

Annex No.1
to the answers of Ukraine to the list of issues regarding the
8th periodic report of Ukraine on the implementation of the provisions of the
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

To paragraph 7

1.

№	Regions	Information on registration of birth in 2018 under the court decisions of establishment facts of birth on the TOT of Ukraine delivered pursuant to Article 317 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine			
		Autonomous Republic of Crimea	City of Sevastopol	Donetsk oblast	Luhansk oblast
1.	Vinnitsia	17	7	0	2
2.	Volyn	3	1	0	0
3.	Dnipropetrovsk	77	24	20	16
4.	Donetsk	64	26	393	121
5.	Zhytomyr	6	5	1	6
6.	Zakarpattia	2	0	1	0
7.	Zaporizhia	498	162	5	19
8.	Ivano-Frankivsk	3	2	0	0
9.	Kyiv oblast	37	5	3	21
10.	Kirovohrad	17	7	1	0
11.	Luhansk	17	6	7	1888
12.	Lviv	11	3	0	1
13.	Mykolaiv	34	10	0	4
14.	Odesa	42	15	13	43
15.	Poltava	22	2	0	10
16.	Rivne	6	4	1	0
17.	Sumy	16	6	1	7
18.	Ternopil	1	2	0	2
19.	Kharkiv	60	8	3	105
20.	Kherson	1237	236	0	1
21.	Khmelnyskiy	7	4	0	1
22.	Cherkasy	17	11	1	18
23.	Chernivtsi	1	2	0	0
24.	Chernihiv	13	5	0	4
25.	city of Kyiv	77	14	24	259
	Total	2285	567	474	2528
				5854	

№	Regions	Information on registration of death in 2018 under the court decisions establishing facts of death on the TOT of Ukraine, delivered in accordance with Article 317 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine			
		Autonomous Republic of Crimea	City of Sevastopol	Donetsk oblast	Luhansk oblast
1.	Vinnitsia	15	4	43	15
2.	Volyn	2	1	2	4
3.	Dnipropetrovsk	58	6	513	150
4.	Donetsk	31	9	8391	532
5.	Zhytomyr	11	2	21	13
6.	Zakarpattia	3	0	11	7
7.	Zaporizhia	67	19	586	52
8.	Ivano-Frankivsk	1	1	6	3
9.	Kyiv oblast	25	0	158	181
10.	Kirovohrad	11	3	36	18
11.	Luhansk	11	5	66	4251
12.	Lviv	7	2	19	11
13.	Mykolaiv	18	6	30	19
14.	Odesa	20	9	128	93
15.	Poltava	11	7	94	65
16.	Rivne	3	1	7	11
17.	Sumy	19	5	40	62

18.	Ternopil	3	1	7	6
19.	Kharkiv	36	10	477	719
20.	Kherson	151	23	44	22
21.	Khmelnyskiy	16	3	15	16
22.	Cherkasy	13	2	49	28
23.	Chernivtsi	2	1	5	1
24.	Chernihiv	11	3	37	22
25.	city of Kyiv	44	17	609	478
	Total	589	140	11394	6779
				18902	

№	Regions	Information on registration of birth under court decisions of establishment facts of birth on the TOT of Ukraine delivered pursuant to Article 317 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine, in between 01.01.2019 and 30.11.2019			
		Autonomous Republic of Crimea	City of Sevastopol	Donetsk oblast	Luhansk oblast
1.	Vynnytsia	25	1	10	1
2.	Volyn	2	1	1	0
3.	Dnipropetrovsk	64	8	112	12
4.	Donetsk	46	20	3981	76
5.	Zhytomyr	1	1	0	3
6.	Zakarpattia	0	1	2	3
7.	Zaporizhia	573	156	94	8
8.	Ivano-Frankivsk	2	1	4	0
9.	Kyiv oblast	124	70	105	60
10.	Kirovohrad	18	8	5	3
11.	Luhansk	9	6	30	1705
12.	Lviv	3	3	3	3
13.	Mykolaiv	41	18	4	1
14.	Odesa	34	12	45	11
15.	Poltava	17	6	11	6
16.	Rivne	7	0	2	1
17.	Sumy	10	7	12	6
18.	Ternopil	5	0	1	1
19.	Kharkiv	51	8	150	166
20.	Kherson	1541	265	7	0
21.	Khmelnyskiy	6	3	3	3
22.	Cherkasy	25	2	8	12
23.	Chernivtsi	2	0	2	0
24.	Chernihiv	9	2	6	2
25.	city of Kyiv	83	22	247	290
	Total	2698	621	4845	2373
				10537	

№	Regions	Information on registration of death in 2018 under the court decisions establishing facts of death on the TOT of Ukraine, delivered in accordance with Article 317 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine, between 01.01.2019 and 30.11.2019			
		Autonomous Republic of Crimea	City of Sevastopol	Donetsk oblast	Luhansk oblast
1.	Vynnytsia	21	2	30	15
2.	Volyn	3	0	8	3
3.	Dnipropetrovsk	44	9	561	133
4.	Donetsk	31	11	10018	641
5.	Zhytomyr	12	0	26	16
6.	Zakarpattia	0	1	6	2
7.	Zaporizhia	59	15	587	59
8.	Ivano-Frankivsk	4	1	8	5

