



Permanent Mission of Ukraine
to the International Organizations in Vienna

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The Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the International Organizations in Vienna presents its compliments to the Permanent Missions and Delegations to the OSCE and to the Conflict Prevention Centre of the OSCE and has the honour to forward herewith, in accordance with Decision No. 2/09 of the Forum for Security Cooperation, the response of Ukraine to the Questionnaire on the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security for the year 2019.

The Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the International Organizations in Vienna avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Permanent Missions and Delegations to the OSCE and to the Conflict Prevention Centre of the OSCE the assurances of its highest consideration.



Vienna, 15 April 2020

To all Permanent Missions and Delegations to the OSCE
To the Conflict Prevention Centre of the OSCE

VIENNA

**Response of Ukraine
to the Questionnaire on the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military
Aspects of Security**

**SECTION I:
INTER-STATE elements**

1. Account of measures to prevent and combat terrorism

1.1 To which agreements and arrangements (universal, regional, subregional and bilateral) related to preventing and combating terrorism is your State a party?

Currently, Ukraine is party to a variety of international agreements in the field of legal support of combating terrorism. The list of these agreements is quite extensive, as the forms of committing terrorist acts, as well as the forms of leadership and abetting terrorist activities are quite diverse and, thus, require specific forms of counteraction and international legal cooperation in these issues.

The main international agreement in this domain is the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, of May 16, 2005 ratified by the Law of Ukraine No. 54- No.149-V of July 31, 2006 with reservations and statements.

On Civil Aviation Protection:

Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, as of September 14, 1963 (ratified by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR on 12/21/1987 No. 5049-XI);

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, as of December 16, 1970 (ratified by Ukraine on 02/21/1972);

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, as of September 23, 1971 (ratified by Ukraine on 01/26/1973);

Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation as of February 24, 1988 (ratified by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR on 03/14/1989 No. 7247-XI);

Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation as of September 10, 2010;

Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft as of September 10, 2010;

Protocol to Amend the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft 2014 Protocol to Amend the Convention on Offences and Certain Acts Committed of Board Aircraft.

On International Protection of Officials:

Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents of December 14, 1973 (ratified by Ukraine on 01/20/1976).

On Taking of Hostages:

International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, as of December 17, 1979 (ratified by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR on 05/08/1987 No. 3954-XI).

On Nuclear Materials:

Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities as of October 26, 1979 (ratified by the Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada (Parliament) of Ukraine on 05/05/1993 No. 3182-XII);

Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material of 2005 (ratified by the Law of Ukraine on 09/03/2008 No. 356-VI).

On Maritime Navigation:

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, as of March 10, 1988 (ratified by the Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on 12/17/1993 No. 3735-XII);

Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation of 2005;

Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf as of March 10, 1988 (ratified by the Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on 12/17/1993 No. 3735-XII);

Protocol to the 1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located of the Continental Shelf.

On Explosives:

Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection of 03/01/1991 (ratified by the Law of Ukraine of 12/03/1997 No. 687/97-VR).

On Terrorist Bombings:

International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings of December 15, 1997 (ratified by the Law of Ukraine as of 11/29/2001 No. 2855-III).

On Financing of Terrorism:

International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism of December 9, 1999 (ratified by the Law of Ukraine on 09/12/2002 No. 149-IV).

Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism of May 16, 2005 (ratified by the Law of Ukraine No. 2698-VI on 11/17/2010).

On Nuclear Terrorism:

Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities of March 03, 1980 (ratified by the Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on 05/05/1993 No. 3182-XII);

International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism of September 14, 2005 (ratified by the Law of Ukraine on 03/15/2006 No. 3533-IV).

Concerning the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SESU)

In accordance with the requirements of the Law of Ukraine “On Combating Terrorism”, the SESU, as the central executive body implementing state policy in the field of civil protection, is a subject of the fight against terrorism and is directly involved in counter-terrorism activities within its competence.

Territorial bodies and formations of central subordination of the SESU, within its powers and in accordance with the Plan of table-top and tactical-special exercises on anti-terroristic topics by coordination groups at the State Security Service regional bodies in 2019, have been involved in the table-top and tactical-special exercises on anti-terroristic topics.

The Department of State Emergency Service of Ukraine in Sumska region and Rapid Response Interregional Centre of SESU, in the framework of the international technical assistance project, which is supported by the Ministry of Defense USA, Defense Threat Reduction Office (DTRO), within its powers, have been involved in the tactical-special exercises on “Conducting anti-terroristic operation in complicated conditions resulting from the act of nuclear terrorism and illicit traffic of nuclear (radioactive) materials on the route of special railway train with nuclear fuel and elements of a counter-sabotage operation in the city of Konotop, Sumska region” (August 29-30, 2019).

In accordance with the requirements of the Law of Ukraine “On Features of State Policy for Ensuring State Sovereignty of Ukraine in Temporarily Occupied Territories in Donetska and Luhanska regions,” the SESU engaged subordinate forces and means to accomplish within the powers of the mission (purpose) in the area of operation of the Joint Forces in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

1.2 What national legislation has been adopted in your State to implement the above-mentioned agreements and arrangements?

According to the Law of Ukraine “On Fighting Terrorism” and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On the Approval of the Terms of Reference on Unified State System of Prevention, Response and Termination of Terrorist Attacks, Minimizing their Consequences and Determining Levels of Terrorist Threats”, the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine and the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine developed and enacted three departmental orders on the above issue.

In addition, Joint Orders of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and the Security Service of Ukraine were elaborated and enacted in pursuance of the above Law of Ukraine in 2019.

The Laws of Ukraine:

The Law of Ukraine No. 361-IX as of December 06, 2019 “On Prevention and Counteraction to Legalization (Laundering) of Proceeds from Crime, Terrorism Financing and the Financing of Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction” (effective of 04/28/2020).

International Treaties of Ukraine:

Memorandum of Understanding between the State Financial Monitoring Service of Ukraine and the Financial Intelligence Unit of Kuwait on Cooperation in the Area of Prevention and Counteraction to Legalization (Laundering) of the Proceeds from Crime and Terrorism Financing of January 24, 2019;

Memorandum of Understanding between the State Financial Monitoring Service of Ukraine and the Financial Intelligence Unit of the Republic of Austria on Cooperation in the Area of Prevention and Counteraction to Legalization

(Laundering) of the Proceeds from Crime, Terrorism Financing and the Financing of Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction of January 30, 2019.

Concerning the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SESU)

According to the Law of Ukraine “On Combating Terrorism” and the Provision on the State Emergency Service of Ukraine, approved by the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine № 1052 dated December 16, 2015, the SESU is determined to implement measures to minimize and eliminate the consequences of emergencies during the conduct of anti-terrorist operations, as well as educational and practical-educational measures in order to prepare the people for actions in the conditions of a terrorist act.

Concerning the State Aviation Service of Ukraine

Issues of aviation security of civil aviation that can be classified as measures to prevent terrorism are set out in the following legislative and regulatory acts of Ukraine:

The Laws of Ukraine:

The Air Code of Ukraine;

The Criminal Code of Ukraine;

The Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses;

The Law of Ukraine “On the State Program of Aviation Security of Civil Aviation”.

1.3 What are the roles and missions of military, paramilitary and security forces and the police in preventing and combating terrorism in your State?

Agents in the fight against terrorism, organization in the fight against terrorism in Ukraine and the provision of the necessary forces, means and resources are established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine within its competence.

Central executive bodies are involved in combating terrorism within their competence as defined by the laws and other regulations.

Security Service of Ukraine is the main body of the national system to combat terrorist activities.

The coordination of government bodies involved in counter-terrorism exercises is organized by the Antiterrorist Center in the Security Service of Ukraine.

The powers of actors involved in fighting terrorism are as follows:

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (MIA):

The MIA, together with the National Police:

Organizes the fight against terrorism by preventing, detecting and stopping crimes committed for terrorist purposes, investigations of which are attributed to the competence of the National Police by the legislation of Ukraine;

Provides the Antiterrorist Centre with the necessary security forces and facilities at the Security Service of Ukraine;

Ensures their effective use during anti-terrorist operations.

The MIA missions are:

Creating and implementing national policy to protect basic rights and freedoms;

Creating state policy on migration (both legal and illegal) and citizenship;

Maintaining law and order;
 Keeping people safe;
 Preventing, detecting and investigating crime;
 Protecting public and private property;
 Ensuring traffic control and road safety;
 Provisioning police and administrative services;
 Protecting state border and sovereign rights of Ukraine;
 Organizing civil defense and preventing emergencies and liquidating their consequences.

Concerning the National Police of Ukraine (NPU)

The NPU is a central executive body that serves society by ensuring the protection of rights and freedoms, combatting crime, maintaining public order and security. It is also responsible for prevention, detection and suppression of crimes committed with a terrorist aim. NPU takes part in the fight against terrorism, ensuring the effective use of its forces and means during antiterrorist operations.

Concerning the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGS)

According to the Law of Ukraine “On the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine”, the SBGS participates within its competence in cooperation with the authorities of the Security Service of Ukraine, National Police and other law enforcement agencies, in the suppression of terrorism and the fulfillment of other mission assigned to them;

According to the Law of Ukraine “On Countering the Terrorism”, the SBGS is a central executive body, which implements the state policy in the sphere of state border security, and the state border guard units, in particular by:

Performing the terrorism counteraction through prevention, detection and ceasing the terrorists crossing the state border of Ukraine, illicit trafficking of weapons, explosive, toxic, radioactive materials and other goods that can be used as means of terroristic acts commitment;

Providing the maritime shipping security within the territorial waters and exclusive (marine) economic zone during the counter terrorist operation;

Supplying necessary means and forces to the Counterterrorist Centre of the State Security Service of Ukraine that provides its effective application in counter terrorist operation.

Concerning the National Guard of Ukraine (NGU)

The NGU is a military formation with law enforcement functions, which is part of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and is designed to:

Perform the tasks of security and protection of life, rights, freedoms and legal interests of citizens, society and the state from criminal and other illegal encroachments;

Protect public order and security, as well as, in cooperation with other law enforcement agencies, to ensure public safety and protection of state border, deter terrorist activity and illegal activities of paramilitary or armed formations (groups), terrorist organizations, organized groups and criminal organizations.

According to the law, the NGU, in cooperation with the Armed Forces of Ukraine, takes part in countering armed aggression against Ukraine and liquidation of

armed conflicts, by conducting military (combat) actions, and performs the tasks of territorial defense.

Concerning the Foreign Intelligence Service of Ukraine (FISU)

According to the current legislation, one of the FISU's main tasks is a participation in antiterrorist actions, according to the law of Ukraine "On Foreign Intelligence Service", Art. 3.

The FISU:

Participates in actions connected with prevention, identification and the termination of terrorist activity when needed;

Collects analyses and provides, in accordance to established procedure, information about foreign and international terrorist organizations activity outside Ukraine;

Conducts direct counteraction to terrorist threats to life and health of Ukrainian citizens, institutions and objects of state ownership of Ukraine when intelligence bodies are involved in antiterrorist operations outside Ukraine.

The head of the FISU is a member of the Interdepartmental coordination commission of the Antiterrorist Center at the SSU (The law of Ukraine „About fight against terrorism”, the Art. 4, 5, 7).

The law of Ukraine "About intelligence" (№ 1204, 05.09.2019) determines that "participation in antiterrorist actions" is one of the main functions of FISU (art. 6). The law provides the FISU with authority to expand jurisdiction of intelligence bodies in case of conducting the intelligence activity during antiterrorist operations (art. 27).

Concerning the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SESU)

In order to implement the Plan for Main Civil Protection Measures for 2019 approved by the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine № 1076-r of December 27, 2018, the SESU prepared and conducted tabletop exercises with management bodies and forces of territorial subsystems of the united civil protection system of Mykolaivska (March 19-21, 2019), Zaporizhzhska (May 21-23, 2019), Khersonska (September 27-29, 2019) and Volynska (November 19-21, 2019) regions, during which the following measures were undertaken: preparation of the management bodies and units of the Civil Protection Operational and Rescue Service for completing assigned tasks during minimization and the elimination of the consequences of emergencies, including those related to technological terrorist acts.

These tabletop exercises have involved more than 5000 people and 615 vehicles from the management bodies and civil protection forces of the territorial subsystems of a unique civil protection system, including 700 people and 168 vehicles from the SESU.

According to the Law of Ukraine of March 20, 2003 № 638-IV «On the fight against terrorism», the SESU, as central executive body that implements the state policy in the field of civil protection, which directly fights against terrorism. In accordance with the Mandate of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine approved by the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of December 16, 2015, № 1052, the

SESU carries out measures for minimization and elimination of the consequences of emergencies during anti-terrorist operations, as well as awareness raising and practical training activities, with the purpose of training the population for action in the context of a terrorist act.

Concerning the Security Service of Ukraine

According to Article 5 of the Law of Ukraine "On Combating Terrorism", the Security Service of Ukraine:

Fights terrorism by conducting operative-search and counter-intelligence measures aimed at preventing, detecting and ending terrorist activities, including those that are international in nature;

Collects information on the activities of foreign and international terrorist organizations;

Carries out the powers solely for the purpose of obtaining pre-emptive information relating to the threat of a terrorist act or whilst conducting anti-terrorist operations or operative-technical search measures in systems and channels of telecommunications that can be used by terrorists.

1.4 Provide any additional relevant information on national efforts to prevent and combat terrorism as regards, for example:

Prevention of violent extremism and radicalization leading to terrorism;

Measures taken by the state, local and civil society organizations to work with specific ethnic, racial or religious, etc. minorities or communities, with a view to developing dialogue, reducing or eliminating tensions, ensuring early identification of potential conflict, reducing discrimination, strengthening tolerance and viability of communities as well as eliminating injustice.

Pursuant to certain items of the State Target Program (STP) for Recovery and Peacebuilding in the Eastern Regions of Ukraine approved by the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 1071 on December 13, 2017, **the Ministry of Temporarily Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons of Ukraine (MTOT) in partnership with the OSCE Project Coordinator in Ukraine (OSCE PC), commenced the implementation of the project “Dialogue for Reform and Social Cohesion in Ukraine” in February 2019 (the Project). The purpose of the Project is to develop dialogue as a tool for conflict prevention and settlement.**

The project implements the Methodology Guide for Assessing the Risks of Conflicts in Communities Adversely Affected by the Armed Conflict, developed by the MTOT.

