members of the High Council of Justice shall not be members of political parties, trade unions and shall not participate in any political activities. 7.Persons who hold shares or have other corporate rights, property rights or ownership interest in any for-profit legal entity shall be obliged to place such shares (corporate rights), or other relevant rights under the management of an independent third party for the duration of the term in the office as a member of the High Council of Justice (without the right of instructing that party on the management of the shares or corporate or other rights or the exercise of associated rights). Members of the High Council of Justice may receive interest, dividends or other passive income from their own property. 8. A judge serving as member of the High Council of Justice shall not administer justice (except for the President of the Supreme Court). 9.A defence counsel serving as member of the High Council of Justice shall, for the duration of the term in the office, suspend his/her practice of law as prescribed by the law. A judge, a prosecutor, a defence counsel, while serving as a member of the High Council of Justice, shall not participate in self-governance bodies of judges, advocates or prosecutors. 10.The following persons cannot be eligible for membership in the High Council of Justice: 1) persons declared by court legally incapable or partially incapable; 2) persons with a record of conviction that has not been expunged or removed from the record under the procedure established by law; 3) persons on whom any administrative sanctions were imposed during the previous year for any corruption offense; 4) persons who were members of the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine or the High Council of Justice before the Law of Ukraine 'On restoring trust in the judiciary in Ukraine' entered in force; 5)persons holding administrative positions in courts (except for the President of the Supreme Court); 6)persons who do not meet the incompatibility criteria established by this Law and fail to remove such incompatibility within a reasonable time but not longer than thirty days from the day of the circumstances constituting violation of the incompatibility requirements or within another term established by the High Council of Justice in accordance with this Law. 11. Based on a request of a person who does not meet the incompatibility criteria established by this Law and has no possibility to remove such incompatibility for reasons independent from him/her within thirty days, the High Council of Justice may extend this term but no longer than for thirty more days. 12.The membership in the High Council of Justice shall also be incompatible with any existing restriction on holding offices that are subject to cleansing under the procedures established by the Law of Ukraine 'On government cleansing'.

• Councils characteristics

Council for Judges

The Council of Judges of Ukraine is elected by a regular congress of judges of Ukraine. The congress of judges of Ukraine is convened by the Council of Judges of Ukraine once every two years.

Members of the Council of Judges are not carrying out these functions as a full-time position. They are reportedly not subject to an evaluation procedure.

Body appointing the members

Judges/ prosecutors members are appointed by:	
Judges/Prosecutors Assemblies	✓
Other	
Non-judge/non-prosecutors members are appointed by:	
Constitutional Court	
Parliament	
Ministry of Justice	
Academic institution(s)	✓
Bar Association	
Other	

Conditions for the term of office

Term of office of members renewable	
Full-time position	
Members subject to evaluation procedures	

Council for Prosecutors

The Council of Prosecutors is appointed by All-Ukrainian Conferences of Prosecutors and the Congress of Representatives of Higher Legal Educational Institutions and Scientific Institutions.

The term of office of Members of the Council of Prosecutors is reported as non renewable; it is not a full time position and members are not subject to an evaluation procedure.

Term of office: 5 years

According to Part 2 of Article 5 of the Law of Ukraine “On the High Council of Justice”, members of the **High Council of Justice** are elected (appointed) for a term of four years. The same person cannot hold the position of a member of the High Council of Justice for two consecutive terms. The authorities reported that the law does not clearly stipulate that a member of the **Council of Judges** of Ukraine is elected for a term of 2 years.
According to part 6 of Article 71 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”, the term of office of a member of the **Council of Prosecutors** of Ukraine is five years without the right to be re-elected.

Decisions of the **Council of Judges** of Ukraine are reportedly published on the official web portal along with information on the activities of the Council (https://rsu.gov.ua) The accountability of the **High Council of Justice** is ensured through legal mechanisms established by the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On the High Council of Justice”. The High Council of Justice publishes information and reports on its activities, and certain decisions of the High Council of Justice may be challenged before the Supreme Court.

Accountability measures

Published activity reports	✓
Published decisions	✓
Reasoned decisions	✓
Other	

Decisions of the Council of Prosecutors are reportedly published on the official websites of the Office of the Prosecutor General and the Council of Prosecutors within seven days after adoption. The Chair of the Council of Prosecutors of Ukraine reports to the All-Ukrainian Conference of Prosecutors on the performance by the Council of Prosecutors of the tasks of the prosecutorial self-government bodies, on the state of financing and organizational support of the prosecution.