9.	Kyiv oblast	26	9	281	169
10.	Kirovohrad	16	4	27	12
11.	Luhansk	7	3	61	5037
12.	Lviv	10	0	22	11
13.	Mykolaiv	13	6	37	26
14.	Odesa	30	5	155	95
15.	Poltava	17	2	94	74
16.	Rivne	4	1	6	4
17.	Sumy	12	3	45	49
18.	Ternopil	5	1	4	1
19.	Kharkiv	26	8	464	910
20.	Kherson	124	34	45	15
21.	Khmelnyskiy	19	3	21	15
22.	Cherkasy	8	2	42	15
23.	Chernivtsi	3	0	5	2
24.	Chernihiv	11	2	23	35
25.	city of Kyiv	56	16	1094	488
	Total	561	138	13670	7832
				22201	

To paragraph 11

2. Entering to university through the educational centers "Donbass-Ukraine", "Crimea-Ukraine" are entitled to persons who:
 - have a Ukrainian education document;
 - do not have a Ukrainian education document;
 - passed External Independent Testing and have relevant certificates in 2017, 2018 and 2019;
 - did not pass the External Independent Testing.
3. A person, who did not have a document on complete general secondary education of the state sample, was able to apply to one of the educational centers for passing the annual assessment, the state final certification and enter to university under the simplified procedure. Such entrants should have two examinations of the state final certification: the Ukrainian language and history of Ukraine and one entrance exam (established by the institution of higher education). To enter the specialty, for which a creative competition is provided, instead of the entrance exam, a creative competition was held. After that, entrants received a temporary certificate from the general education institution, which is replaced by a state education document within three months.

To paragraph 24

4. Posters about preventing racial discrimination, combating racism and xenophobia and available remedies for those who have suffered discrimination are placed in police departments and places of public gatherings.
5. The protocol of acceptance of a statement of a criminal offense or a prepared offense provides for a separate section (5), which enables a person to indicate the circumstances of a criminal offense that may testify to motives of intolerance (race, nationality, religion or belief, etc.).
6. Main Investigation Department of the National Police of Ukraine to ensure the control of the investigation of hate crimes, monitors criminal proceedings based on racial, national, religious intolerance, analyzes and verifies media coverage of hate crimes, and takes measures to control the proper investigation of criminal proceedings of this category.
7. All investigative departments have individual staff members who supervise the state of investigation of criminal proceedings of the specified category and inform the Main Investigation Department of the National Police of Ukraine about procedural decisions in such proceedings.
8. Main Investigation Department of the National Police of Ukraine, establishing the facts of criminal offenses that may indicate a violation of equality of citizens based on their race, national origin and other grounds (probable grounds), if necessary, directs to the Investigative Departments an instruction to carry out a version of committing a crime on the grounds of intolerance during the investigation of criminal proceedings.
9. The employees of the Main Investigative Department investigate criminal proceedings of such category, in which it was decided to close them based on Art. 284 of the CPCU. If necessary, letters on the validity of the decisions and the decision on cancellation of such decisions are sent to the respective regional prosecutor's office.

To paragraph 25

10. On March 24, 2019 a fire occurred in the territory of the Roma camp in Ivano-Frankivsk. According to this fact, on March 26, 2019, investigators of the Main Department of the National Police in Ivano-Frankivsk Region started a pre-trial investigation of a criminal offense under Art. 194(2) of the CCU (intentional destruction or damage of property). It was decided on June 12, 2019 to close this criminal proceeding based on Art.284(1) of the CPCU because of establishing the absence of a criminal offense.
11. It was found on March 25, 2019, that a group of local residents of Petrivka of Ivanovo district of Odessa region in September 2002 made attacks on the homes of Romani ethnic group residents who lived in Petrivka of Ivanovo district of Odessa region for the purpose of their eviction from the territory of the settlement. On November 27, 2019 investigators of the Main Department of National Police in the Odessa region began a pre-trial investigation in a separate criminal proceeding on the grounds of a criminal offense under Article 161(1) of the CCU. The pre-trial investigation is ongoing.
12. On April 25, 2018 persons in balaclavas acting on behalf of a right-wing non-governmental organization violated public order on the grounds of overt disrespect for the community, dismantled and burned tents of Roma's settlement on Lysa Gora in Kyiv. On June 29, 2019, because of the pre-trial investigation, an indictment against citizen M. under Art.296(4) of the CCU was directed to the Holiivskyi district court of Kyiv for consideration of the merits. The preparatory session for consideration of the indictment by the court was appointed on January 29, 2020. The materials concerning possible misconduct of other unidentified persons on August 30, 2018 were allocated to a separate criminal proceeding No. 12018100010004065. The investigation is ongoing.
13. Investigators of the Lviv region investigated an attack on Roma camp, located in a forest area on the outskirts of Lviv near the street Truskavetska. Because of the attack, one person was killed and three were injured; as a result of the investigation, on October 22, 2018, the indictment on the charge of 4 minors under Art.296(4) of the CCU is directed for trial on the merits; the court verdict from August 14, 2019 approved the plea agreement between the prosecutor and the two defendants. These defendants were found guilty of committing a criminal offense under Art.296(4) of the CCU and sentenced to 4 years and 6 months imprisonment. According to Articles 75, 104 of the CCU, the defendants were released from serving their sentences with a trial period of 1 year 6 months. The trial of two defendants is ongoing.