The Project was launched on May 5, 2016. The MTOT joined the project on April 8, 2019. The aim of the Project is to create mechanisms for enhancing social cohesion by engaging in dialogue and empowering different target groups. The amalgamated territorial communities of the cities of Soledar (Donetsk region) and Lysychansk (Luhansk region) were selected as pilot communities within the framework of the Project. The abovementioned communities were analyzed on the basis of the Methodology Guide for Assessing the Risks of Conflicts in Communities Adversely Affected by the Armed Conflict. On the basis of the

system of indicators of the Methodology Guide, necessary information was collected. In particular, expert interviews and focused group interviews were conducted; the responses of local authorities, law enforcement agencies, and open sources of information were analyzed. On July 01, 2019, the report was represented to international partners and donors to the MTOT.

Information analysis and assessment helped to reveal the existing conflicts in the communities, the risk factors for new conflicts and their causes, as well as to develop measures in order to identify the root causes of the existing conflicts. On September 18-19, 2019, measures were undertaken in order to identify the most effective and appropriate options for eliminating, reducing and managing risks, establishing dialogue between participants of existing or potential conflicts. The next phase of the Project, which envisaged the implementation of the developed measures in these communities, was implemented on November 22-28, 2019.

The Project is prolonged. The implementation of the first phase of the Project started in 3 communities of Khersonska region: the cities of Kherson and Novooleksiyivka, and the Kalanchak amalgamated territorial community.

During the implementation of the Project, pilot communities developed tools to build plans and measures to increase capacity, reduce the risk of conflict and developed tools to build the necessary models of cooperation and partnership between different groups within the community, outlined ways of problem resolution and identified ways to develop community potential.

1.4.1 Financing of terrorism

In order to meet the requirements of the Committee of Experts of the Council of Europe on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism (MONEYVAL) set out in the Follow-up on the 5th round of Ukraine's evaluation on the improvement of legislation on the implementation of targeted financial sanctions on December 06, 2019, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the Law of Ukraine No. 361-IX "On prevention and counteraction to legalization (laundering) of proceeds from crime, financing terrorism and financing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction", which provides for:

The extension of freezing requirements to all assets of persons included in the sanctions lists in accordance with the FATF 6 Recommendation;

The procedure for immediate perpetual freezing of persons' assets that meets the criteria set out in the FATF 6 Recommendation;

The procedure for forming an internal list of persons related to terrorist activities or subject to international sanctions has been changed in accordance with UNSCR 1373;

Asset unfreezing procedures according to the claims of persons that have become subjects of unintentional freezing in accordance with the requirements of FATF 6 Recommendation;

Legislation on international cooperation in the area of implementation of targeted financial sanctions has been changed, in particular, the powers of the Security Service of Ukraine and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to submit

proposals to the relevant committees of the UN Security Council for inclusion and exclusion of persons in the sanctions lists were specified;

The Security Service of Ukraine is empowered to consider applications from foreign countries for inclusion and exclusion of persons to the sanctions list;

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is empowered to develop procedures for applying for the exclusion of persons and organizations included in the relevant UN Security Council sanctions lists;

Amendments are made to Article 285 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, which extended “the offense of committing a terrorist act” and therefore the crime of “financing terrorism” to international organizations;

Amendments are made to Article 258-5 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine and Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine “On Combating Terrorism”.

These changes stipulate that the crime of terrorist financing involves the provision or collection of any assets, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of using them or realizing that they may be used fully or partly for any terrorist activity, as well as attempts to commit such acts.

At the same time, the definition of “terrorist activity” in Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine “On Combating Terrorism”, as amended, encompasses the passage of terrorism training and departure from Ukraine and entry into Ukraine for terrorist purposes.

In accordance with UNSCR 2178, financing of travel for terrorist purposes is considered as criminal offense in Ukraine.

In 2019 the Security Service of Ukraine terminated the activities of an international organized criminal group of citizens of Ukraine, Jordan and Iraq, involved in the sale of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances on the territory of Kyivska, Cherkaska and Kirovogradska regions. The group was involved in financing of Hamas (the Islamic Resistance Movement), recognized as terrorist organization by Israel, Canada, Japan and the European Union. During the search, more than 65 kg of narcotic drugs and cannabis cultivation site were discovered and seized.

In 2019, the unlawful activities of a Syrian citizen were terminated. He served as cash handler and financial guarantor in the process of the illegal transfer of citizens from countries with high terrorist risks to the EU Member-States by using the Khawal system of non-bank transfers.

1.4.2 Border controls

The State Border Guard Service of Ukraine manages and coordinates the activities of relevant law enforcement agencies, to provide protection for the state border of Ukraine and border crossing to and from the temporary occupied territories, as well as the activities of state bodies that exercise various types of control over crossing of Ukraine state border and border crossing to or from the temporary occupied territories or participate in securing the state border, border regime and the regime at checkpoints across the state border of Ukraine and in the control of the entry-exit points.

Since the situation in the Luhansk and Donetsk regions has escalated, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine terminated the traffic across the Ukrainian-Russian border in 22 crossing points: 14 in the Luhansk region, 8 in the Donetsk region. 3 other crossing points are temporarily shut down according to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 50-r of March 21, 2015.

The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of July 17, 2019 No. 815 introduced the procedure for entrance of persons, movements of goods to and from the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions and for departure of persons.

The Resolution “On Account of Persons who Move from the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Ukraine and the Joint Forces Operation Area” was adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers in order to create a unified information database of people who move from the temporary occupied territory and the Joint Forces Operation Area.

The ID certificates are issued to Ukrainian citizens, foreigners and stateless persons who live on the Ukrainian territory and move from the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine and the Joint Forces Operation Area.

Moreover, on May 16, 2016, according to the Article 7 of the Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the Russian Federation on the Procedure of Crossing the Ukrainian-Russian Border for residents of border regions of Ukraine and Russia, temporary limitations for crossing the state border of Ukraine were introduced for residents of border regions of the Russian Federation. Residents of these border regions can enter Ukraine only by presenting foreign (international) passports and only through the checkpoints for interstate and international transportation links.

To improve the reliability of the border control procedures and to identify wanted persons, offenders, persons involved in terrorist activities at checkpoints across the state border the Ukrainian side introduced the following measures:

Information exchange with the Interpol databases was organized;

The introduction of a systems that can check the identity by reading the biometric data from the passports with electronic media on the first control line, as well as systems that process biometric information on the second control line.

1.4.3 Travel document security

On December 6, 2012 the Law of Ukraine “On Unified State Demographic Register and Documents Proving Citizenship of Ukraine, Personal Identity or her/his Special Status” entered into force. The law envisages introduction of passports of citizens of Ukraine with contactless electronic media.

Pursuant to this Law, Ukraine has started processing and issuance of passports to the citizens of Ukraine with contactless electronic media that contains biometric data of a holder.

Since January 2015, processing, issuance, exchange of passport of a citizen of Ukraine for travelling abroad started pursuant to the Action Plan on introduction of documents proving citizenship of Ukraine, personal identity or her/his special status with contactless electronic media and on introduction of a national system of biometric verification and identification of citizens of Ukraine,

foreigners and stateless persons for 2014-2017, adopted by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated August 20, 2014 № 780-r.

The passports of citizens of Ukraine with contactless electronic media (in the form of ID card) containing, in particular, biometric parameters of a person, place of residence and civil status with the means of the Unified State Demographic Register are issued since 2016.

Moreover, according to the Article 15 of the Law of Ukraine “On Unified State Demographic Register and Documents Proving Citizenship of Ukraine, Personal Identity or her/his Special Status” (as revised by the Law of Ukraine of July 14, 2016 № 1474-VIII) forms of documents with contactless electronic media should be produced in accordance with the requirements of the state (national) and international standards and taking into account the recommendations of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), and should have a protection level that makes it impossible to forge them.

Forms of documents, unless otherwise specified in this Law, should be produced according to the single samples and technical descriptions, which are approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

In particular, the sample of the form, technical description and the procedure of processing, issuance, exchange, transfer, withdrawal, return to the state, invalidation and destruction of passports of citizens of Ukraine was adopted by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of March 25, 2015 № 302.

The sample of the form, technical description and the Procedure of processing, issuance, exchange, transfer, withdrawal, return to the State, invalidation and destruction of passports of citizens of Ukraine for traveling abroad was adopted by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of May 7, 2014 № 152.

According to the above mentioned regulatory legal acts, the processing of passports of the citizens of Ukraine for traveling abroad and passports of the citizens of Ukraine (in the form of ID card) is carried out, taking into account the requirements of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO - Doc 9303).

According to the abovementioned procedures, the State Migration Service fulfills obligations on reliability of documents for entry and departure foreseen in the OSCE Code of Conduct at the national level.

To enhance border security and migration control, Ukraine implemented the biometrics control in 157 international and interstate border crossing points and in 3 check-points on the administrative line with the Crimea.

Moreover, 157 international and interstate border crossing points and in 3 checkpoints on the administrative line with the Crimea are linked to the Interpol database.

Since 01.01.2020 State Border Service of Ukraine introduced new forms of border stamps on crossing that are as close as possible to the European standard and have a modern design and fundamentally new elements of protection, which should counterbalance illegal channels of counterfeiting border stamps on crossing.

1.4.4 Container and supply chain security

The border control of the containers is conducted by the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine in cooperation with the other controlling agencies using trained dogs and special equipment to detect weapons, explosives, materials and items that are prohibited from being transported across the border.

1.4.5 Security of radioactive sources

Ionizing radiation sources (IRS) are used for the needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

IRS are stored and exploited according to the Ministry of Health of Ukraine Regulation¹ “On the Enactment of the State Health “Radiation Safety Standards of Ukraine” (RSSU-97) and the Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine² “Basic Sanitary Rules for Radiation Safety of Ukraine” (BSRRSU-2005).

IRS not used in the military unit, shall be stored in the dedicated depots (premises) of military units (institutions).

The Armed Forces of Ukraine also maintain radioactive waste disposal sites (burial mounds) formed as a result of implementation of military programs of the former USSR in Ukraine, located within the territory of military unit A0981 (Tsybuleve populated area of Kirovohradska region), A1807 (Desiatyn urban-type village of Ivano-Frankivska region).

It is planned to dispose the abovementioned burial mounds according to the Law of Ukraine “On National Targeted Ecological Program for Radioactive Waste Management” by means of specialized integrated plants of the Ukrainian State Corporation “Radon”.

At the same time, according to the Implementation Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the NATO Support Organization on the re-containment of radioactive wastes formed as a result of the implementation of the military programs of the former USSR in Ukraine (ratified by the Law of Ukraine³), it is planned to dispose radioactive waste disposal sites with financial support from NATO.

IRS storage sites and radioactive waste disposal sites are equipped with alarm system and are guarded by the military unit (facility) personnel.

IRS disposal and transportation apart from the product outside the military unit shall be performed using the resources of specialized integrated plants of “Radon”.

Radiation levels in IRS storage sites and radioactive waste disposal sites do not exceed natural background values and do not pose a threat to human health and the environment.

According to the Law of Ukraine “On the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine” the border agency provides checks at the border crossing points (checkpoints) across the State border of Ukraine of vehicles and rail transport entering Ukraine and cargoes imported into Ukraine by all means of transport,

¹ No. 62 as of December 01, 1997.

² No. 54 as of February 02, 2005.

³ No. 526-VIII as of June 17, 2015.

using stationary and/or portable radiation monitoring devices to detect cases of exceeding the acceptable level of ionizing radiation.

Also, the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine carries out:

Equipment of checkpoints (control points) across the State border of Ukraine, check-points of entry-exit check with complexes of automated control over the movement of radioactive substances and nuclear materials;

Provision of portable radiation intelligence devices;

Maintenance and repair of radiation intelligence devices;

Training of the personnel of the State Border Guard bodies on the procedure of using the mentioned above equipment.

At checkpoints (control points) across the State border of Ukraine, check-points of entry-exit check of road and rail transport and cargoes imported by all means of transport, are carried out in order to detect cases of exceeding the permissible level of ionizing radiation, considering the recommendations of the Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plan (IAEA-TECDOC-1311/R, IAEA-TECDOC-1312/R, IAEA-TECDOC-1313/R).

Also, the State Border Service is the subject of the Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plan (INSSP), which provides assistance in the maintenance of equipment, training of personnel on how to respond to the detection of radioactive substances and illicit trafficking and improper use of mentioned materials.

Concerning the State Agency of Ukraine on Exclusion Zone

The State Agency of Ukraine on Exclusion Zone (SAUEZM) on a regular basis participates in the meetings of the Working Group of the G7 Initiative "Global Partnership against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction". The Agency also actively participates in the INSP (International Nuclear Safety Program), and in the meetings of the Non-Proliferation and Export Control Working Group and hosts organization of the ISI meetings (Information Sharing Initiative).

Within the framework of all the aforementioned programs and initiatives, a number of projects are implemented in the SAUEZM on countering nuclear terrorism and preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, namely:

Amnesty program for abandoned sources of ionizing radiation;

The project Containers for transportation and storage of spent ionizing radiation sources within the VECTOR II project and specialized transport for special enterprises «Association «Radon» for transportation of SSIR;

The project on strengthening the physical protection of radioactive waste and other facilities, transportation management;

Development of the state system for radioactive waste management;

Assistance to the European Commission on the development of a modern infrastructure for RW management (containers, storage facilities, radioactive waste processing facilities) and supporting the institutional development of organizations responsible for managing radioactive waste. Technical assistance is provided in accordance with the Annual Action Program of the European Commission in the framework of the Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation. In addition to the European Union, assistance in the development of the state system for radioactive

waste management is provided by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA);

Cooperation with NATO under the NATO Trust Fund, aimed at assisting Ukraine in removal (re-disposal) of the SSIR, was established as a result of the implementation of the post-Soviet military programs.