Council for Judges

The **Council of Judges**: develops and organizes the implementation of measures to ensure the independence of courts and judges, improve the state of organizational support for the activities of courts; considers the issues of legal protection of judges, social protection of judges and their families, and makes appropriate decisions on these issues; exercises control over the organization of the courts' activities, hears the Head of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine, his deputies, heads of structural subdivisions and territorial departments of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine on these issues; submits proposals on issues related to the operation of courts to public authorities and local self-government bodies; approves samples of judges' and retired judges' certificates; supervises compliance with the requirements of the legislation on the settlement of conflicts of interest in the activities of judges, the Chair or members of the High Qualifications Commission of Judges of Ukraine, the Head of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine or his/her deputies; make decisions on the settlement of real or potential conflicts of interest in the activities of the said persons (if such conflict cannot be settled in accordance with the procedure established by the procedural law); and exercises other powers determined by law.

The **High Council of Justice**, including (in the part concerning prosecutors): Decides whether a judge or prosecutor has violated the requirements of incompatibility; - Consider complaints against decisions of the relevant authorities to bring a judge or prosecutor to disciplinary responsibility. The High Council of Justice may engage judicial self-government bodies, institutions and organizations, judges, retired judges, lawyers, prosecutors and other specialists, and the Public Integrity Council to perform auxiliary and advisory functions with their consent on a voluntary basis (Article 3 of the Law of Ukraine "On the High Council of Justice").

Competences of the Council(s)

Council for Prosecutors

The Council of Prosecutors of Ukraine is regulated by the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”, in particular Article 71, which establishes its status as a body of prosecutorial self-governance and defines its mandate, composition and functions. The detailed organisation and procedure of its work are further specified in the Regulation on the Council of Prosecutors of Ukraine adopted by the All-Ukrainian Conference of Prosecutors on the basis of this Law. In accordance with clause 4 of the Regulation on the Council of Prosecutors of Ukraine, approved by the All-Ukrainian Conference of Prosecutors on April 27, 2017 (as amended by the All-Ukrainian Conference of Prosecutors on December 21, 2018, August 28, 2021, and August 27, 2024): The Council of Prosecutors resolves issues of internal activity of the prosecutor's office, except for the issues that fall within the exclusive competence of the All-Ukrainian Conference of Prosecutors, in particular: 1) makes recommendations on the appointment and dismissal of prosecutors from administrative positions in cases provided for by the Law. Such recommendations may not be made regarding the appointment of a current member of the Council of Prosecutors to an administrative position. It considers the written decision of the Prosecutor General to refuse to appoint to the administrative position a prosecutor recommended by the Council of Prosecutors and the candidate submitted by him/her for the respective position; 2) cooperate with the Office of the Prosecutor General on the appointment and dismissal of prosecutors from administrative positions in cases stipulated by the Law. If necessary, the Council of Prosecutors shall have the right to request additional information about the persons in respect of whom the issue of appointment or dismissal from administrative positions is being decided; 3) submit proposals to the Prosecutor General regarding three candidates to the Competition Commission for organizing and conducting the competition for the position of the Deputy Prosecutor General - Head of the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office, First Deputy and Deputy Head of the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office; 4) organize the implementation of measures to ensure the independence of prosecutors and improve the organizational support of the prosecutor's offices; and exercises other powers envisaged by the Law.

Competence of the Council(s) in cases of evident breach of independence or impartiality of judges or in cases of pressure on prosecutors

In Ukraine several bodies are involved in ensuring guarantees of the independence of judges and prosecutors within their respective mandates. The **High Council of Justice** is competent to take measures to safeguard the independence of judges, in particular by considering communications on interference with judicial activity and adopting decisions within its constitutional powers under the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On the High Council of Justice”.
At the same time, the **Council of Judges of Ukraine**, as a body of judicial self-government, contributes to the protection of judges from interference in their professional activities and adopts decisions, statements and other measures within the framework of judicial self-government in this regard.
With respect to prosecutors, issues related to pressure or interference fall within the competence of prosecutorial self-government bodies, in particular the **Council of Prosecutors of Ukraine**, which ensures guarantees of independence of prosecutors in accordance with the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”.