To paragraph 28

14. On June 23, 2019, approximately 150 representatives of NGOs took actions to disorganize the conduction of the action "The march of equality" in Kyiv and expressed protest against this action. 10 persons were exposed in committing the above mentioned criminal offense, and they were informed about suspicion. Pre-trial investigation in criminal proceedings is completed. The requirements of the Article 290 of the CPCU are being fulfilled.
15. The investigators of the Head Department of the National Police in Zakarpatski region detected criminal proceedings on the sign of crimes according to the Art.125(1), Art.161(1) and Art.170 of the CCU with regard to committing illegal acts towards the citizen K., which took place in March 2018 in Uzhorod. Two persons were exposed, as a result of investigation an indictment was sent to Uzhorod city district court of Zakarpatski region for consideration on merits.
16. While holding «Kharkiv Pride» on September 15, 2019, unknown persons caused injuries to the minor P. As a result of the pre-trial investigation the indictment against 1 person was sent to the court on November 19, 2019 for investigation, and the judicial investigation is being in progress.
17. The pre-trial investigations in other criminal proceedings are ongoing.

To paragraph 29

18. Informational and educational campaigns are being conducted for the population in order to overcome stereotypes regarding the role of women and men in politics, to encourage women to participate in politics. The social project "Women are 50% of Ukraine's Success" is successfully implemented in Ukraine. The project is focused on activating and supporting women in public and political life, introduction of women and men in key positions in order to accelerate the creation of a truly European model of society.
19. The Project "Respect" is also successfully being realized as a campaign against sexism in politics and the mass media. The purpose of the project is to raise public awareness and understanding of the benefits of gender equality and disapproval of gender stereotypes; promotion of the fight against sexism in all spheres of our society, the priorities of the project implementation are politics and the media. The main goals of the project are to encourage public discussion of gender issues, to develop intolerance to sexism and to overcome gender stereotypes; promotion of balanced and impartial coverage in the Ukrainian mass media of women - leaders, women in leadership positions, especially political leaders, which will make them more visible in the Ukrainian mass media

and in areas traditionally occupied by men; to provide the professional journalistic community, editors with knowledge and skills to create gender sensitive journalism.

20. There is a positive tendency among local councils which join the European Charter for Equality between Women and Men at the local level. In 2017-2018, 60 local councils approved the appropriate decision. This is especially important in view of the decentralization reform being implemented in Ukraine. Women who lead or are members of political parties, leaders and members of NGOs and state servants are the target audience.

To paragraph 31

21. Statistics also show enhancing women's participation in the establishment of local self-government. During local elections of October 25, 2015, 213 thousand candidates for regional, district, city, district in city councils were almost 137 thousand (64.4%) male candidates and approximately 76 thousand (35.6%) female ones. (In 2010, at the local elections, the representation of men in the election lists was 72.5% and women - 27.5% respectively). The introduction of gender quotas has contributed to the increase in the number of women participating in the elections.
22. In 2019, 565 680.5 million UAH were allocated for financing the statutory activities of political parties from the State Budget, eleven parties receive state funding, out of which 2 political parties had additional funding, with approximate ratio of 40 % female and 60 % male. Paragraph 12 of Article 154 of the Chapter XXVIII «Nomination and Registration of Candidates for People's Deputies of Ukraine» of the ECU defines that during formation of national wide and regional election lists the party must ensure the presence of men and women in every five (seats from one to five, from six to ten, etc.)) of each electoral list (at least two candidates of each gender). Also paragraph 9 of Article 219 of the Section XXXVII «Nomination and Registration of Candidates for Local Elections» of the ECU stipulates that, when nominating candidates for deputies of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, regional, city (cities with a number of voters of 90 thousand or more) councils during the formation of single and regional election, lists the organization of the party must ensure the presence of men and women in every five (seats from one to five, from six to ten, etc.) of each electoral list (at least two candidates of each gender).

To paragraph 35

23. 2,122 children who have suffered from ill-treatment were placed on the register, including the following statistical data: 813 children suffered from physical abuse; 98 - from sexual abuse; 1162 from psychological abuse; 19 of them from economic one; 21 children were engaged in pornography -; 7 children suffered from trafficking, 2 children had witnessed domestic violence. All children affected by various types of violence received necessary assistance, namely: 127 children were placed in child welfare institutions; 90 children in health care facilities; 1282 children received other types of assistance without placement in a hospital.
24. 11 328 families in difficult life situations, including domestic violence have been placed on the register by the Family, Children and Youth Centers. 2 201 children are brought up in these families. In total, 24,035 people were covered by social services after facing domestic violence. In order to protect children's rights, local government administrations have taken the following measures: • applications have been submitted to take 33 children away from their parents without depriving parents of their rights; applications have been submitted in relation of parents of 79 children to deprive parents of their rights; court decisions were made to deprive parents of 13 children their rights. As a result of citizen's complaints and communications on children abuse, 609 persons were brought to justice (552 persons were brought to administrative responsibility; 56 persons were criminally liable; 1 person was subject to disciplinary liability).