A scientific article „Physical Features of pollutants spread in the air during the emergency at NNPs”, prepared by the specialists of the Foreign Intelligence Service of Ukraine Academy, was published in professional edition which is the part of the Scopus database „Nuclear and radioactive security” (№ 4, 2019).

1.4.6 Use of the Internet and other information networks for terrorist purposes

The use of the Internet and other information resources for terrorist purposes is a criminal offence (XVI Section of the Criminal Code of Ukraine “Crimes in the use of electronic computing machines (computers), systems, computer networks and telecommunication networks”). In the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the Internet and other information networks are used by relevant officials for service purposes exclusively.

The Security Service of Ukraine, within its competence, carries out a set of measures for detection and prevention of illegal activities aimed at the use of the national segment of the Internet and other information networks for terrorist purposes. The practice of discontinuing web pages that contain terrorist calls is developing and improving.

In order to identify signs of terrorist activity using the Internet and other information resources, constant monitoring of the media space and informing of interested subjects is ensured.

Cooperation with academic, civil and private sector on cyber security

The scientists from the Academy of the Foreign Intelligence Service of Ukraine participated in a number of international and national theoretical and practical conferences and round tables devoted to cyber security.

Due to the active phase of large-scale cyber-attacks on official websites and information and telecommunication systems, government agencies, critical infrastructure and private sector institutions, the following measures were carried out in order to prevent leaks of proprietary information, including national defense related information and to protect information:

Workstations to access the Internet through a separate telecommunications network were installed in the structural units of the State Border Guard Service;

The complex of technical and organizational measures is implemented to prevent leakage of proprietary information from departmental information and telecommunication networks;

Enhancing the control over compliance with security policies during the work with electronic mailboxes, periodic inspections of all workstations for malware software to block the work of undocumented flash media and portable personal computers;

Around the clock organized measures trying to identify cyber-attacks on departmental information and telecommunications network and monitoring for malware software.

1.4.7 Legal cooperation, including extradition

According to the European Convention on Extradition⁴, Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons⁵, the European Convention on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters⁶, the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters⁷ and Article 44 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, the state provides judicial cooperation, in particular, extradition under international legal norms and national legislation, aimed at the prevention and suppression of terrorism by investigating crimes committed in Ukraine.

According to Article 574 of the CPC of Ukraine, central body of Ukraine for extradition, unless otherwise provided by the international treaty of Ukraine, is the Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine and the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine.

The Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine is central body for extraditing suspects charged with criminal proceedings during the pre-trial investigation. The Ministry of Justice of Ukraine is central authority for extradition of defendants convicted in criminal proceedings during a court proceeding or sentence.

1.4.8 Safe havens and shelter to terrorists and terrorist organizations

Correlation of asylum and extradition in terrorism cases (is refugee status revoked when crimes, such as terrorism, committed by the refugee prior to asylum application, become known to the authorities?)

Concerning the State Migration Service of Ukraine (SMS)

The granting of protection in Ukraine, as well as the process and procedure for consideration of applications for recognition as a refugee or a person in need of subsidiary protection, are regulated by the Law of Ukraine “On Refugees and Persons in Need of Subsidiary or Temporary Protection” and the Rules for Consideration of the Applications and issuance of necessary documents to resolve the issue of recognition of a refugee or person in need of subsidiary protection, loss and withdrawal of refugee status and subsidiary protection and cancellation of the decision on recognition of a person as a refugee or person in need subsidiary protection, approved by the order of Ministry of Internal Affairs of 07.09.2011№ 649.

Pursuant to Article 5 of this Law, a person who arrives to Ukraine with the intention to obtain protection must apply with an appropriate request to the central executive body that is responsible for implementing the state policy in the area of refugees and persons in need of subsidiary or temporary protection.

⁴ of 12/13/1957

⁵ of 03/21/1983

⁶ of 12/29/1995

⁷ of 04/20/1959

According to Section II of these Regulations, the decision on the issue of the application for recognition as a refugee or a person in need of subsidiary protection falls within the competence of the relevant territorial body of the SMS.

In accordance with paragraph 2.1 of the Regulations, a person who intends to obtain protection in Ukraine shall personally apply with a request for recognition as a refugee or person in need of subsidiary protection to the relevant territorial body of the SMS.

The condition to obtain protection in Ukraine is the existence of reasonable concerns in case of return to the country of civic identity, namely:

- of being victimized by persecution on one or more grounds (race, creed, nationality, citizenship, affiliation with a particular social group or political beliefs) as set out in the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and in Article 1, paragraph 1, of the Law of Ukraine "On Refugees and Persons in Need of Subsidiary or Temporary Protection" (condition for recognition as a refugee);

- suffering serious damage related to the conditions set out in Article 3 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, EU Qualification Directive 2011/95 / EU, and Article 13, paragraph 1, of the Law of Ukraine "On Refugees and Persons in Need of Subsidiary or Temporary Protection" (condition for recognition of a person in need of additional protection).

At the same time, Article 6 of the Law defines the conditions under which a person is not recognized as a refugee or a person in need of subsidiary protection:

- A person, who has committed a crime against peace, a war crime or a crime against humanity and humanness, as defined in international law;

- A person, who has committed a crime of a non-political nature outside Ukraine prior to his or her arrival to Ukraine with a view to being recognized as a refugee or a person in need of subsidiary protection, if such act in accordance with the Criminal Code of Ukraine is considered to be serious crime of particularly grave crime or particularly serious;

- A person, who is guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations;

- In regard of who it is established that the conditions provided for in paragraphs 1 or 13 of part 1 of Article 1 of this Law are absent;

- A person, who was recognized as a refugee or a person in need of additional protection before arriving in Ukraine;

- A person, who was in a third safe country before arriving in Ukraine with the intention of being recognized as a refugee or a person in need of subsidiary protection. The effect of this paragraph does not apply to children separated from their families, as well as to persons born or permanently residing on the territory of Ukraine, as well as their descendants (children, grandchildren).

In addition, according to Article 11, paragraph 5 of the Law, a person is deprived of refugee status or subsidiary protection if he or she engages in activities that threaten the national security, public order and health of the population of Ukraine. The reason for submitting to the central executive authority that is responsible for the implementation of the state policy in the field of refugees and

persons in need of subsidiary or temporary protection may be the request of the unit of the Security Service of Ukraine, another state authority.

The Security Service of Ukraine has repeatedly recorded attempts by the international terrorist organizations "Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), Al-Qaida" and related groups and persons to use the territory of our country to establish channels of transfer of foreign terrorist fighters from countries of Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia to the war zones and vice versa, ensuring their hiding from criminal responsibility, planning and preparing terrorist acts both in Ukraine and abroad. In addition, representatives of international terrorist organizations periodically use the territory of Ukraine to finance terrorist activities, mainly through the collection and transfer of funds using a non-bank money transfer system called "hiding".

Regarding these persons and their relations, the Security Service of Ukraine conducts financial investigations with the involvement of financial intelligence units: the State Financial Monitoring Service of Ukraine, the State Fiscal Service of Ukraine, as well as the tools of international cooperation.

Regarding the part "Refuges and shelters for terrorists and terrorist organizations".

Priority activities and directions:

Preventing attempts by international terrorist organizations to use illegal migration channels to in order to get members of such organizations into Ukraine or to ensure the transit transfer of these persons through Ukraine;

Overlapping of illegal migration channels;

Control over observance of rules of stay of foreigners and stateless persons in Ukraine;

Identification of illegal migrants.

Measures to implement the concept of counter-terrorism of the SMS and its territorial bodies and units are carried out on an ongoing basis.

Coordination meetings work out interactions, exchange information with the participation of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Service of Ukraine, State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, the State Labor Inspectorate of Ukraine and the invitation of judges, representatives of prosecuting authorities.

In order to prevent attempts by international terrorist organizations to use channels of illegal migration for the penetration of members of such organizations into Ukraine or their transit movement through the territory of Ukraine and blocking of such channels, the department conducts a series of practical measures.

According to the information provided by the concerned law enforcement agencies, in order to prevent the illegal legalization of foreigners and stateless persons in the territory of Ukraine, the documents submitted by a foreigner or a stateless person, required for obtaining a Ukrainian citizenship, obtaining a permit for immigration or a refugee certificate, shall be checked.

In order to exclude the possibility of legalization in the territory of Ukraine of persons involved in international terrorist or religious-extremist organizations,

inquiries are made with the Security Service of Ukraine regarding these persons and their lists are forwarded to the territorial units of the SMS.

To monitor compliance with the rules of stay in Ukraine, on a monthly basis, and if necessary - immediately, information is received from the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine on persons who have not left Ukraine after the expiration of the visa or stay in Ukraine.

In order to prevent the organizers from using the channels of illegal migration of invitations to study at higher educational establishments for the unobstructed entry and legalization of foreigners in Ukraine, information on students who are expelled from universities is obtained on a monthly basis.

In order to identify illegal migrants who are employed, inspections are made in food and commodities markets, construction sites, restaurants, cafes, and other places where foreign labor is possible.

On a regular basis, information is received from law enforcement agencies regarding the list of persons on the international wanted list or concerning whom there is information about committing crimes in the territory of Ukraine, in order to exclude the possibility of entering into the territory of Ukraine and legalizing thieves in law, criminal authorities, touring criminals who are third-country nationals.

Special units of the Security Service of Ukraine take measures coordinated with other law enforcement agencies aimed at counteracting the activities of organized criminal groups, members of which are involved in the illegal circulation of means of destruction.

2. Stationing of armed forces on foreign territory

2.1 Provide information on stationing of your State's armed forces on the territory of other participating States in accordance with freely negotiated agreements as well as in accordance with international law

Decision on sending troops of the Armed Forces of Ukraine to other states is taken by the President of Ukraine with simultaneous submission of the draft law on the approval of such decision to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

As of now, 354 members of the Armed Forces of Ukraine perform tasks in 9 International Peace Support and Security Operations on the territory of 7 countries and in the Abyei Area.

Multinational KFOR in Kosovo⁸ – 40 people; vehicles – 17 units (special-purpose vehicles – 11 units; passenger cars – 2 units; cargo vehicles – 3 units; semi-trailers – 1 unit).

National contingent manpower distribution:

Nove Selo populated area, “CMLT” military base – 39 people;

Priština populated area, “Film City” military base – 1 person.

⁸ Basis: Agreement between Ukraine and NATO on the participation of Ukrainian contingent as part of KFOR and financial aspects of such participation as of 20.09.1999; the Law of Ukraine as of 16.07.1999 No 1006-IV; Decree of the President of Ukraine as of 14.07.1999 No 1605/1999; Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine as of: 30.08.1999 No 1605; 30.03.2006 No.401.

UN Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo⁹ – 249 people; vehicles – 64 units (helicopters – 8 units (Mi-24 - 4 and Mi-8 - 4), automotive vehicles – 38 units, full trailers – 18 units.

National contingent manpower distribution:

Airfield, the city of Goma – 193 people;

Airfield, the city of Beni – 23 people;

Airfield, the city of Kalemie – 33 people;

The performance of tasks by the national personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine

As of now, **65** members of the Armed Forces of Ukraine continue to perform tasks on the territory of 7 countries and in the Abyei Area.

Forces engaged in the task's execution:

NATO Training and Advisory Mission “Resolute Support” in the **Islamic Republic of Afghanistan**¹⁰ – 24 people.

UN Stabilization Mission in the **Democratic Republic of Congo** – 12¹¹ people.

Joint Peacekeeping Forces in the Security Zone of the **Transnistrian Region of the Republic of Moldova**¹² – 10 people.

UN mission in **Kosovo, the Republic of Serbia**¹³ – 2 people.

UN Mission in **South Sudan**¹⁴ – 2 people.

UN Interim Force for Security in **Abyei**¹⁵ – 5 people.

UN Peacekeeping Force in **Cyprus**¹⁶ – 1 person.

UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in **Mali**¹⁷ – 9 people.

3. Implementation of other international commitments related to the Code of Conduct

3.1 Provide information on how your State ensures that commitments in the field of arms control, disarmament and confidence- and security-building as an element of indivisible security is implemented in good faith

According to the National Security Strategy of Ukraine and the Military Doctrine of Ukraine, the priorities and directions of the national security policy under new conditions were determined. One of the conditions of its implementation is the fulfilment of international treaties of Ukraine in the field of arms control, disarmament and confidence and security building.

⁹ Basis: The Law of Ukraine No. 582-VII of 09/19/2013; Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 515/2013 of 09/17/2013.

¹⁰ Basis: Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 185/2015 as of 03/30/2015.

¹¹ Basis: Decree of the President of Ukraine No.806/2000 as of 06/20/2000.

¹² Basis: Odessa agreements (as of 03/20/1998); Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No.1685 as of 10/23/1998; Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No.419-r as of 03/14/1999; Joint Order of the MOD of Ukraine and the MFA of Ukraine No. 235/130 as of 08/04/1999.

¹³ Basis: Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine No. 3626-XII as of 11/19/1993.

¹⁴ Basis: Decree of the President of Ukraine No.446/2012 as of 07/13/2012.

¹⁵ Basis: Decree of the President of Ukraine No.446/2012 as of 07/13/2012.

¹⁶ Basis: Decree of the President of Ukraine No.48/2012 as of 02/01/2012.

¹⁷ Basis: Decree of the President of Ukraine No.6/2019 as of 01/09/2019.

Ukraine, as an OSCE participating State, actively participated at events, directed towards the fulfillment of obligations in the sphere of the arms control, disarmament and confidence and security building. According to the Law of Ukraine “On the Defense of Ukraine” the Armed Forces of Ukraine are tasked with the implementation of international treaties, agreements and regulatory acts in the field of arms control, disarmament and confidence and security building.

Ukraine ensures the full implementation of obligations in the framework of:

Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe¹⁸;

Vienna Document 2011 on Confidence and Security Building Measures (Vienna Document 2011);

Open Skies Treaty¹⁹;

Convention on prohibition of the development, manufacture, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons as well as its destruction²⁰;

Bilateral intergovernmental agreements with neighboring states on additional confidence and security building measures with Slovakia²¹, Hungary²², Belarus²³, Poland²⁴, and Romania²⁵.

The Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe and Vienna Document 2011 on Confidence and Security Building Measures are among the most powerful tools for the conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels.