Reforms in Ukraine in 2025

The main justice reform priorities in Ukraine are structured around the Rule of Law Roadmap agreed with the European Commission in May 2025, which serves as the key framework guiding justice sector reforms in the context of Ukraine's EU accession process. The Roadmap combines strategic objectives with concrete measures, implementation timelines and responsible authorities across several thematic areas of the justice system.

A public English source covering this framework is the European Commission Ukraine Report 2025, which refers to the adoption of the Rule of Law Roadmap and its role in structuring justice sector reforms.

1. Judicial staffing and organisation of courts — under implementation

A key reform priority concerns addressing the shortage of judges and court staff, which directly affects access to justice, the duration of proceedings and the overall efficiency of the judicial system. Measures implemented within the framework of the Rule of Law Roadmap include:

– restoration of merit-based judicial selection procedures
– resumption of qualification assessment procedures
– workforce planning
– improvement of recruitment mechanisms

Following the restoration of the functioning of judicial governance bodies, competitions for vacant judicial positions have resumed. At the same time, the territorial organisation of courts continues to be affected by wartime conditions. In particular, territorial jurisdiction of some courts has been temporarily reassigned where courts cannot operate due to hostilities or temporary occupation in order to ensure continuity of access to justice.

2. Administrative justice reform — adopted / under implementation

Legislation establishing a specialised first-instance administrative court and a specialised administrative court of appeal for disputes involving central executive authorities has been adopted.

Practical implementation is ongoing and includes organisational preparations, approval of conditions for judicial competitions and the initiation of selection procedures for judges of these courts, indicating a transition from the regulatory phase to the operational launch stage.

3. Digitalisation of justice — partially implemented

Digitalisation of judicial proceedings is one of the key horizontal reform priorities and includes:

– development of the Unified Judicial Information and Communication System
– electronic submission of procedural documents
– remote participation in court hearings
– digital tools for case management and statistical analysis

The regulatory and strategic framework for digital transformation of the judiciary has been established and several digital services are already operational. At the same time, full implementation remains ongoing and is affected by technical, organisational and wartime-related constraints.

4. Judicial financing and institutional resilience — partially implemented / under discussion

The Rule of Law Roadmap includes measures aimed at strengthening the financial independence of the judiciary and ensuring adequate remuneration of judges and court staff, as well as maintaining judicial infrastructure and material resources necessary for the functioning of courts.

Progress in this area depends on the overall budgetary situation of the state during wartime. At the same time, draft legislative initiatives concerning changes to the system for determining judicial remuneration remain under discussion.

5. Integrity, transparency and accountability of the judiciary — partially implemented / under discussion

Reform priorities include strengthening disciplinary procedures, improving ethical standards and reinforcing mechanisms aimed at enhancing public trust in the judiciary.

Some measures are already implemented within the existing legal framework and practice of judicial governance bodies, while other initiatives remain at the stage of regulatory development and expert consideration.

6. Judicial statistics and performance monitoring — under implementation

The development of a system for the collection and publication of judicial statistics aligned with CEPEJ standards has been identified as an important reform priority. These measures aim to improve transparency, workload monitoring and evidence-based management of courts, including the assessment of case duration, backlog and judicial capacity.

7. Prosecution service reform — partially implemented / under preparation

Reforms of the prosecution service are being implemented in line with Council of Europe standards and GRECO recommendations and include:

– optimisation of institutional structure
– strengthening specialisation
– elimination of overlapping functions
– enhancement of internal control mechanisms

Completion of prosecutors' attestation and institutional changes in prosecutorial governance have already taken place. Further reforms relating to appointment procedures, disciplinary liability mechanisms and performance evaluation tools remain under preparation.
8. Access to justice and legal aid — under implementation

Measures aimed at improving access to justice include:

– functioning of the national free legal aid system
– temporary reassignment of territorial jurisdiction where courts cannot operate
– development of electronic access to courts through digital tools

These measures ensure continuity of access to justice, including under wartime conditions.

9. Alternative dispute resolution (ADR) — implemented / under development

Ukraine adopted the Law of Ukraine "On Mediation" No. 1875-IX (2021), which established the legislative framework for mediation as an alternative dispute resolution mechanism.

Further steps aimed at expanding the practical use of mediation, including awareness-raising and institutional development of mediation practice, remain ongoing.