To paragraph 36

25. The strategy for development of the response system on violence takes into account urgent needs of citizens and embodies global principles. The key tendencies are:
- development of service system for victims, launching and supporting of specialized services at local communities' level;
 - creating and realization of the National strategy of informational policy towards prevention and opposition of violence;
 - launching unified system of administrative data exchange and case management of violence cases (United Register);
 - introduction of call-centre for victims and witnesses of violence;
 - improving the access of victims to justice and systematic work to prosecute offenders.

To paragraph 56

26. Results:
- in 3 proceedings, initiated on the facts of persons missing, the facts of the murder of missing persons were established;

- in 129 proceedings, initiated on the facts of unlawful imprisonment and taking of hostages, indictment acts were drawn up and taken to court;
 - in 2 proceedings, initiated on the facts of unlawful imprisonment a petition for application of compulsory measures of medical character were made and in other 4 reconciliation agreements between a victim and a suspect were concluded, which were taken to court;
 - in 1 proceeding, initiated on the fact of person missing, and in 133 proceedings, initiated on the facts of unlawful imprisonment of persons, pre-trial investigations have been suspended due to announcements for the search of suspects.
27. Police investigators have filed 79 criminal cases to the URPI on enforced disappearances in the JFO area (Art.146-1 of the CC), most of them – by investigative bodies of the Donetsk region (44). Nowadays the pre-trial investigation is ongoing in 72 proceedings and no suspicions have been reported. 827 criminal investigations are also being investigated under the facts of unrecognized corpses discovery in the TOT, of which 368 investigations are ongoing. In the course of the investigations, the investigators:
- took 1074 biological samples from relatives of missing persons and persons deprived of their liberty that were placed in the central account of human genetic traits;
 - sent for investigation 2248 fragments of unrecognized corpses who were killed in the ATO/JFO areas in order to compare their DNA profiles with the biological profiles of relatives of missing persons;
 - appointed for more than 1000 genetic-molecular examinations, 357 complex genetic-molecular examinations of biological samples of remains of unrecognized corpses. As a result: 991 persons identified, of which 552 by police investigators.

To paragraph 77

28. Article 87 of the Law “On Judiciary and the Status of Judges” provides that the Public Integrity Council is established with the purpose of assisting the HQCJ in determining eligibility of a judge in terms of the criteria of professional ethics and integrity for the purpose of qualification evaluation, which, in particular, with justifiable reasons, provide the HQCJ with the conclusion that a judge does not meet professional ethics and integrity criteria, which shall be included in the dossier of a judicial candidate or the dossier of a judge.
29. Providing a conclusion by the Public Integrity Council is not an absolute ground for deciding not to confirm the ability of a judge (candidate for a judge) to administer justice in the relevant court. The opinion is included in the judge's dossier (candidate's dossier) and is subject to review by the HQCJ at the stage of "Examination of the dossier and interview" of the qualification evaluation together with other documents and information. The HQCJ has no authority to overturn the findings of the Public Integrity Council.
30. If the Public Integrity Council finds in its Opinion that a judge does not meet the criteria of professional ethics and integrity, then the HQCJ may decide to confirm such a judge's ability to administer justice in the relevant court only if such decision is upheld by at least eleven members. During the period of qualification evaluations, the Public Integrity Council issued conclusions regarding 481 judges: • Conclusions were revoked by the Public Integrity Council for 15 judges; • in respect of 12 judges, the evaluation was suspended on grounds of their dismissal; • 5 judges were recognized as not corresponding to their positions; • 63 judges were recognized as corresponding to their positions; • regarding 221 judges, the issue of determining the results of the evaluation has not been completed.

To paragraph 80

31. At present, there is no reason to believe that the procedure for the removal of the procedural immunity from judges by the HCJ slows down the process of criminal prosecution and may create opportunities for judges to escape outside Ukraine in order to avoid liability. In total, HCJ received 6 motions for granting detention of a judge (4 satisfied, 2 dismissed); 16 motions for granting custody of a judge (10 granted, 1 denied, 5 returned without review) and 2 motions was satisfied for judge's arrest. The HCJ also granted temporary removal from administering justice of 36 judges in relation to their criminal prosecution. Annual reports for 2017 and 2018 on the state of independence of judges are available on the HCJ web-site.