Bilateral intergovernmental agreements with neighboring states on additional confidence and security building measures are important tools of confidence and security building in areas bordering on Ukraine.

The subject of the aforementioned treaties and agreements include:

Conduct of inspection activities in the framework of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe and the Vienna Document 2011;

Provision of additional quotas for conducting evaluation visits and inspections within the area of application of bilateral agreements;

Reduction of threshold levels and a ban on the tactical level exercises near the state borders;

Annual working meetings to assess the implementation of the aforementioned agreements.

Thus, being an important element of arms control and confidence-building measures, the aforementioned bilateral agreements promote the development of politico-military cooperation between participating states within the OSCE.

The implementation of the Treaty on Open Skies provides:

Ukraine's observation flight missions over the territories of member-states and support for observation flight missions in Ukraine;

¹⁸ Ratified by the Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine No. 2526-XII on July 01, 1992.

¹⁹ Ratified by the Law of Ukraine No. 1509-III on March 02, 2000.

²⁰ Ratified by the Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine No. 178-XIV on October 16, 1998.

²¹ Ratified by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 237 on March 14, 2001.

²² Ratified by the Law of Ukraine No. 2946-III on January 10, 2002.

²³ Ratified by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 323 on March 13, 2002.

²⁴ Ratified by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 1171 on September 08, 2004.

²⁵ Ratified by the Law of Ukraine No. 303-IV on April 08, 2015.

Participation of Ukrainian delegations in scheduled meetings of the Advisory Commission on Open Skies, which address issues related to compliance with the provisions of the Treaty;

Participation of Ukrainian representatives in bilateral negotiations with other member-states in order to harmonize bilateral cooperation aimed at the implementation of the Treaty;

Providing Ukrainian surveillance aircraft for lease to other member-states that do not have a surveillance aircraft;

Providing refueling of observation aircraft of other member-states during transit flights over the territory of Ukraine.

Since the declaration of independence Ukraine strictly adheres to obligations under international treaties and agreements in the field of arms control, disarmament, confidence and security building.

In addition, Ukraine as an active member-state of the international processes aimed at strengthening the European security system will continue to fulfill indefinite obligations under the aforementioned treaties and agreements to counter modern threats and challenges.

3.2 Provide information on how your State pursues arms control, disarmament and confidence and security-building measures with a view to enhancing security and stability in the OSCE area.

Ukraine actively applies mechanisms of supervisory measures abroad (inspections, visits, monitoring over the military activity, observation flight missions on territories of other participating States), which contribute to the confidence and security building as well as the fulfilment of international obligations by participating States.

During 2019, 47 supervisory measures were held on the territory of Ukraine by member-states of international agreements and treaties in the field of arms control²⁶. In its turn, Ukraine conducted 43 supervisory measures on the territory of other countries²⁷.

The practice of conducting additional inspections in the new format pursuant to the Chapter X of the Vienna Document 2011 was extended in 2019 in Ukraine. In general, 31 such inspections have been conducted since the escalation of the situation in the East of Ukraine (since 2014). In the course of these activities, inspection teams were provided briefings by the local authorities, the State Border Guard Service, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and other state bodies, which is not obligatory under the Vienna Document 2011. Official reports submitted by States reflected Ukraine's openness in strengthening international

²⁶ According to: the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe - 23 inspections of determined locations; the Treaty on Open Skies – 11 observation flight missions; the Vienna Document of 2011 - 9 supervisory measures (including 4 additional under Chapter X); bilateral intergovernmental agreements with neighboring states on additional confidence and security building measures – 10 supervisory measures.

²⁷ According to the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe – 33 inspections of determined locations; the Treaty on Open Skies - 14 observation flight mission; the Vienna Document 2011 - 29 supervisory measures; bilateral intergovernmental agreements with neighboring states on additional confidence and security building measures – 10 supervisory measures.

security and improving national planning.

In addition, the working meetings with official representatives of neighboring countries are held yearly, under bilateral contacts, to evaluate the implementation of bilateral intergovernmental agreements on additional confidence and security-building measures that significantly contribute to the development of friendly relations and strengthening confidence and security at the regional level.

Ukraine consistently demonstrates openness and transparency in its military activities through the active use of mechanisms under the Vienna Document 2011 and aforementioned bilateral agreements with neighboring countries.

The mechanisms provided by international treaties and agreements promote the dissemination of objective information on the politico-military situation in our country and the activities of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, other military formations and law enforcement agencies of Ukraine.

OSCE participating States and the international community have an opportunity to rest assured of the transparency of military activities and Ukraine's commitment to peaceful settlement of the ongoing conflict in the Donbas region of Ukraine.

SECTION II: Intra-State elements

1. National planning and decision-making process

1.1 What is the national planning and decision-making process in determining/approving military posture and defense expenditures in your State?

The defense planning in Ukraine is stipulated by the Law of Ukraine “On National Security of Ukraine” No. 2469-VIII as of June 21, 2018, and implemented to apply a comprehensive approach to planning in national security and defense, ensuring democratic civilian control over the agencies and formations of the security and defense sector of the State.

The purpose of planning in the national security and defense sector is to ensure implementation of public policy in these areas through the development of strategies, concepts, programs, plans on the national security and defense sector development, resource management and their effective distribution.

National security and defense planning are carried out according to the following principles:

Implementation of national legislation and international obligations of Ukraine;

Democratic civilian control over the security and defense sector, the openness of information on national policy, strategic documents, goals, priorities and tasks related to planning, transparency and accountability of resources;

Integrity, coordination and systematic planning in security and defense sector given the priorities and limitations imposed by government programs, plans and forecasting documents;

Timeliness and compliance with the decision made on the protection of Ukraine's national interests.

The defense planning is divided into long-term (over five years), mid-term (up to five years) and short term (up to three years) planning.

Within the long-term defense planning, the objectives, priorities and areas of development of the defense forces, armament and military equipment and other components of their capabilities as well as resource requirements are determined.

The long-term planning documents include the National Security Strategy of Ukraine and the Military Security Strategy of Ukraine.

The National Security Strategy of Ukraine is the main long-term planning document, defining the major directions of the state policy in the national security sector.

The National Security Strategy of Ukraine is developed upon an instruction of the President of Ukraine. It is approved by the decision of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine and is enacted by the Decree of the President of Ukraine.

The National Security Strategy of Ukraine serves as the basis for the development of other planning documents in the defense domain.

The Military Security Strategy of Ukraine is developed by the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine after the adoption of the National Security Strategy of Ukraine and upon the results of the defense review.

The Military Security Strategy of Ukraine defines the ways to achieve goals and priorities of the public policy in the military, defense and force development domains. The Military Security Strategy of Ukraine is the basis for the development of the Strategic Defense Bulletin of Ukraine, policies on defense, development of the defense forces, development of armament and military equipment, operational plans and plans for the employment of the defense forces and assets.

Within the mid-term planning the following documents are being developed: other strategic documents, programs for the development of the defense sector components, including their provision with modern armament and military equipment, establishment of necessary materiel reserves and required capacities of the defense industrial complex, implementation of other measures to enhance the defense capabilities of the State.

The short-term planning envisages an annual generation of plans on sustainment and development (activities) of the defense sector components, main indicators of the state defense order (for three years) defining tasks for the implementation of long-term and mid-term planning documents.

The Defense Review is the main procedure to assess the condition and readiness of the armed forces and other defense forces components, to fulfill the assigned tasks on the defense of Ukraine, the state of personnel, financial, logistical and other types of support, as well as possibilities to respond to challenges and threats in the military domain.

The Defense Review provides for fulfilment of the following tasks:

Assessment of the status and prospects for the security environment

development (global, regional and national aspects) in the context of military security;

Review of capabilities according to their functional groups and planning of the resources planning forces;

Shaping the future model of the defense organization, the Armed Forces and other defense forces components.

2. Existing structures and processes

2.1 What are the constitutionally established procedures for ensuring democratic political control over the military, paramilitary and internal security forces, intelligence services and the police?

The constitutionally established procedures for ensuring democratic and political control over the military, paramilitary and internal security forces, intelligence services and the police provide for the following:

Exercise of parliamentary control within the scope stipulated by the Constitution and the Law, in particular, Chapter III of the Law of Ukraine “On the National Security of Ukraine”;

Establishment by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, of committees of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine from among members of parliament, the election of chairmen, first deputies, deputy chairmen and secretaries of these committees;

Coordination and control of activities by the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine in the national security and defense.

The democratic civilian control is exercised according to the Law of Ukraine “On the National Security of Ukraine”;

Within the authorities delegated by the Constitution of Ukraine, the security and defense sector is subject to democratic civilian control.

The civilian control system consists of the control exercised by the President of Ukraine; the control exercised by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine; the control exercised by the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine; the control exercised by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, executive authorities and local self-government; judicial control; public control.

The civilian control is exercised based on the principles of the rule of law, legitimacy, accountability, transparency, efficiency and effectiveness.

Transparency implies the full disclosure of financial information on the functioning of the security and defense sector to ensure the efficient use of financial resources, based on the requirements of the Law of Ukraine “On State Secrets”.

The focus of the civilian control is on the following:

Compliance with the Constitution and laws of Ukraine in the activities of the security and defense sector, prevention of their use for usurpation of power, violation of human and civil rights and freedoms;

The content and the state of implementation of national security and defense strategies, doctrines, concepts, state programs and plans;

The state of law and order in the security and defense sector bodies, the level

of staffing, equipment with modern armaments, military and special equipment, provision with the required material resources and the readiness to perform the assigned missions in peacetime and during the special period;

The efficiency of using resources, including budgetary funds, by the security and defense sector authorities.

The Foreign Intelligence Service of Ukraine is involved in the elaboration of such drafts of Laws of Ukraine:

“About Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine on the Tasks and Powers of the Verkhovna Rada Committee of Ukraine that is responsible for control of special state bodies with law enforcement functions, law enforcement bodies, special law enforcement and intelligence agencies”;

“About parliamentary control of regulatory compliance of Constitutional and Laws requirements concerning ensuring national security in special services and law enforcement agencies activity”;

“About Intelligence”.

The Security Service of Ukraine

The Law of Ukraine "On National Security of Ukraine" dated June 21, 2018, No. 2469-VIII, which came into force on 08.07.2018, changed the legal status of the Security Service of Ukraine from a special law enforcement body to a special purpose state body with law enforcement functions that provides state security.

According to Article 19 of the above-mentioned Law, the activities of the Security and Defense Council of Ukraine are focused on the following tasks:

Countering reconnaissance and subversion activities against Ukraine;

Fight against terrorism;

Counter-intelligence protection of state sovereignty, constitutional order and territorial integrity, defense and scientific and technical potential, cyber security, economic and information security of the state, objects of critical infrastructure;

Protection of state secrets.

Section III of the Law defines the concept, principles, subject and system of democratic civil control over the activity of the security and defense sector of Ukraine.

According to the provisions of the Law, the system of democratic civilian control over the Security Service of Ukraine is created from the control carried out:

President of Ukraine;

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine;

National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine;

Judicial control;

Public control.

The Security Service of Ukraine is subordinate to the President of Ukraine and is under the control of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

The head of the Security Service of Ukraine annually submits to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine a report on the activities of the Security Service of Ukraine.

According to articles 106 and 107 of the Constitution of Ukraine, the

President of Ukraine exercises control both directly and through the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine headed by the President and, if necessary, creates advisory, consultative and other subsidiary bodies and services.

The National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine exercises control, on the basis of Article 107 of the Constitution of Ukraine, in the order and within the competence stipulated by the Law of Ukraine "On the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine".

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, in accordance with Article 85 of the Constitution of Ukraine, exercises parliamentary control and passes laws of Ukraine that define and regulate the activities of the security and defense sector bodies and their powers, as well as approve respective budget allocations and make decisions on the report on their use.

Ensuring control functions of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine for the activities of the Security Service of Ukraine and other state special-purpose bodies with law enforcement functions, law enforcement agencies, law-enforcement agencies of special purpose and intelligence agencies is entrusted to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine Committee, whose establishment, as well as its tasks and powers, will be determined by a separate law.

However, in case of need, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine may formally invite or request a presence at a plenary meeting of the Parliament to hear officials or officers of the Security Service of Ukraine, hold parliamentary hearings on issues of national security and defense, including in accordance with the competence of the Security Service of Ukraine, which are of public interest and require legal regulation.

According to Article 101 of the Constitution of Ukraine, the parliamentary oversight of observance of constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen is exercised by the Ombudsman of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, whose powers are determined by law.

The external financial control (audit) of the Security Service of Ukraine is carried out by the Accounting Chamber of Ukraine.

Citizens of Ukraine and their associations take part in carrying out civil control over the Security Council of Ukraine in a manner established by the Constitution of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine "On National Security of Ukraine" and other laws of Ukraine.

The Security Service of Ukraine informs of activities through mass media, the official website, by providing answers to requests for access to public information and other forms provided by legislation.

The courts verify the validity and legitimacy of decisions made by the Security Service of Ukraine to temporarily restrict human rights and citizens in carrying out their tasks and authorize them to take appropriate action. In addition, decisions, actions or inactivity of the Security Service of Ukraine, its organs, subdivisions, and employees may be appealed against in court.

In pursuance of Section 6 of Section VI of the Law of Ukraine on Security of Ukraine, a draft law on amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On the Security Service of Ukraine" was developed and submitted to the President of Ukraine,

which provides for the implementation of the provisions of the Law of Ukraine "On National Security of Ukraine" regarding the system of democratic civil control over the activities of the Security Service of Ukraine.

2.2 How is the fulfillment of these procedures ensured, and which constitutionally established authorities/institutions are responsible for exercising these procedures?

The implementation of the democratic and political control is ensured according to the Chapter III of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Security of Ukraine" as a complex of legal, organizational, informational, personnel and other measures implemented according to the Constitution and laws of Ukraine to ensure the rule of law, legitimacy, accountability, transparency of the security and defense sector authorities and other bodies whose activity is related to the restriction of human rights and freedoms in cases specified by law, promotion of their effective activity and fulfillment of their roles, strengthening of national security of Ukraine.