To paragraph 82

32. Parliament of Ukraine is considering a draft law “On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts on Optimization of Criminal Liability of Judges for Issuing a Deliberately Unlawful Judgment” (Reg. No. 2113), which proposes to amend Article 375 of the Criminal Code and determine that commitment by the judge of the decision knowingly rendering an unlawful judgment for selfish reasons, in the other personal or third party interests, or in respect of a minor, incapacitated, elderly or by conspiracy by a group of persons or combined with the conviction of a person guilty of a serious or particularly grave crime, or in order to prevent the legitimate professional activity of a journalist and to exercise the right of peaceful assembly by citizens. In addition, it is proposed to supplement the Criminal Code with a new Article 375¹ “Imposing by a Judge(s) of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine of a Deliberately Unlawful Judgment”.

33. Another draft law "On Amendments to Article 375 of the CCU (on Adaptation of the Recommendation of the Experts of the Group of States against Corruption of the Council of Europe)" (Reg. No. 2113-1) proposes to remove the Article 375 of the CCU. *Both draft laws were submitted for revision to the Parliament.*

To paragraph 93

34. According to reports related to the process of transition of parishes and religious communities of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church to the newly established Orthodox Church of Ukraine, numerous criminal proceedings have been registered. For example:
- On April 25, 2019, the Korosten Police Department in Zhytomyr oblast received a report that the clergy of the Sviatopokrovska Church (Bondarivka village of Korosten region) conducted the transition to the Orthodox Church of Ukraine without the consent of a part of parishioners, as well as the representatives of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church were prevented to do worship and other religious rituals. The next day, criminal proceedings were initiated under Art.180(1) of the CCU «impediment to exercise of religious rite». There have been no cases of violence reported. The pre-trial investigation in this criminal proceeding is pending;
 - On May 06, 2019, the Korosten Police Department in Zhytomyr oblast received a notification that unknown persons prevented the representatives of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Moscow Patriarchate to hold worship and other religious rites at the Sviatopokrovska Church located in the city of Korosten and without the consent of the parishioners conducted the transition under the jurisdiction of Orthodox Church of Ukraine. On May 06, 2019, the investigator initiated criminal proceedings under Art.180(1) of the CCU. There have been no reported cases of violence. The pre-trial investigation in this criminal proceeding is pending;
 - Pre-trial investigations concerning 41 criminal offenses related to the transition of temples and religious communities from the Ukrainian Orthodox Church to the newly established Orthodox Church of Ukraine were registered and investigated by the investigative units of the Main Department of National Police in Rivne oblast, in particular: 13 under Art.161 of the CCU (violation of equality of citizens depending on their race, nationality, religious beliefs, disability and other grounds), 6 under Art.179 of the CCU (illegal retention, desecration or destruction of religious shrines); 19 under Art.356 of the CCU (unauthorised actions) and 3 under Art.180 of the CCU (Preclusion of religious ceremonies). According to the results of the pre-trial investigation held by the investigation units on the basis of Art.284(1) of the CPCU it was decided to close 34 criminal proceedings of which information was entered in the URPI, in particular: 12 under Art.161 of the CCU; 6 under Art.179 of the CCU; 13 under Art.356 of the CCU and 3 under Art.180 of the CCU. *These decisions have never been appealed by anyone and are not cancelled by prosecutors or courts. Currently, pre-trial investigation is pending in 7 criminal proceedings in this category of criminal offences – 6 under Art.356 of the CCU and 1 under Art.161 of the CCU.*
 - On April 26, 2019, the Volnovaskiy Police Department revealed information that the so-called law enforcement officials of the so-called «Donetsk People's Republic» (DNR) exerted moral pressure on the head and deputies of the village council of Kuznetsovo-Mykhailivka village, seized the temple of the Orthodox Church of Ukraine, with the purpose of carrying out church ceremonies by representatives of another church, and intended to interfere access of the priest of the Orthodox Church of Ukraine into the temple in the coming days for the service of Easter liturgy; On April 26, 2019 the said fact was filed with the URPI on the grounds of the criminal offense under Art.341 of the CCU «Capture of State or Public Buildings or Structures», the pre-trial investigation is pending;
 - Investigation in criminal proceedings initiated on February 15, 2019, by investigators of the Main Department of National Police in Dnepropetrovsk oblast under Art.194(2) of the CCU (hooliganism) upon arson of the front door of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the city of Kryvyi Rih is pending.

To paragraph 99

35. According to the Law of Ukraine No. 198-IX of October 17, 2019, «On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine «On Preventing Corruption» there were established the ways (contact channels) of communication of the information by the whistle-blowers to the National Agency on Corruption Prevention, or to another authority competent to consider and deliver decisions in matters to which the disclosed information relates.
36. The provisions of the Law are also aimed at ensuring the protection of whistle-blowers, in particular, Art.53 states that whistle-blowers and their relatives are protected by the State (Article 53(1); in order to protect the rights and represent their interests, the whistle-blower may use all kinds of legal assistance provided by the Law of Ukraine "On Free Legal Aid" or involve a lawyer on his own. The law prescribes the functions of all specially authorized entities in the field of combating corruption in the event of referral of a whistle-blower. Anonymous reports on assumed corruption are also provided.
37. Article 53(2) of the Law determines the procedure for conducting a check on a whistle-blower's report, in particular the notice must contain factual data confirming possible corruption that can be verified. Notifications of corruption or corruption-related offenses and other violations of this Law through regular or internal channels shall be subject to preliminary review within ten working days. According to the results of preliminary verification, one of the following decisions shall be made:

- to appoint an internal (official) verification or investigation of the information in case of confirmation of the facts stated in the message or the need to further clarify their credibility;
 - to transfer the materials to the body of pre-trial investigation in case of establishing the signs of a criminal offense or to other bodies, authorized to respond to the detected offences according to the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine;
 - to close the proceedings in the event of failure to substantiate the facts set out in the report.
38. Article 53(3) of the Law determines the rights of whistle-blowers and guarantees for their protection, in particular, the whistle-blower has rights: to free legal aid for the purposes of protection of the whistle-blower's rights; to a confidentiality; to report facts of corruption or corruption-related offences, other violations of this Law without giving information about himself/herself (anonymously); to protection measures for a whistle-blower and his/her close persons in the event of a threat to life and health, property and housing, or to refuse from such measures; to reimbursement of costs incurred with the protection of the rights of the whistle-blower, of costs for a lawyer in connection with the protection of the individual rights of the whistle-blower, of costs for judicial fees; to remuneration in cases determined by the law; to receive psychological help; to release from legal liability in cases specified by law; to receive information of a status and the results of the review, inspection and / or investigation upon the information provided. The above listed rights and guarantees of whistle-blower are granted also to close persons of the whistle-blower.
39. The law separately provides protection of the labour rights of the whistle-blower, in particular, Article 53(4) stipulates that a whistle-blower, his close persons cannot be denied to be hired for a job, cannot be dismissed or forced to dismiss, subjected to disciplinary liability or to other negative measures of influence by the chief or the employer (transfer, attestation, change of working conditions, refusal of appointment to a higher position, reduction of salary, etc.) or threat of such measures of influence in connection with the reporting of possible facts of corruption.

To paragraph 106

40. A political party may be prohibited by a court based on administrative lawsuit in case of violation of the requirements for establishment and functioning of the political parties, provided for by the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine.
41. Prohibition of a political party results in termination of party's functioning, dissolution of its governing bodies, its regional, city, district organizations, its primary cells and other structural units, establishment of which is envisaged by the party's charter; in termination of the membership in such a political party; in adoption the decisions to terminate of a political party and relevant structural units thereof by the central executive body implementing a state policy in the sphere of registration (legalization) of the associations of citizens and other public formations, and by its territorial bodies, (Art.21 of the Law).
42. The violation of the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine in the course of the political parties' activities shall be detected by respective law-enforcement authorities. In case of submitting by the law-enforcement authorities of evidence revealing the violation by political parties of requirements of Art.36, 37 of the Constitution of Ukraine, Art.5 of the Law, which is the basis for applying the corresponding sanctions, the MoJU shall apply to the court in accordance with the procedure, as prescribed by the law.

To paragraph 107

43. With the aim of implementation of the provisions of the Law № 317-VIII the Government approved a Procedure for taking decisions concerning incompatibility of functioning, name and/or symbols of a legal person, political party, its regional, city, district organizations and other structural units, establishment of which is envisaged by the party's charter, other association of citizens with the requirements of the Law of Ukraine «On Condemnation of Communist and National Socialist (Nazi) Totalitarian Regimes in Ukraine and Prohibition of Propaganda of their Symbols» (Government Resolution № 354 of May 27, 2015).
44. For execution of the Procedure the MoJU by its Order dated June 09, 2015 No. 895/5 created a Commission on the adherence of the Law of Ukraine «On Condemnation of Communist and National Socialist (Nazi) Totalitarian Regimes in Ukraine and Prohibition of Propaganda of their Symbols» (hereinafter – the Commission). The main task of the Commission is to carry out legal expertise of the submitted materials concerning the incompatibility of functioning, name and/or symbols of a legal person, political party, its regional, city, district organizations and other structural units, establishment of which is envisaged by the party's charter, other association of citizens with the requirements of the Law.
45. Further to the Commission's meeting on July 17, 2015 a legal conclusion concerning the incompatibility of the activities, name and/or symbols of the Communist Party of Ukraine with the requirements of the Law of Ukraine «On Condemnation of Communist and National Socialist (Nazi) Totalitarian Regimes in Ukraine and Prohibition of Propaganda of their Symbols» was issued and was approved by the Order of the MoJU dated July 23, 2015

No.1312/5. According to Paragraph 22 of the Procedure relevant decisions of the MoJU concerning a political party shall extend to all its regional, city, district organizations and other structural units, establishment of which is envisaged by the party's charter. Within 10 days beginning from the date of decision about the incompatibility of activities, name and/or symbols of a legal entity, political party, other association of citizens with the requirements of the Law-1, the MoJU shall apply to the court for termination of functioning of a legal entity, political party, other associations of citizens or inform other public authorities, which are empowered to file such a lawsuit (Paragraph 23 of the Procedure).

46. By the decision of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine dated July 16, 2019 in case № 1-24/2018 (1919/17) the Law № 317-VIII was deemed to comply with the Constitution of Ukraine (law is constitutional).