According to the Law of Ukraine "On the National Security of Ukraine" the democratic civilian control system consists of the control exercised by the President of Ukraine; the control exercised by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine; the control exercised by the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine; the control exercised by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, executive authorities and local self-government; judicial control; public control.

2.3 What are the roles and missions of military, paramilitary and security forces of Ukraine and how does your State control that such forces act solely within the constitutional framework?

According to the Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Armed Forces of Ukraine" the Armed Forces of Ukraine is the military formation, which under the Constitution of Ukraine is entrusted with tasks of defense of Ukraine, protection of its sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability. The Armed Forces of Ukraine provide containment of armed aggression against Ukraine and rebuff to it, protection of air space of the state and the underwater space within the Ukraine's territorial sea in cases specified by law and participate in activities aimed at combating terrorism.

The military authorities ensure strict adherence to the Constitution of Ukraine concerning the fact that the Armed Forces of Ukraine shall not be used by anyone to restrict the rights and freedoms of citizens or with the intent to overthrow the constitutional order, subvert the public authorities or obstruct their activity.

According to the Article 4, Chapter III of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Security of Ukraine" the security and defense sector is subject to democratic civilian control.

The democratic civilian control system consists of the control exercised by the President of Ukraine; the control exercised by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine; the control exercised by the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine; the

control exercised by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, executive authorities and local self-government; judicial control; public control.

According to the Article 2 of the Law of Ukraine “On the National Guard of Ukraine”, the National Guard of Ukraine’s functions shall be as follows:

Protecting the constitutional system of Ukraine and its territorial integrity from violent attempts to transform them;

Maintaining public order and ensure protection of life, rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens;

Contributing to the maintenance of public security and public order during meetings, rallies, marches, demonstrations and other public events in case of risks to public health and safety;

Providing security guard support to public authorities, the list of which shall be determined by Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, and contributing to public security guard activities to public authorities and officials;

Protecting nuclear facilities, nuclear materials, nuclear wastes and other sources of radioactive emissions in public ownership as well as critical infrastructure, the list of which shall be determined by Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine;

Protecting special cargoes, the list of which shall be determined by Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine;

Protecting diplomatic missions and consulates of foreign countries as well as representative offices of international organizations in Ukraine;

Protecting central bases of logistics support of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine;

Participating in activities to cease armed conflicts and other acts of provocation at national borders as well as activities to prevent mass crossing of national borders from neighboring countries;

Participating in special operations to neutralize armed offenders, to stop activity of illegitimate paramilitary or armed gangs, organized groups and criminal organizations inside Ukraine, as well as measures related to counterterrorism activities;

Participating in re-establishment of public order in case of interethnic and inter-confessional conflicts, unblocking or bringing an end to wrongful acts in case of seizure of critical public facilities or areas where public safety may be put at risk and regular activities of public authorities and local self-government may be hindered;

Participating in the maintenance or re-establishment of public order in case of particularly severe emergencies of man-made or natural character (natural disasters, accidents, particularly severe fire, usage of means of destruction, pandemic, panzootic etc.) where the risk to public health and safety exists;

Participating in re-establishment of constitutional order in case of attempted seizure of power or violent transformation of the constitutional system as well as in re-establishment of public authorities and local self-government activity;

Participating in emergency response or first response to crisis situations at the facilities where security guard efforts are taken;

Enforcing martial law regime related measures;

Participating in territorial defense tasks;

Protecting critical government infrastructure, special cargoes, the list of which shall be determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, military and logistics bases of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine;

Participating in ceasing group wrongful actions organized by detainees or prisoners, and elimination of consequences of these actions in detention facilities and prisons.

The National Guard of Ukraine is the main subject to fight against public disorders. During the fight against the public disorders, the National Guard of Ukraine coordinates means and forces of law enforcement agencies, which participate in fighting against mentioned illegal activities.

According to the legislation of Ukraine, the servicemen of the National Guard of Ukraine can take part in international peacekeeping operations as a part of a national contingent.

3. Procedures related to different forces personnel

3.1 What kind of procedures for recruitment and call-up of personnel for service in your military, paramilitary and internal security forces does your State have?

The legal basis for military duty and military service is the Constitution of Ukraine, the Laws of Ukraine “On Military Duty and Military Service”, “On Defense of Ukraine”, “On the Armed Forces of Ukraine”, “On Mobilization Preparation and Mobilization”, other laws of Ukraine and decrees of the President of Ukraine and other relevant regulations adopted to ensure the defense of the State, performance of military duty, military service, service in the military reserve and status of uniformed personnel, as well as international agreements of Ukraine ratified by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

According to the Law of Ukraine “On Military Duty and Military Service”, the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other military formations shall be staffed through conscription of citizens of Ukraine and recruitment of citizens of Ukraine for military service under contract.

Organization of training and conscription of citizens of Ukraine shall be carried out by city (district) state administrations (executive authorities of city councils), in cooperation with the city (district) military enlistment offices (Territorial Recruiting and Social Support Centers).

The terms of conscription of citizens of Ukraine shall be determined by the Decree of the President of Ukraine.

The quantity of citizens who are subject to conscription and expenditures for the next conscription shall be determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

The enlistment commissions shall be formed in the districts (cities) for the conscription of citizens for military service.

The personal composition of the district (city) conscription commission, the schedule of conscription commission meetings, the procedure for organizing and providing measures for organizing conscription of citizens of Ukraine shall be

approved by the chairman of the district state administration (executive body of the city council).

The positions that are to be replaced by enlisted personnel and non-commissioned officers of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, may be filled by foreigners and stateless persons by recruiting such persons for military service under contract. In the cases provided for by the Law, foreigners and stateless persons who are legally residing on the territory of Ukraine may voluntarily (under contract) pass military service in the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Routine military training shall be conducted and the required number of military-trained citizens shall stay in military reserve for additional manning of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other military formations during the special period, and peacetime – if the relevant decision is made by the President under the procedure and in cases prescribed by the law.

Draft-age persons shall be called by military enlistment offices for conscription during mobilization during the special period. Commissioned officers shall be called for conscription by the personnel orders of the Minister of Defense of Ukraine.

Reserve officers who want to serve under the contract may do this voluntarily. The procedure for recruiting citizens of Ukraine for military service under contract for commissioned officers, shall be determined by the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine.

The conscription of draft-age persons and reservists during mobilization shall be conducted according to the procedure established by this Law and the Law of Ukraine “On Mobilization Preparation and Mobilization”.

Obligations of citizens regarding mobilization preparation and mobilization (Article 22 of the Law of Ukraine “On Mobilization Preparation and Mobilization”).

The citizens are obliged to:

Appear when called up to the military enlistment offices (Territorial Recruitment and Social Support Centers) to update military records of the Military Physician Board and define the assignment for the wartime;

Provide facilities, structures, vehicles and other property they own to the Armed Forces of Ukraine, other military formations, the Operational and Rescue Service of Civil Protection, according to the established procedure, during the mobilization, with the subsequent compensation by the state of their value according to national procedure.

Citizens who are in reserve and are not called up for military service or are not engaged in duties related to mobilization on positions provided by the war establishment, during mobilization, may be involved in the execution of works of defensive nature according to the law.

Citizens engaged in entrepreneurial activity, perform mobilization tasks (orders) according to the signed contracts.

During mobilization and transition of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, other military formations, the Operational and Rescue Service of Civil Protection to war establishment, citizens (other than those who serve in the military reserve) are

obliged to appear in military units or at the assembly stations of military enlistment offices (Territorial Recruitment and Social Support Centers) at the time specified in documents they received (mobilization orders, call-up papers or orders of chief enlistment officers). Reservists are obliged to appear in military units at the time specified by the commanders of mentioned military units where they perform service in military reserve.

Citizens who are in reserve shall be assigned to military units, at a reasonable time, to perform military service in wartime or to other units or formations to perform duties on positions provided by the war establishment.

Conscription of citizens (other than those serving in the military reserve) during their mobilization or involvement to the performance of duties according to their positions under the war establishment, shall be exercised by local executive authorities through the military enlistment offices (Territorial Recruitment and Social Support Centers). During mobilization all reservists shall be called up for military service by the commanders of military units, in which they are serving in the military reserve.

Persons liable for call-up and reservists who are at the assembly stations, in case of mobilization shall state at assembly stations. In case of need, these persons are called up to military service by the commanders of the respective military units at the direction of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

The procedures of medical examination of persons liable for call-up and reservists during mobilization, shall be determined by the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine together with the Ministry of Health of Ukraine for a special period.

In 2015, together with the US State Department and the International Organization for Migration in Ukraine, the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, launched and successfully implemented “The New Face of the Border” project.

The main objective of the project is to create border units with professional, motivated, principled staff who will effectively perform the functions of the state at the border, to establish high standards of activity that meet European standards, as well as to improve the system of completing the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine.

The procedure for selection of candidates begins with the submission of an electronic questionnaire, which is accepted and processed by the System of registration of questionnaires and testing of candidates without any intervention of officials of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine.

The implementation of the project conventionally comprises of two parts: (1) selection of candidates; (2) training of persons from civilian youth and certification training of acting military personnel who have successfully passed competitive selection.

Selection of candidates includes automated testing for general abilities, foreign language, psychological tests, medical examination, internal examination, physical fitness test, qualifying interview, and, if necessary, polygraph testing.

3.2 What kind of exemptions or alternatives to military service does your State have?

Exemptions from military service are covered by the Article 18 of the Law of Ukraine “On Military Duty and Military Service”. The following citizens of Ukraine shall be exempt from military service in peacetime:

Those recognized as unfit for military service in peacetime for health reasons;

Those who turn 27 years old on the day of conscription to regular military service;

Those who performed their military duties in the reserve during the first and second terms of contracts;

Those whose father, mother or (kin or not kin) siblings have perished or became invalid during the performance of military service or during training for persons liable to military service. Conscripts, who have the right to an exemption from conscription on these grounds, can renounce this right;

Those who before becoming citizens of Ukraine carried out military service in other states;

Those who were previously sentenced for committing a crime to a deprivation of liberty, a restriction of liberty, an arrest or correctional labor, including liberation from serving the sentence;

Those who, after graduation from higher education establishments, have been conferred the military (special) rank of an officer (commanders).

According to Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine “On Military Duty and Military Service” during the special period (except for periods since the announcement of mobilization – during the term of its conduct, which is determined by the decision of the President of Ukraine, and since the introduction of martial law – before the announcement of demobilization) the listed below categories of service personnel are entitled to be discharged from military service.

The conscripts may be discharged from military service on the following grounds:

After the completion of the established term of service – within the terms specified by the Presidential Decree;

For health reasons – based on the conclusion (decision) of a Military Physician Board about the unfitness for military service;

For family reasons – in case of their right to deferment or exemption from military service due to changes in family circumstances. Members of the armed forces, who have the right to an exemption from conscription on these grounds, may renounce this right;

In connection with a court conviction which has entered into force that envisions a sentence in the form of restriction of liberty.

Officers called up to military service from the reserve, shall be discharged from military service on the following grounds:

After completion of the established term of service;

For health reasons – based on the conclusion (decision) of a Military Physician Board about the unfitness for military service;

For family reasons or for other valid reasons determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine;

In connection with the deprivation of military rank in the disciplinary procedure;

Under the special period and because of the unwillingness of female military personnel, having a child (children) under the age of 18, to continue military service;

Due to loss of citizenship of Ukraine.

Military personnel called up for military service during the mobilization for special period are entitled to be discharged from military service on the following grounds:

Within the terms specified by the Presidential Decree;

For health reasons – based on the conclusion (decision) of a Military Physician Board about the unfitness for military service in peacetime or limited unfitness in wartime, except in the cases specified in provisions related to the performance of military service by the citizens of Ukraine;

Due to age – after reaching the maximum age for military service;

For family reasons or for other valid reasons (if the service person has not expressed a desire to continue military service):

Female military personnel having a child (children) under the age of 18;

An unmarried military mother (father) taking care of a child or several children under the age of 18, who lives with her (him) without a father (a mother);

Service person supporting adult child under the age of 23 being disabled of group I or II;

Service person supporting disabled child who has any type of body dysfunctions entitled to degree III and IV of their manifestations and having limitations of vital activity in any category, entitled to degree II and III of their manifestations in accordance with the criteria for the attribution of disability to children approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, or a disabled child having body dysfunctions and limitations of vital activity, which meet the criteria for assigning the disabled group I or II to an adult in accordance with the procedure approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine;

The need for permanent third-party care for a sick wife (husband), child, as well as his or her parents or spouse, as evidenced by the relevant medical opinion of the medical and social expert commission for persons over 18 years of age or the medical advisory commission for persons under the age of 18;

Service person having three or more children under the age of 18;

Service person supporting disabled child of a subgroup A under the age of 18;

Due to incompetency;

In connection with a court conviction which has entered into force and envisions a sentence in the form of deprivation or restriction of liberty, deprivation of a military rank;

In connection with the deprivation of military rank in the disciplinary procedure.

The contract is terminated, and service personnel who serve under the contract, may be discharged from military service on the following grounds:

After expiration of the contract's duration;

For health reasons – based on the conclusion (decision) of a Military Physician Board about the unfitness for military service in peacetime or limited unfitness in wartime, except in the cases specified in provisions related to the performance of military service by the citizens of Ukraine;

Due to age – after reaching the maximum age for military service;

Due to the reduction of personnel or change of organizational structure, if their further use in the military service is impossible;

For family reasons or for other valid reasons (if the service person has not expressed a desire to continue military service):

Female military personnel having a child (children) under the age of 18;

An unmarried military mother (father) taking care of a child or several children under the age of 18, who lives with her (him) without a father (a mother);

Service person supporting adult child under the age of 23 being disabled of Group I or II;

Service person supporting disabled child who has any type of body dysfunctions entitled to degree III and IV of their manifestations and having limitations of vital activity in any category, entitled to degree II and III of their manifestations in accordance with the criteria for the attribution of disability to children approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, or a disabled child having body dysfunctions and limitations of vital activity, which meet the criteria for assigning the disabled group I or II to an adult in accordance with the procedure approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine;

The need for permanent third-party care for a sick wife (husband), child, as well as his or her parents or spouse, as evidenced by the relevant medical opinion of the medical and social expert commission for persons over 18 years of age or the medical advisory commission for persons under the age of 18;

Service person having three or more children under the age of 18;

Service person supporting disabled child of a subgroup A under the age of 18;

Due to incompetency;

In connection with a court conviction which has entered into force and envisions a sentence in the form of deprivation or restriction of liberty, deprivation of a military rank or of the right to occupy certain post;

In connection with the deprivation of military rank in the disciplinary procedure.