To paragraph 113

47. According to the decision of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine in case under the Constitutional Petition of 63 MPs of Ukraine appealing the compliance with the Constitution of Ukraine of the provisions of Art.43 of the Law of Ukraine «On the Election of the People's Deputies of Ukraine» (Electoral Deposit Case) dated January 30, 2002 № 2-пн/2002 (parts three-sixth of Subparagraph 4.2 of Paragraph 4 of the decision's reasoning):

«The voting qualification and money (electoral) deposit has different legal nature. According to the worldwide practice the money deposit is used not as property qualification, but as one of the conditions for candidate's registration to participate in the elections. The voting qualification is a qualifying condition for the availability of the electoral right, meanwhile the electoral deposit is just a condition for registration of the candidate for deputy. The property voting qualification is directly connected with the property status of a person, i.e. is characterized by total amount of movable and immovable property, particular level of annual profit of the citizen, which define such a person as an owner. The purpose of the money (electoral) deposit is to limit or eliminate the abuse by a citizen of electoral right, and first of all at the expense of tax-payers.

From the systemic interpretation of the provisions of the Law follows that the money deposit is used with the purpose to ensure responsible attitude of the citizens as prospective candidates for deputies to their participation in the elections, facilitates adoption by the candidate for deputy, nominated in a single-mandate district, and candidates for deputies, included into voting lists in multi-mandate districts, of balanced decisions concerning realization of their passive electoral rights, as well as prevents possible unjustified expenditures from state funds. Moreover, according to Article 43(5) of the Law the money deposit shall be returned to the political parties (blocks), which participated in the distribution of the deputies' mandates, and to the deputies, elected within single-mandate districts.

Taking into account the abovementioned, the money (electoral) deposit may not be deemed as a restriction of passive electoral rights of citizens with a view of their property status. At the same time, establishment of money (electoral) deposit does not violate the constitutional principle of equality of citizens before the law and equality of their constitutional rights and freedoms, as well as does not violate the principle of equality of political parties before the law.

Thus, the money deposit envisaged by the provisions of Article 43 of the Law according to its legal nature is not a property qualification and the said norm does not contradict the provisions of Articles 21, 24 of the Constitution of Ukraine, according to which all people are free and equal in their dignity and constitutional rights and freedoms».

To paragraph 116

48. Since the beginning of the election campaign for the election of the President of Ukraine, police investigators have initiated 436 criminal proceedings, of which 258 directly related to violation of the electoral law, envisaged by Art.157-160 of the CCU and Art.178 - related to violation of the electoral law indirectly (other articles of the CCU). 63 persons were reported on suspicion in 55 criminal proceedings, of which 29 concerning violations, directly related to the electoral law, 26 – concerning violations, indirectly related to the electoral law. 55 criminal proceedings with indictments were submitted to the courts, of which 29 directly related to violation of the electoral law (28 proceedings – concerning violations under Art.158-1of the CCU, 1 – Art.158 of the CCU), and 26 criminal proceedings indirectly related to violation of the electoral law (9 proceedings – concerning violations under Art.296 of the CCU, 3 – Art.259, 345 of the CCU, 2 – Art.185 of the CCU, 1 – Art.125, 186, 191, 194, 338, 366 of the CCU, 1 – Art.296, 346, 342 of the CCU, 1 – Art.294, 296, 345 of the CCU, 1 – Art.122, 296 of the CCU). In 321 criminal proceedings investigations were closed by investigators with authorization by the supervisors of the pre-trial proceedings, 42 criminal proceedings were merged, and 15 proceedings were forwarded for consideration under the investigative jurisdiction (SSU, SBI). In another 3 criminal proceedings procedural decisions haven't been taken yet.

49. Since the beginning of the election campaign for the elections to the Parliament of Ukraine, the police authorities initiated 580 criminal proceedings, of which 439 directly related to violation of the electoral law (Art.157-160 of the CCU), and 141 - indirectly related to violation of the electoral law (other articles of the CCU). Suspicions were

declared to 94 persons in 83 criminal proceedings (70 of which - concerning violations directly related to the electoral law, 13 - concerning violations indirectly related to the electoral law). 83 criminal proceedings were submitted to the courts (70 of which concerning violations, directly related to the electoral law, 13 – violations, indirectly related to the electoral law). 440 criminal proceedings have been closed, 29 criminal proceedings - merged, 3 criminal proceedings – forwarded for consideration under investigative jurisdiction (*SBI*). The pre-trial investigation of other 25 criminal proceedings is pending.