Due to systematic non-fulfillment of contract terms by service personnel;

In connection with the enactment of a judgment by which a service person was brought to administrative liability for an administrative offence and imposed a penalty in the form of deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities related to the exercise of state or local government functions;

Due to the impossibility of appointment to another position in case of direct submission to a close person;

Those persons who have not passed the established probationary period specified in Part 1 of the Article 21-2 of this Law;

Persons who signed a contract for a term up to the end of a special period or before the announcement of the decision on demobilization and served at least 24

months under the contract if they did not express a desire to continue military service during a special period;

Service personnel entitled to be discharged from military service on this basis (at the request of a service person) may be discharged in terms specified by the central executive authorities, who, according to the law, are in charge of military formations, but not later than three months from the date of the acquisition of such right, and those who are entitled to be discharged from military service perform tasks in the interests of Ukraine's defense during special period, take direct part in military (combat) operations, including in the anti-terrorist operation area, as well as in the areas of ensuring national security and defense, repression and deterrence of armed aggression of the state, which formally or de facto is a participant in hostilities against Ukraine, within three months from the date of completion of such tasks;

Service personnel who serve on contracts which are extended beyond the established time frame until the end of special period or demobilization announcement and who have served no less than 18 months from the date of the extension of the contract if they have not expressed a desire to continue military service during special period.

Service personnel who have the right to be released from military service on this basis (at the request of a service person) may be discharged from military service within the terms specified in the paragraph 2 of the item “n” of this part.

Active-duty service personnel shall be discharged from military service on the following grounds:

For health reasons – based on the conclusion (decision) of a Military Physician Board about the unfitness for military service in peacetime or limited unfitness in wartime;

Due to age – after reaching the maximum age for military service;

Due to reduction of personnel or change of organizational structure, if their further use in the military service is impossible;

For family reasons or for other valid reasons (if the service person has not expressed a desire to continue military service):

Female military personnel having a child (children) under the age of 18;

An unmarried military mother (father) taking care of a child or several children under the age of 18, who lives with her (him) without a father (a mother);

Service person supporting adult child under the age of 23 being disabled of Group I or II;

Service person supporting disabled child who has any type of body dysfunctions entitled to degree III and IV of their manifestations and having limitations of vital activity in any category, entitled to degree II and III of their manifestations in accordance with the criteria for the attribution of disability to children approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, or a disabled child having body dysfunctions and limitations of vital activity, which meet the criteria for assigning the disabled group I or II to an adult in accordance with the procedure approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine;

The need for permanent third-party care for a sick wife (husband), child, as well as his or her parents or spouse, as evidenced by the relevant medical opinion of the medical and social expert commission for persons over 18 years of age or the medical advisory commission for persons under the age of 18;

Service person having three or more children under the age of 18;

Service person supporting disabled child of a Subgroup A under the age of 18;

Due to incompetency;

In connection with a court conviction which has entered into force and envisions a sentence in the form of deprivation or restriction of liberty, deprivation of a military rank or of the right to occupy certain post;

In connection with the deprivation of military rank in the disciplinary procedure;

In connection with the enactment of a judgment by which a service person was brought to administrative liability for an administrative offence and imposed a penalty in the form of deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities related to the exercise of state or local government functions;

Due to the impossibility of appointment to another position in case of direct submission to a close person;

The discharge of service personnel from military service is carried out in the manner stipulated by the provisions related to the performance of military service by the citizens of Ukraine.

If needed conscripts and officers called up to the military service from the reserve, who served the established terms of service, may be detained in the service for up to six months according to the Presidential Decree.

Conscripts discharged from military service to the reserve or retired, shall be provided with appropriate uniforms according to the list approved by the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, as well as with travel documents to the place of residence, meals while on the road, and cash aid in the amount established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. Conscripts can be discharged from military service in their own civilian clothes at will.

Service personnel who have acquired the right to retire for age reasons, as well as war veterans or participants of Chernobyl nuclear disaster elimination, have five or less years remaining before the established age limit for military service, may, at their request, be dismissed from military service on the grounds provided for in subparagraph “c” paragraph 1, Parts 5 and 6 of this Article.

According to the Law of Ukraine “On Military Duty and Military Service”, citizens of Ukraine have the right to substitute the performance of military duty by alternative (non-military) service in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Alternative (Non-Military) Service”.

According to Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine “On Alternative (Non-Military) Service”, an alternative service is a service that is introduced instead of conscription and is intended to fulfill citizen's duty to the public.

Alternative service is one-and-a-half times of the length of military service set for privates and sergeants who undergo military service in the Armed Forces of

Ukraine and other military formations established according to the laws of Ukraine. For persons who have either the Diploma of Specialist or Master's Degree, the term of alternative service is one and a half times exceeding the term of military service, which is set for persons who have the appropriate education qualification level.

The alternative service is performed by citizens in state-owned or communal-owned enterprises, institutions and organizations whose activities are related to social protection of the population, health care, environmental protection, construction, housing and communal services and agriculture as well as in the patronage service of the Ukrainian Red Cross Society.

Citizens of Ukraine have the right to alternative service if the performance of military duty is contrary to their religious beliefs and if they belong to religious organizations operating under the law of Ukraine – if their beliefs are against the use of weapons. The list of such religious organizations shall be approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

The list of religious organizations whose faith does not allow the use of weapons is approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine²⁸ “On Approval of Regulatory Acts for the Application of the Law of Ukraine “On Alternative (Non-Military) Service”.

3.3 What are the legal and administrative procedures to protect the rights of all forces personnel as well as conscripts?

Service personnel enjoy all the rights and freedoms of man and citizen, the guarantees of these rights and freedoms enshrined in the Constitution of Ukraine and Laws of Ukraine, taking into account peculiarities established by the Law of Ukraine “On Social and Legal Protection of Service Personnel and their Families” and other laws.

Due to the specific nature of military service related to the defense of the motherland, service personnel are entitled to privileges, guarantees and reimbursement defined by the law.

The service personnel are guaranteed the right to protection in the manner prescribed by the laws of Ukraine.

All judicial proceedings involving service personnel performing their military service in Ukraine are exercised according to the laws of Ukraine, and service personnel performing military service outside Ukraine – according to the international treaties ratified by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

Administrative and legal procedures for the protection of service personnel rights are enshrined in:

The Constitution of Ukraine;

The Law of Ukraine “On Military Duty and Military Service”;

The Law of Ukraine “On Social and Legal Protection of Service Personnel and Members of Their Families”;

The Law of Ukraine “On Mobilization Preparation and Mobilization”;

²⁸ No. 2066 as of November 10, 1999.

The Code of Labor Laws of Ukraine;
The Law of Ukraine “On Leaves”.

The list of religious organizations whose beliefs are against bearing arms: Adventist-reformists, Seventh-day Adventists, Evangelical Christians, Evangelical Christians-Baptists, Pokutnyky, Jehovah's Witnesses, Charismatic Christian Churches (and churches assimilated to them according to registered statutes), Evangelical Christians (and churches assimilated to them according to registered statutes), Christians of Evangelical Faith, Society for Krishna Consciousness.

4. Implementation of other political norms, principles, decisions and international humanitarian law

4.1 How does your State ensure that international humanitarian law and law of war are made widely available, e.g., through military training programs and regulations?

During the 4th quarter of 2019, training was organized for military personnel of the cities of Dnipro (September 16-17, 2019), Odesa (October 22-23, 2019 and December 10-11, 2019), Lviv (October 28-29, 2019), Kharkiv (November 12-13, 2019), Rivne (November 19-20, 2019), Mykolaiv (November 25-26, 2019) and Vinnytsia (December 03-04, 2109) garrisons as part of the implementation of the joint project of the Ministry of Defense and the OSCE Project Coordinator in Ukraine “Strengthening Democratic Control over the Armed Forces of Ukraine”. In the course of training, officers of the command level have been acquainted with the norms of international humanitarian law, the basic rules for their study in military curriculum, etc.

Within the framework of the project the brochure “Basic National Rights of Service Personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine” (2019) was published.

Following the proposal from the OSCE Project Coordinator in Ukraine, appropriate actions are planned to be organized in 2020.

Each state is obliged to ensure the respect of the rules of the law of armed conflicts. Ukraine adheres to the principles and norms of international law and recognizes the legitimate security interests of other states by defining the ways to ensure its security when preparing the state for defense and during hostilities. Since 2014, close cooperation was established between the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine and the International Committee of the Red Cross in Ukraine (the ICRC) in the domain of dissemination of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) among service personnel and civilian employees of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. A plan of joint activities of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the International Committee of the Red Cross in Ukraine was signed for its implementation.

Workshops are held annually to enhance the knowledge and practical skills of applying IHL norms by the members of the Armed Forces of Ukraine as part of the plan of joint activities implementation. Higher military educational institutions open special IHL classes. Each year, representatives of the Armed Forces of Ukraine take part in Advanced Course on International Humanitarian Law at the International Institute for Humanitarian Law in San Remo, Italy.

The International Committee of the Red Cross exercises its functions by promoting the integration of the rules of the law of armed conflicts into military guidelines, standards of military education as well as training and establishment of legal accountability to ensure such conduct of the parties to the armed conflict that is consistent with international humanitarian law. On March 23, 2017, the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine issued the Order No.164 “On the Approving the Manual on Application of the Rules of International Humanitarian Law in the Armed Forces of Ukraine”.

On April 26, 2017, the Decree No.329 by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine established an Interagency Commission on the Application and Implementation of the International Humanitarian Law in Ukraine, with a view to ensuring the proper implementation of international humanitarian law in the territory of Ukraine, in particular the implementation of Ukraine's international legal obligations arising from the Geneva conventions for the protection of war victims of 12 August 1949, the Additional Protocols thereto and other international treaties on humanitarian law issues, taking into account the challenges posed by the armed conflict in eastern Ukraine.

The Interagency Commission is headed by a chairperson, who shall be the ex officio the Minister of Veterans' Affairs, Temporarily Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons. The Interagency Commission shall consist of permanent members of the Commission, members of the Commission, who take part with the consent, as well as representatives of international humanitarian organizations, non-governmental organizations and scientific/research institutions.

The Interagency Commission acts as an advisory body of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, in the area of promoting the implementation of Ukraine's international legal obligations in the field of international humanitarian law, and is a platform for:

- Identification of basic practical problems in the field of humanitarian law;
 - Determination of the short- and long-term priorities;
 - Their further implementation by all responsible parties;
 - Monitoring of the problem settlement and evaluation of its effectiveness.
- The long-term priorities of the Interagency Commission:
- Dissemination of information on international agreements in the field of IHL not ratified by Ukraine;
 - Developing a mechanism for documenting war crimes and other violations of IHL;
 - Promotion of amendments to the Criminal Code of Ukraine on international crimes.

Commission's activity in 2017

On December 18, 2017, the Ministry of veterans of Ukraine hosted the first meeting of the Interagency Commission.

The following issues were discussed during the meeting:

- Presentation on international humanitarian law;
- Discussion of the draft order of the Ministry for the Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons of Ukraine “On Approval of the Personnel of the

Commission on the Application and Implementation of International Humanitarian Law in Ukraine”;

Provided information materials on the application and implementation of international humanitarian law in Ukraine, and the MTOT’s vision as to the short- and long-term priorities of the Commission;

Discussion by the members of the Commission on the implementation of the mechanisms of implementation of IHL in their by-laws and departmental normative legal acts;

Commission’s activity in 2018

Two meetings of the Interagency Commission were held during 2018:

On February 22, 2018, the first expanded meeting of the Interagency Commission was dedicated to military actions in the city and potential consequences. The event, held at the National Library of Ukraine, was attended by experts from central executive authorities and other government agencies, representatives of foreign diplomatic missions in Ukraine and international organizations.

As a result of the meeting, the Interagency Commission made recommendations as to bringing national law in line with the provisions of international treaties on international humanitarian law, to which Ukraine is a party, and sent them to state authorities, institutions and organizations whose representatives are members of the Interagency Commission.

Also, item 2 of the protocol decision set to create four working groups in the following areas: protection of victims of armed conflict; means and methods of warfare; the protection of cultural property; conducting educational activities on IHL standards and their compliance.

On December 21, 2018, the second meeting of the Interagency Commission focused, in particular, on the issues of threats to civilians from mines and explosive remnants of war, Ukraine's compliance with its obligations to protect the population, as well as practical implementation by state authorities of the recommendations formed during the meeting, which took place on February 22, 2018.

Commission’s activity in 2019

On March 27, 2019, the working group on the Protection of Cultural Property of the Commission held a meeting and considered in particular the issues of compliance of Ukrainian legislation with the provisions of the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of 1954, the need for ratification of the Second Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of the Armed Conflict of 1999, the development of a strategy and legal argument for the appointment of a Special Representative on Cultural Property of Ukraine, as foreseen by the 1954 Hague Convention and its Implementing Rules, as well as the development of a strategy and legal argument for the appointment of the Commissioner-General for Cultural Values of Ukraine, as provided for in the 1954 Hague Convention and its Implementing Rules;

On April 09, 2019, a working group on information and education activities on the norms of international humanitarian law and its observance of the Commission was held during which, in particular, the issue of non-submission by the Government of Ukraine of an official translation of the Geneva Conventions or of translated laws or implementing acts Conventions to the Swiss Federal Council, the revision of all international treaties ratified by Ukraine in the field of international humanitarian law in order to check the conformity of Ukrainian on the translation of authentic texts of treaties, the dissemination of information on international treaties in the field of IHL have not been ratified by Ukraine, and the benefits that will be gained if ratified (Rome Statute, Convention on the Prohibition of Cluster Munitions, Second Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Protection of Cultural Conflicts etc.), as well as carrying out work on systematizing trainings and information materials on the importance of compliance with international humanitarian law among personnel in different parts of the Armed Forces of Ukraine;

On May 28, a meeting of the working group on the protection of victims of armed conflicts of the Commission was held. During the meeting the following issues were discussed: creation of a register of violations of human and citizen's rights and freedoms in connection with the temporary occupation of part of the territory of Ukraine; the application of the International Fact-Finding Commission mechanism provided for in Article 90 of the 1977 Additional Protocol to the 1949 Geneva Conventions; the adoption of relevant regulations on the implementation of the provisions of the Geneva Convention on the Treatment of Prisoners of War.

In the framework of the combat and special training program the personnel of the National Guard of Ukraine have the permanent classes of the International humanitarian law.

International humanitarian law is considered at the National Academy of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine in the work programs and teaching materials of the Department of Constitutional, Administrative and International Law.

These programs provide information on human rights and cultural rights, gender issues related to violence against women, sexual assault against officials involved in peacekeeping and police operations.

4.2 What has been done to ensure that armed forces personnel are aware of being individually accountable under national and international law for their actions?

Raising awareness among the Armed Forces of Ukraine personnel on the norms of international humanitarian law is organized through the established and tested internal communications system of the Armed Forces of Ukraine leadership, commanders and commanding offices with the personnel of the command and control authorities, military units by commander's briefings, national patriotic training, and after-action reviews.

Within the framework of implementing principles of equal rights and opportunities for women and men (the state gender policy), the service personnel

of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and members of their families were informed about the responsibility for gender-based (sexual) violence during:

Meeting on leadership and gender policy with Brigadier-General Jennie Carignan, Commander, 2nd Canadian Division and Joint Task Force (March 18, 2019 Kyiv);

Training (seminar) on combating gender-based and sexual violence with the involvement of Bradley Orchard, UN Women Policy Specialist and Military Liaison Officer (March 03, 2019, Kyiv);

International Conference “Integration of Gender Issues in the Curricula of Higher Education Institutions of the Security and Defense Sector of Ukraine” (March 19-20, 2019 Kyiv);

International CIMIC Conference “Comprehensive Approach to Integration of Gender Perspectives into the Security and Defense Sector of Ukraine: Bridging the Gap between Women, Peace & Security, and Protection of Civilians (April 03-04, 2019 Kyiv).

4.3 How does your State ensure that armed forces are not used to limit the peaceful and lawful exercise of human and civil rights by persons as individuals or as representatives of groups nor to deprive them of national, religious, cultural, linguistic or ethnic identity?

According to the Constitution of Ukraine, everyone has the right to freedom of personal philosophy and religion. This right includes the freedom to profess or not to profess any religion, to perform religious rites and ceremonial rituals, and to conduct religious activity. The exercise of this right may be restricted by law only in the interests of protecting public order, the health and morality of the population, or protecting the rights and freedoms of other persons.

The Church and religious organizations in Ukraine are separated from the State, and the school – from the Church. No religion shall be recognized by the State as mandatory.

No one shall be relieved of his or her duties before the State or refuse to perform the laws for reasons of religious beliefs. In the event that the performance of military duty is contrary to the religious beliefs of a citizen, the performance of this duty shall be replaced by alternative (non-military) service.

The Law of Ukraine “On the Armed Forces of Ukraine” No. 1934 of December 06, 1991 defines the concept and functions of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. According to the Law, the AFU provide deterrence and repel of the armed aggression against Ukraine. This Article restricts actions of commanders and commanding officers to issue orders or instructions presenting any unlawful act against the civilian population, its property and the environment.

According to the Law of Ukraine “On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations” No. 987 of April 23, 1991, a citizen shall not be forced in determination of his/her attitude to religion, profess or refusal to profess religion, in participation or non-participation in divine service, devotions and religious ceremonies. Any limitation of rights and granting of any advantages to citizens

based on their attitude to religion, or incitement to enmity in connection with religious beliefs entail the legal consequences established by law.

According to the Law of Ukraine “On National Minorities” No. 2494 of June 25, 1992, the state shall guarantee the right of national minorities to national cultural autonomy, in particular, the use of and the education in the native language, the development of national cultural traditions, the use of national symbols, the celebration of national holidays, the free confession of their religion. Expert Council on issues of ethnic policy operates in Ukraine since 2017 and monitors, analyses and evaluates the processes related to the implementation of the state policy in the field of inter-ethnic relations and the protection of the rights of national minorities. The Concept of Ethno-National Policy and the Concept of Broadcasting for National Minorities have been developed.

Article 161 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine criminalizes violation of citizens’ equality based on their race, nationality, political, religious and other convictions, sex, ethnic and social origin, property status, place of residence, linguistic or other characteristics.

Existing international treaties ratified by the Parliament, including ICCPR is part of the law of Ukraine and shall be faithfully implemented according to the principle *pacta sunt servanda*.

4.4 What has been done to provide for the individual service member’s exercise of his or her civil rights and how does your State ensure that the country’s armed forces are politically neutral?

According to the Constitution of Ukraine, citizens have the right to assemble peacefully without arms and to hold meetings, rallies, processions and demonstrations, upon notifying in advance the bodies of executive power or bodies of local self-government. Restrictions on the exercise of this right may be established by a court in accordance with the law and only in the interests of national security and public order, with the purpose of preventing disturbances or crimes, protecting the health of the population, or protecting the rights and freedoms of other persons; to participate in the administration of state affairs, in referendums, to freely elect and to be elected to bodies of state power and bodies of local self-government. Citizens enjoy the equal right of access to the civil service and to service in bodies of local self-government. The involvement of citizens in the administration of state affairs and decision-making has been regulated by the Regulation of the Government “On Ensuring Public Participation in the Formation and Implementation of State Policy”, according to which such participation can be in the form of public discussions, electronic public consultations and public opinion research.

According to the Law of Ukraine “On Political Parties in Ukraine” No. 2365 of April 05, 2001, no one shall be forced to join a political party or restricted in the right to voluntarily withdraw from a political party. Party affiliation or non-affiliation shall not be a reason for restrictions of the rights and freedoms, or any benefits or privileges provided by the state. Only Ukrainian citizen entitled to vote in elections shall have the right to be a member of political party. The Law defines

a list of persons, including judges, prosecutors, service personnel, police officers, who shall not be allowed to be members of political parties.

According to the Law of Ukraine “On Public Associations” No. 4572 of March 22, 2012, no one shall be forced to join a public association, affiliation or non-affiliation to an association shall not be a reason for restrictions of the rights and freedoms or any benefits or privileges provided by the state. The National Strategy for Facilitating Civil Society Development in Ukraine for 2016-2020 is designed to establish favorable conditions for the formation and institutional development of civil society organizations, ensuring effective procedures for public participation in the formation and implementation of state, regional policy, and addressing local issues. The Law of Ukraine “On Civil Service” No. 889 of December 10, 2015 stipulates that the civil service shall be performed in compliance with the principle of ensuring equal access to civil service. All forms and manifestations of discrimination, unreasonable restrictions or granting unjustified advantage to certain categories of citizens, when they apply for civil service, are prohibited. Entry into civil service shall be made on the basis of competitive selection results.

According to the National Guard of Ukraine commander’s Directive No. 15 “On the organization of work with the NGU personnel”, the individual work with the NGU personnel on the civil law, is conducted individually during daily activities, preparation for service, work of the inspections and by providing the information on the informational boards.

According to the Article 3 of the Law “On the National Guard of Ukraine” the National Guard of Ukraine shall, in its activities, be based on the principles of rule of law, enforcement of human and civil rights and freedoms, non-partisanship, continuity, legitimacy, openness for democratic civil control, transparency, accountability, centralized leadership and unity of command.

4.5 How does your State ensure that its policy and military doctrine are consistent with international law?

According to paragraph 1 of the National Security Strategy of Ukraine, the national security policy is based on the respect of the norms and principles of international law. Ukraine will defend its fundamental values defined in the Constitution and Laws of Ukraine, i.e., independence, territorial integrity and state sovereignty, dignity, democracy, individual, human rights and freedoms, rule of law, welfare, peace and security. The protection of these values will be provided by the effective Armed Forces of Ukraine, other military formations established under the laws of Ukraine, intelligence, counterintelligence and law enforcement structures, dynamic economic development of the state.

In addition, according to paragraph 4 of the National Security Strategy of Ukraine, and paragraph 36 of the Military Doctrine of Ukraine, Ukraine shall use all available tools and means not contradictory to international law to protect its territorial integrity.

According to paragraph 36 of the Military Doctrine of Ukraine, Ukraine reserves the right in order to repel the armed aggression to use all possible forms,

techniques and available means of armed struggle, as well as to strike against an aggressor on its territory in compliance with the principles and norms of international law.

How is gender equality implemented in the Armed Forces, including the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325?

Advisers to the heads of structural units of the Ministry of Defense and subordinate structural units, commanders of the Armed Forces of Ukraine services (branches) and joint strategic and operational headquarters, commandants of higher military educational establishments, cultural institutions of the Ministry of Defense have been appointed to ensure integration of gender policy in the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Advisers are appointed from among the subordinate personnel (with personal consent). Advisers' job descriptions (duties) were developed. The list of professional titles of employees of the Armed Forces of Ukraine was supplemented with the title "Gender Advisor".

On activities of ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men in the Armed Forces of Ukraine

Laws and regulations were amended, which:

Enshrine the principle of the performance of military service by female soldiers based on equal foundations with male soldiers, in particular, equal access to positions and military ranks and equal extent of liability in the performance of military service;

Make all military occupation specialties for enlisted and NCOs personnel, including "combat" positions, available to female soldiers;

Allow female soldiers to be assigned to all officer positions except those subject to legal restrictions due to excessive physical activity and to preserve reproductive function.

Female soldiers are not assigned to officer positions: related to the use of explosives, poisonous substances, direct firefighting, diving work; on submarines and surface ships (except posts of medical, moral and psychological support); certain positions in special operations units.

At present, the number of women serving and working in the Armed Forces of Ukraine is over 23%, including over 11% of female service personnel and over 12% of civilian employees.

Restrictions on the admission of female to higher military educational establishments were removed, and female applicants were allowed to study in the military (naval) lyceums.

On integrating the gender aspect in the personnel education and training system

Gender aspects have been mainstreamed in the military training system.

They are included in the curriculum of humanitarian disciplines in higher military education institutions.

The activities are underway to introduce a gender-balanced approach in the curricula of HMEI.

Gender issues are included in training programs aimed at developing a military career, professional development and pre-deployment training programs.

On female soldiers' participation in international peace support and security operations

Currently, the number of female soldiers who take part in international peace support and security operations within national personnel is almost 5% of the total number of Ukrainian national personnel.

On conflict and violence prevention

The “hot-line” system has been established and operates in the Ministry of Defense and the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. Contact information is available on the Ministry of Defense official website.

On enhancing gender competence of the Armed Forces of Ukraine personnel

Representatives of the Ministry of Defense and the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine are involved in the activities on the exchange of experience on gender issues, in training seminars, trainings, conferences, meetings, round tables organized by representatives of parliament, central executive authorities, international partners (UN Women, OSCE, and NATO) and national civil society institutes.

Gender related seminars (training) were organized for service personnel of Odesa, Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhzhia, Mykolayiv, Rivne and Vinnytsia garrisons.

On informing the Armed Forces of Ukraine personnel and the public on gender issues

“Gender Issues in the Security Sector” section operates on the official website of the Ministry of Defense. Gender topics are also covered on the official pages of the Ministry of Defense on social networks, in the military media, in separate episodes of “Proviisko” weekly on “Channel 5”, in “Army FM” radio newscast, during briefings.

For the second time, the annual publication of the Ministry of Defense and the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine “White Book – 2018. The Armed Forces of Ukraine” highlights information on gender policy in the Armed Forces of Ukraine. The publication has the English-language version.

SECTION III: PUBLIC ACCESS AND CONTACT INFORMATION

1. Public access

The Public Relations Department of the Foreign Intelligence Service of Ukraine (FISU) provides information to the public.

The main tools of communication are publication of releases on the official website of the FISU, organization of interviews, round tables, presentations with the participation of the leadership of the FISU.

Statements and press releases were sent to the media.

Media and production groups were assisted in preparing TV reports and documentaries.

With the assistance of the FISU, fiction and documentary books, presentation materials were published.

Declassified cases of security services of the former USSR were posted on the website of the FISU (in the „Declassified Archives” section) in electronic form.

The public is informed about the issues listed in the Code of Conduct under the competence of the Border Agency, on the official website of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (www.dpsu.gov.ua), covering the main goals, structure and legal activity, procedures for recruitment, documents concerning the comprehensive review of the security and defense sector of Ukraine and other information (including in English).

1.1 How is the public informed about the provisions of the Code of Conduct?

Informing the public about the provisions of the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security is carried out by posting it on the official website of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine at:
https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994_116.

The Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, within its competence, regularly informs the public on the provisions of the OSCE Code of Conduct through publications and material during round tables, seminars and workshops.

1.2 What additional information related to the Code of Conduct, e.g., replies to the Questionnaire on the Code of Conduct, is made publicly available in your State?

1.3 How does your State ensure public access to information related to your State’s armed forces?

By posting informational messages and press releases on the official website of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine on the Internet and official web pages.

In order to keep the public informed on a regular basis, the sections “About the FISU”, “News and Media”, “Activity” have been created on the official website of the FISU.

The sections “Democratic Civilian Control”, „Legal Basis”, “Public Relations”, and “Contacts” contain materials and normative documents that regulate the activity of the FISU and ensure public access to public information. The list of restricted information in the Foreign Intelligence Service of Ukraine was also made public.

Announcements and the results of the procurement of housing for staff of the FISU, using budgetary funds, were published on the website of the FISU in the section “Public Procurement”.

Following public events, press releases were regularly sent to the media and posted on the FISU's website.

There was photo and video recording of official events of the FISU with further publishing the materials on the website of the FISU.

Support was given to the work of media and civil society representatives at the Branch State Archive of the FISU.