To paragraph 121

50. *The first model* - from the 5th grade, children belonging to the Crimean-Tatar people, within general secondary school (5-9 grades) and higher secondary school (9-12 grades) shall study in Crimean-Tatar language, along with state language, without defining the volumes.
51. *The second model* – within 5-9 grades children belonging to national minorities whose languages are the official languages of the European Union can receive general secondary education in their mother tongue, along with the state language, in the proportion of 60% native language, 40% state language. Within higher school (9-12 grades) these same children will study subjects in their native language, along with the state language, in the proportion of 40% native language and 60% state language. Within this percentage, schools will independently determine in their educational program on the basis of consultations with the local community (parents, children, teachers) in which language to teach a particular subject (native or state).
52. *The third model* - from 5th grade, children belonging to national minorities whose languages are not the official languages of the European Union, in particular Russian, will be taught in their native language, along with the state language, in the proportion of 20% mother tongue, 80% state language. The Russian and the Ukrainian languages belong to the same language group, thus it is easier for the Russian national minority to master the Ukrainian language at a sufficient level to receive general secondary education in this language starting from the 5th grade. Thus, by studying the subjects in Ukrainian and at the same time continuing to learn Russian as a subject, children will be able to master at a high level both languages at once -Ukrainian and Russian.

To paragraph 122

53. Information on the number of pre-school education institutions by language of education as of January 01, 2019

Languages of education (upbringing)	Number of institutions	Number of children, which are educated in particular language
Ukrainian	14203	1235475
Russian	145	31683
Hungarian	77	5478
Romanian	61	3552
Moldavian	17	1301
Crimean Tatar ¹	-	74
Polish	2	169
German ¹	-	20
Slovak ¹	-	95
English ¹	1	339
institutions with several languages of education	392	

¹ separate groups in the preschool education institutions

Information about languages of education and study of languages as a subject at *general secondary education institutions* in years 2019/2020²

Languages of education or study of a language	Number of institutions with education in a particular language	Number of pupils, which are educated in a particular language	Number of pupils, which study a particular language as a school subject	Number of pupils, which study a particular language as electives or in school clubs
Ukrainian	13584	3753305	319399	26289
Russian	125	281257	598122	61174
Romanian	68	16109	2298	244
Hungarian	72	17192	2139	1281
Crimean Tatar	0	53	412	150
Moldavian	2	2498	2708	118
Polish	4	1697	70421	14717
English	0	243	3914960	22207

Slovak	0	147	339	997
Bulgarian	0	58	8163	661
Gagauz	0	0	890	17
German	1	145	628920	16992
New Greek			2485	607
Hebrew			4665	30
Spanish			15568	921
Latin			1055	357
French			135063	5526
Japanese			896	0
Czech			954	60
Korean			460	286
Arabic			763	0
Hindi			61	0
Danish			88	0
Italian			896	360
Chinese			2221	890
Norwegian			92	0
Persian			55	0
Turkish			276	92
Finnish			74	0
Swedish			133	0
Albanian				84
Roma language				16
institutions with several languages of education	902	-		0
Total	14758	4072704	5714576	154076

² institutions of state, communal, private ownership except evening and special schools (boarding schools)

54. General secondary education institutions are created taking into account the socio-economic and demographic situation, as well as in accordance with the cultural, educational, socio-economic, national and linguistic needs of the territorial community and / or society. In the 2019/2020 academic years:
- in 1-4 classes the courses are delivered in Ukrainian and in 8 languages of indigenous peoples, national minorities of Ukraine (Bulgarian, Crimean Tatar, Moldavian, Polish, Russian, Romanian, Slovak, Hungarian);
 - in grades 5-11, the course is taught in Ukrainian and in five languages of indigenous peoples, national minorities (Moldovan, Polish, Russian, Romanian, Hungarian); 32 languages, including Bulgarian, Crimean Tatar, Moldovan, Polish, Russian, Romanian, Slovak, and Hungarian are studied as a subject.
55. According to the new State standard of elementary school, the number of hours for learning Ukrainian from the first grade (from 3 to 5 hours in 1-2 classes and 6 hours in 3-4 classes) is increasing in schools where study children from national minorities. Publication of textbooks for students of general secondary education institutions, incl. for classes (groups) with studying in the languages of indigenous peoples, national minorities of Ukraine, is carried out once every 5 years at the rate of up to 120% according to the need (Government Decree No. 41 from 23.01.2019).
56. In order to resolve the issues of ensuring the educational rights of representatives of national minorities, the Council of Representatives of Public Associations of Indigenous Peoples, National Minorities of Ukraine at the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine is functioning (Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine No. 606 of 07.06.2018). This council is comprised of 30 representatives from public associations of national minorities.

Annex No.2
to the answers of Ukraine to the list of issues regarding the
8th periodic report of Ukraine on the implementation of the provisions of the
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Abbreviations

ATO	Anti-terrorist operation
CAOU	Code of Administrative Offences of Ukraine
CCU	Criminal Code of Ukraine
CEC	Central Election Commission
CPCU	Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine
ECU	Election Code of Ukraine
EECP	Entry/exit check-point
HCJ	High Council of Justice
HQCJ	High Qualification Commission of Judges
IDP	Internally displaced person
JFO	Joint Forces Operation
MESU	Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine
MoJU	Ministry of Justice of Ukraine
NACP	National Agency for Corruption Prevention
Crimea	Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol (Ukraine)
SBI	State Bureau of Investigations
SSU	Security Service of Ukraine
TOT	Temporarily occupied territory
URPI	Unified Register of Pre-trial Investigations