Presentations, round tables, public hearings were organized on topical issues of the reform and work of the Intelligence: at the MFA Diplomatic Academy; during the meeting of the leadership of intelligence services of NATO member states and intelligence veterans on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of Ukraine's Foreign Intelligence; at the Museum of History of the Ukrainian Revolution of 1917-1921; at the meeting with representatives of the All-Ukrainian Society "Prosvita"; at the „Democratic Control of the Security and Defense Sector” seminar held by the NATO Liaison Office in Ukraine; at the Independent Analytical Centre for Geopolitical Studies “Borysfen Intel”.

Public access to information is ensured by the Law of Ukraine “On the access to public information”.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine fulfills its obligations which are provided under this Code and following basic norms, such as:

Support of military capabilities that meet the requirements for the individual and collective security of citizens;

Use of democratic procedures to identify the necessary military capabilities;

Compliance with international agreements and legislation while deploying the armed forces on the territory of foreign states;

Legislative control over military expenditures;

Integration of the armed forces into civil society;

Political neutrality of the armed forces;

Respect for human rights and freedoms in the process of manning;

Legally established rights and freedoms of military personnel and their protection;

Personal responsibility of military personnel in accordance with national and international law.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine continues the process of implementation of the Code of Conduct norms at the national level.

The Security Service of Ukraine informs the public on activities, including measures to fulfill the obligations stipulated by the OSCE Code of Conduct on military-political aspects of security, disseminating "relevant information through the media, the departmental website, by responding to requests for access to public information and in other forms in the manner prescribed by law.

2. Contact information

2.1 Provide information on the National Point of Contact for the implementation of this Code of Conduct.

Directorate General for International Security,

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine

01018, Kyiv, Mykhailivska sqr., 1

Tel.: +38 044 238 15 70

Fax: +38 044 238 18 81

E-mail: 414@mfa.gov.ua

*Multilateral international treaties
in the field of international legal cooperation in criminal matters*

Name of the treaty	<i>Date of Ratification or accession</i>	<i>Date of entry into force for Ukraine</i>
Convention on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil, Family and Criminal Matters (Minsk Convention)	10.11.1994	14.04.1995
Protocol to the Convention on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil, Family and Criminal Matters	03.03.1998	17.09.1999
Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons CETS No: 112	22.09.1995	01.01.1996
Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons	03.04.2003	01.11.2003
Protocol Amending the Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons	12.04.2018	
European Convention on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters (1972) CETS No: 073	22.09.1995	29.12.1995
European Convention on the Supervision of Conditionally Sentenced or Conditionally Released Offenders CETS No: 051	22.09.1995	29.12.1995
Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime (1990) CETS No: 141	17.12.1997	01.05.1998
European Convention on Extradition (1957) CETS No: 024	16.01.1998	09.06.1998
Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition (1975) CETS No: 086	16.01.1998	09.06.1998
Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition (1978) CETS No: 098	16.01.1998	09.06.1998
Third Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition (1978) CETS No: 098	07.06.2017	-
Fourth Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition (1978) CETS No: 098	07.06.2017	-
European Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (1959) CETS No: 030	16.01.1998	09.06.1998
Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (1978) CETS No: 099	16.01.1998	09.06.1998
Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (2001) CETS No: 182	01.06.2011	01.01.2012
European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (1977) CETS No: 090	17.01.2002	14.06.2002
Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (2003) CETS No: 190	20.09.2006	-
European Convention on the International Validity of Criminal Judgments CETS No: 070	26.09.2002	12.06.2003
Convention on Cybercrime (2001) CETS No: 185	07.09.2005	01.07.2006
Additional Protocol to the Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine concerning Transplantation of Organs and Tissues of Human Origin CETS No: 186	21.07.2006	01.04.2007
Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (2005) CETS No: 196	31.07.2006	01.06.2007
Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings CETS No: 197	21.09.2010	01.03.2011

Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism (2005) CETS No: 198	17.11.2010	01.06.2011
European Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitation to Crimes against Humanity and War Crimes CETS No: 082	06.03.2008	30.10.2008
Criminal Law Convention on Corruption CETS No: 173	18.10.2006	01.03.2010
Additional Protocol to the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption CETS No. 191	18.10.2006	01.03.2010
Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court	18.10.2006	28.02.2007
The United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (2000)	04.02.2004	20.06.2004
Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children to the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime	04.02.2004	20.06.2004
Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air to the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime	04.02.2004	20.06.2004
International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999)	12.09.2002	05.01.2003
International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2005)	15.03.2006	25.10.2007
International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (1997)	29.11.2001	25.04.2002
United Nations Convention against Corruption (2003)	18.10.2006	01.01.2010

*Bilateral international treaties
in the field of international legal cooperation in criminal matters*

<i>Name of the treaty</i>	<i>Signature date</i>	<i>Ratification date</i>	<i>Date of entry into force</i>
Treaty between Ukraine and People's Republic of China on Legal Assistance in Civil, Family and Criminal Matters	31.10.1992	05.02.1993	19.01.1994
Treaty between Ukraine and the Republic of Poland on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil and Criminal Matters	24.05.1993	04.02.1994	14.08.1994
Agreement on Cooperation between the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine and the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Poland for the implementation of Article 3, paragraph 3 of the Treaty between Ukraine and the Republic of Poland on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil and Criminal Matters	10.01.2011	-	08.02.2011
Treaty between Ukraine and the Republic of Lithuania on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil, Family and Criminal Matters	07.07.1993	17.12.1993	20.11.1994
Treaty between Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil and Criminal Matters	13.12.1993	10.11.1994	24.05.1995
Treaty between Ukraine and the Republic of Estonia on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil and Criminal Matters	15.02.1995	22.11.1995	17.05.1996
Treaty between Ukraine and the Republic of Georgia on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil and Criminal Matters	09.01.1995	22.11.1995	06.12.1996

Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil and Criminal Matters			
Treaty between Ukraine and the Republic of Latvia on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil, Family, Labor and Criminal Matters	23.05.1995	22.11.1995	12.07.1996
Treaty between Ukraine and Mongolia on Legal Assistance in Civil and Criminal Matters	27.06.1995	01.11.1996	01.08.2002
Treaty between Ukraine and Canada on mutual assistance in criminal matters	23.09.1996	17.12.1997	01.03.1999
Agreement Between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of Ukraine Concerning the Restraint and Confiscation of the Proceeds and Instruments of Criminal Activity other than Drug Trafficking	18.04.1996	01.11.1996	01.04.1997
Agreement Between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of Ukraine Concerning Mutual Assistance on Relation to Drug Trafficking	18.04.1996	01.11.1996	01.04.1997
Treaty between Ukraine and Georgia on the transfer of persons sentenced to imprisonment for further serving of sentence	14.02.1997	21.11.1997	10.05.1998
Treaty between Ukraine and the Republic of Azerbaijan on the transfer of persons sentenced to imprisonment for further serving of sentence	24.03.1997	21.11.1997	27.04.1998
Treaty between Ukraine and the Republic of Uzbekistan on the transfer of persons sentenced to imprisonment for further serving of sentence	19.02.1998	19.03.1999	20.06.1999
Treaty between Ukraine and the United States of America on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters	22.07.1998	10.02.2000	27.02.2001
Treaty between Ukraine and the People's Republic of China on extradition	10.12.1998	21.10.1999	13.07.2000
Treaty between Ukraine and the Republic of Kazakhstan on the transfer of persons sentenced to imprisonment for further serving of sentence	17.09.1999	18.05.2000	22.07.2000
Treaty between Ukraine and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil and Criminal Matters	06.04.2000	02.11.2000	18.08.2002
Treaty between Ukraine and the Republic of Armenia on the transfer of persons sentenced to imprisonment for further sentence	01.03.2001	15.11.2001	01.09.2002
Treaty between Ukraine and the Czech Republic on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil Matters	28.05.2001	10.01.2002	08.11.2002
Treaty between the Republic of Ukraine and the People's Republic of China on Transfer of Sentenced Persons for Serving their Sentence	21.07.2001	07.03.2002	12.10.2002
Treaty between Ukraine and the Federal Republic of Brazil on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters	16.01.2002	06.03.2003	24.10.2006
Treaty between Ukraine and the Republic of India on Extradition of offenders	03.10.2002	06.03.2003	18.01.2007
Treaty between Ukraine and the Republic of India on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters	03.10.2002	06.03.2003	12.09.2003

Agreement between Ukraine and Hong Kong, the Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters	02.04.2003	20.11.2003	19.01.2004
Treaty between Ukraine and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Legal Assistance in Civil and Criminal Matters	13.10.2003	04.06.2004	17.12.2004
Treaty between Ukraine and the Federal Republic of Brazil on the Extradition of Offenders	21.10.2003	01.07.2004	27.08.2006
Treaty between Ukraine and the Republic of Panama on Extradition of Offenders	04.11.2003	12.05.2004	28.08.2004
Treaty between Ukraine and the Republic of Panama on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters	04.11.2003	12.05.2004	28.08.2004
Treaty between Ukraine and the Republic of Tajikistan on the Transfer of Persons Sentenced to Imprisonment for Further Serving of Sentence	02.04.2004	22.09.2005	06.04.2008
Treaty between Ukraine and the Islamic Republic of Iran on the extradition of offenders	11.05.2004	06.07.2005	17.07.2008
Treaty between Ukraine and the Islamic Republic of Iran on the transfer of sentenced persons	11.05.2004	06.07.2005	11.01.2008
Treaty between Ukraine and the Islamic Republic of Iran on Legal Relations and Legal Assistance in Civil and Criminal Matters	11.05.2004	07.09.2005	31.08.2007
Treaty between Ukraine and the Arab Republic of Egypt on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters	10.10.2004	22.06.2005	19.01.2006
Treaty between Ukraine and the Arab Republic of Egypt on extradition	10.10.2004	22.06.2005	19.01.2006
Treaty between the Republic of Ukraine and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the transfer of persons sentenced to imprisonment for further serving of sentence	12.11.2004	22.06.2005	22.12.2006
Treaty between Ukraine and Turkmenistan on the transfer of persons sentenced to imprisonment for further serving of sentence	23.03.2005	05.10.2005	23.06.2006
Agreement between Ukraine and the United Nations on the Enforcement of Sentences of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia	07.08.2007	16.05.2012	19.11.2012
Agreement between Ukraine and the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on Legal Assistance in Civil and Criminal Matters	08.04.2008	10.06.2009	01.01.2010
Agreement between Ukraine and the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on the transfer of sentenced persons	08.04.2008	10.06.2009	01.01.2010
Treaty between Ukraine and the Syrian Arab Republic on Legal Relations and Mutual Legal Assistance in Civil and Criminal Matters	09.10.2008	18.11.2009	30.01.2011
Treaty between Ukraine and the Republic of Belarus on the transfer of persons sentenced to imprisonment for further serving of sentence	12.06.2009	17.02.2010	15.01.2012
Treaty between Ukraine and the Federal Republic of Brazil on the transfer of sentenced persons	02.12.2009	21.09.2010	28.09.2014
Treaty between Ukraine and the United Arab Emirates on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters	26.11.2012	19.06.2013	20.02.2014
Treaty between Ukraine and the United Arab Emirates on	26.11.2012	05.06.2013	20.02.2014

extradition of offenders			
Treaty between Ukraine and the Republic of Senegal on Legal Assistance in Civil and Criminal Matters	17.06.2013	02.09.2015	-
Treaty between Ukraine and the Republic of Senegal on extradition of offenders	17.06.2013	02.09.2015	-
Treaty between Ukraine and the Republic of Senegal on the transfer of sentenced persons	17.06.2013	02.09.2015	-
Treaty between Ukraine and the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka on the extradition of offenders	25.06.2016	16.11.2016	-
Treaty between Ukraine and the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters	25.06.2016	16.11.2016	20.12.2017
Treaty between Ukraine and the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka on the transfer of sentenced persons	25.06.2016	16.11.2016	20.12.2017
Treaty between Ukraine and the Government of Malaysia on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters	04.08.2016	22.02.2017	06.08.2017
Treaty between Ukraine and the Government of Malaysia on Extradition of offenders	04.08.2016	22.02.2017	05.10.2017
Treaty between Ukraine and the Kingdom of Thailand on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters	05.06.2017	08.02.2018	09.08.2019
Agreement on Cooperation between Ukraine and the Eurojust	27.06.2016	08.02.2017	02.09.2017
Agreement between Ukraine and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on international legal cooperation regarding crimes connected with the downing of Malaysia Airlines flight MH17 on 17 July 2014	07.07.2017	12.07.2018	28.08.2018
Treaty between Ukraine and the Argentine Republic on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters	06.08.2018	-	-
Treaty between Ukraine and the Argentine Republic on the Extradition of Offenders	06.08.2018	-	-
Treaty between Ukraine and the Argentine Republic on the transfer of sentenced persons	06.08.2018	-	-
Treaty between Ukraine and the Republic of Kazakhstan on legal assistance in criminal matters	29.10.2018	-	-
Treaty between Ukraine and the Republic of Kazakhstan on extradition	29.10.2018	-	-
Treaty between Ukraine and the Kingdom of Morocco on Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters and Extradition	22.10.2019	-	-
Treaty between Ukraine and the Kingdom of Morocco on the transfer of sentenced persons	22.10.2019	-	-
Treaty between Ukraine and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on Mutual Legal Assistance in Civil Matters	27.11.2019	-	-
Treaty between Ukraine and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters	27.11.2019	-	-
Treaty between Ukraine and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on the transfer of sentenced persons	27.11.2019	-	-

Bilateral international treaties of the former USSR applicable in the succession procedure

According to the 1991 Law of Ukraine "On the succession of Ukraine" and the provisions of the Vienna Convention on the Succession of States to the Treaties, 1978, the following bilateral international treaties of the former USSR apply in the succession procedure:

Treaty between the USSR and the Republic of Finland on the Legal Protection and Legal Assistance in Civil, Family and Criminal Matters (1978);

Treaty between the USSR and the Algerian People's Democratic Republic on Mutual Legal Assistance (1982);

Treaty between the USSR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on Legal Assistance in Civil and Criminal Matters (1986);

Treaty between the USSR and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia on Legal Assistance in Civil, Family and Criminal Matters (1962) (in relations with Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina).