Council of Europe contribution for the 28th UPR session (6-17 November 2017) regarding Ukraine

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Prevention of torture (CPT)

The 'European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment' organises country visits in order to visit places of detention to assess how persons deprived of their liberty are treated. After each visit, the CPT sends a detailed report to the State concerned. This report includes the CPT's findings, and its recommendations, comments and requests for information.

Executive summary of the report on the September 2014 ad hoc visit.

Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights

The Commissioner for Human Rights is an independent and impartial non-judicial institution established by Council of Europe to promote awareness of and respect for human rights in the 47 Council of Europe member States.

Since February 2014, The Commissioner has carried out six visits to Ukraine and published a number of reports and other documents highlighting the major human rights issues linked to the violent events which began to escalate towards the end of 2013 and the ensuing hostilities which continue to take place in the east of the country. He first warned about the excessive use of force against demonstrators and journalists covering protests in a statement issued on 2 December 2013, *Commissioner concerned about the situation in Ukraine*. Those concerns were echoed in a further statement issued on 17 January 2014 following the adoption by the Ukrainian Parliament of legislative amendments impinging upon certain fundamental rights, notably freedom of expression, association, and assembly.

The Commissioner visited Ukraine (Kyiv, Dnipropetrovsk and Zaporizhzhya) from 4 to 10 February 2014 on the backdrop of a deteriorating situation, focusing on policing of assemblies and the use of force in that context, as well as allegations of abductions, ill-treatment and violations of due process. After the visit the Commissioner published a report.

From 16 to 19 June 2014 the Commissioner returned to Ukraine (Kyiv and Odesa), and called upon the Ukrainian authorities to pursue reforms in the areas of law enforcement, the public prosecutor's office and the judicial system, emphasising the imperative to ensure effective investigations into human rights violations occurring in the context of the violent events in Kyiv, Odesa and other cities during the preceding months (statement). During that visit, the Commissioner also met with a number of displaced persons from Crimea and the Donetsk and Luhansk regions, and raised the urgent need for a coordinated humanitarian response at the central level, in addition to the support already extended by NGOs, volunteers, local and regional authorities, and international bodies through a letter sent to the Prime Minister of Ukraine, Mr Arseniy Yatsenyuk on 27 June 2014.

On 27 October 2014 the Commissioner released a report on his mission to Kyiv, Moscow and Simferopol carried out from 7 to 12 September 2014, the first in situ assessment by an international institution of the human rights situation in Crimea since March 2014. The issues examined included accountability for serious human rights violations, the situation of minorities, the media situation, the status of "Self-defence" forces, the situation of human rights defenders and human rights structures, citizenship-related issues, and access of international humanitarian and human rights organisations to the territory.

Towards the end of 2014 the Commissioner visited Ukraine again (from 30 November to 5 December). Apart from Kyiv, the visit covered Dnipropetrovsk, Dniprodzerzhinsk, and parts of the government-controlled territories in Donetsk region (Kurakhove and Krasnoarmiysk), situated in close proximity to the line of fighting. Following the visit, he stressed in an article in openDemocracy entitled "Eastern Ukraine: the humanity behind the headlines" that the armed conflict had a devastating impact upon the human rights as well as the basic needs of the population.

The Commissioner also carried out two visits to Ukraine which covered in part non-government controlled areas in the east of the country. The first of those was from 29 June to 3 July 2015 (Kyiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Kramatorsk and the non-government controlled city of Donetsk), when the Commissioner primarily focused on the humanitarian situation, IDPs, human rights of children, freedom of movement, and access of humanitarian organisations, and was followed up by a report. The second was from 21 to 25 March 2016 (Kyiv, Dnipropetrovsk and Donetsk). In Donetsk, the Commissioner went to a psycho-neurological hospital and a home for older persons. As part of that visit, focused on serious human rights violations, the Commissioner and members of his team interviewed a number of persons who had previously been detained or held captive by the opposing sides in the conflict, and heard their accounts of ill-treatment which were remarkably similar. He concluded that the conflict in the east of Ukraine remained the cause of enormous human suffering and loss of life, and emphasised: "It is high time to put an end to it and ensure the effective prosecution and sanctioning of those responsible for human rights violations" (see the report on the March 2016 visit).

Expressing his concerns about a legislative proposal aimed at annulling the appointment of the Ombudsperson of Ukraine, Ms Valeriya Lutkovska, the Commissioner addressed a letter to Mr Volodymyr Groysman, Chairperson of the Parliament, highlighting the need to secure the independence and effectiveness of the Ombudsperson institution, as well as the responsibility of Parliament in this regard.

In addition, the Commissioner reacted to certain developments in Crimea in 2015 and 2016, e.g. by calling for unhindered broadcasting of the Crimean Tatar channel ATR TV, and by urging a reversal of the ban on the Mejlis.

Fight against racism and intolerance (ECRI)

The European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) is a human rights body of the Council of Europe, composed of independent experts, which monitors problems of racism, xenophobia, antisemitism, intolerance and discrimination on grounds such as "race", national/ethnic origin, colour, citizenship, religion and language. It prepares reports and issues recommendations to member States, in which its findings, along with recommendations are published. These reports are drawn up after a contact visit to the country in question and a confidential dialogue with the national authorities. The country monitoring takes place in five-year cycles. As part of the fourth round of ECRI's monitoring work, a new process of interim follow-up has been introduced with respect to a small number of specific recommendations made in each of ECRI's country reports.

ECRI adopted its Conclusions on the Implementation of the Recommendations in Respect of Ukraine Subject to Interim Follow-Up on 19 March 2015:

http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/ecri/Country-by-country/Ukraine/UKR-IFU-IV-2015-025-ENG.pdf

Protection of minorities

Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities

The monitoring procedure for this convention requires each state party to submit a report within one year following the entry into force of the Framework Convention and additional reports every five subsequent years. State reports are examined by the Advisory Committee, a body composed of 18 independent experts responsible for adopting country-specific opinions. These opinions, on which States Parties have an opportunity to comment, are meant to advise the Committee of Ministers in the preparation of its resolutions, containing conclusions and recommendations to the State concerned.

The 3rd cycle ACFC Opinion was adopted in 2012:

The corresponding Resolution CM/ResCMN(2013)8 on the implementation of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities by Ukraine was adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 18 December 2013:

https://search.coe.int/cm/Pages/result_details.aspx?ObjectId=09000016805c69b4

In 2014 the ACFC adopted an "Ad hoc Report on the situation of national minorities in Ukraine" (adopted on 1 April 2014):

https://rm.coe.int/CoERMPublicCommonSearchServices/DisplayDCTMContent?documentId=09000016800c5d6f

European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages

The Charter's monitoring procedure is based on state reports, as each State Party is required to present its first report within the year following the entry into force of the Charter with respect to the Party concerned. The subsequent reports are presented at three-yearly intervals. A committee of independent experts examines the state's periodical report and addresses an evaluation report to the Committee of Ministers, including proposals

Ukraine submitted its 2nd periodical report on 6 January 2012. The Committee of Experts adopted their evaluation report on Ukraine on 15 November 2012 and the corresponding Committee of Ministers' recommendations were adopted on 15 January 2014.

The 3rd periodical report was submitted on 12 January 2016; the evaluation report is expected to be adopted by the Committee of Experts in March 2017 and the recommendations adopted by the Committee of Ministers in September 2017.

Action against trafficking in human beings (GRETA)

The Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings was adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 3 May 2005, following a series of other initiatives by the Council of Europe in the field of combating trafficking in human beings. The Convention entered into force on 1 February 2008, following its 10th ratification. While building on existing international instruments, the Convention goes beyond the minimum standards agreed upon in them and strengthens the protection afforded to victims.

The Convention has a comprehensive scope of application, encompassing all forms of trafficking (whether national or transnational, linked or not linked to organised crime) and taking in all persons who are victims of trafficking (women, men or children). The forms of exploitation covered by the Convention are, at a minimum, sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude and the removal of organs.

The main added value of the Convention is its human rights perspective and focus on victim protection. Its Preamble defines trafficking in human beings as a violation of human rights and an offence to the dignity and integrity of the human being. The Convention provides for a series of rights for victims of trafficking, in particular the right to be identified as a victim, to be protected and assisted, to be given a recovery and reflection period of at least 30 days, to be granted a renewable residence permit, and to receive compensation for the damages suffered.

Another important added value of the Convention is the monitoring system set up to supervise the implementation of the obligations contained in it, which consists of two pillars: the Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA) and the Committee of the Parties.

The Convention is not restricted to Council of Europe member states; non-members states and the European Union also have the possibility of becoming Party to the Convention.

UKR (http://www.coe.int/en/web/anti-human-trafficking/ukraine):

1st round GRETA report:
http://rm.coe.int/CoERMPublicCommonSearchServices/DisplayDCTMContent?documentId=090000168063caba

1st round recommendations:
http://rm.coe.int/CoERMPublicCommonSearchServices/DisplayDCTMContent?documentId=090000168063cab8

Preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence

The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and Combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention, CETS No. 210) provides for two types of monitoring procedures: a country-by-country evaluation procedure and a special inquiry procedure in exceptional cases where action is required to prevent a serious, massive or persistent pattern of any acts of violence covered by the Convention. GREVIO, the Group of Experts on Action against violence against women and domestic violence, is the independent body responsible for monitoring the implementation of CETS No. 210. GREVIO launched its first evaluation procedure in spring 2016, after adopting a questionnaire on legislative and other measures giving effect to the Istanbul Convention.

Ukraine signed the Istanbul Convention on 7 November 2011. A comprehensive project in support of Ukraine's efforts to ratify the Istanbul Convention was funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and implemented by the Council of Europe. The bill of ratification presented to the Ukrainian national parliament was, however, ultimately rejected in November 2016. Ukraine is invited to address the reasons for its rejection and to continue its efforts towards ratification in order to become a state party to the Istanbul Convention.

Fight against corruption (GRECO)

The 'Group of States against Corruption' (GRECO) monitors all its members through a "horizontal" evaluation procedure within thematic evaluation rounds. The evaluation reports contain recommendations aimed at furthering the necessary legislative, institutional and practical reforms. Subsequently, the implementation of those recommendations is examined in the framework of a "compliance procedure", assessing whether they have been implemented satisfactorily, partly or have not been implemented 18 months after the adoption of the evaluation report.

Fourth Evaluation Round: "Corruption prevention in respect of members of parliament, judges and prosecutors".

GRECO's Fourth Round Evaluation visit to Ukraine took place in December 2016. The Report is expected to be discussed, with a view to its adoption, at GRECO's 76th plenary meeting on 19-23 June 2016.

Execution of judgments and decisions of the European Court of Human Rights

Statistical data

At 31 December 2016, there were 1147 (1052 at 31.12.2015) cases against Ukraine pending before the Committee of Ministers for supervision of their execution. 146 of these cases were "leading cases" (144 at 31.12.2015), i.e. raising a new structural /general problem and requiring the adoption of general measures, the other cases being "repetitive cases" (including a number of friendly settlements) concerning issues already raised before the European Court of Human Rights.

In 2016, the CM was seized by 99 new cases (57 in 2015) against Ukraine of which 5 leading cases (9 in 2015) and the sums awarded in 2016 as just satisfaction amounted to € 1.209 401 (€ 966.357 at 31.12.2015).

In 2016, 4 cases (14 in 2015) were closed by the adoption of a Final Resolution, of which 4 leading (0 in 2015).

Main cases /groups of cases pending before the Committee of Ministers for supervision of execution under the enhanced and standard procedures

Main cases pending execution before the Committee of Ministers under the enhanced procedure cover issues like: lack of effective investigations due to excessive use of forces by security forces (***Kaverzin group of cases***); inhuman and degrading treatment of applicants in detention due to lack of adequate medical care (***Nevmerzhitsky group of cases***); excessive length of criminal and civil proceedings (***Svetlana Naumenko group of cases***); various breach of the applicant's rights to a private life (***Yuriy Volkov*** **case**); excessive delays of the judicial decisions (***Zhovner*** **group of cases**); arbitrary and unlawful acts of the authorities to ensure the applicant's right to property (***East/West Alliance case***).

Actions of security forces and effectiveness of investigations

Kaverzin group of cases Application No. 23893/03, judgment final on 15/08/2012, enhanced supervision

Torture and/or ill-treatment by the police, mostly in order to obtain confessions, and lack of effective investigations into complaints.

Karabet group of cases Application No. 38906/07, judgment final on 17/04/2013, enhanced supervision

Torture inflicted by special prison forces on detainees in minimum-security prison to crush a protest movement and to punish the prisoners for their peaceful hunger strike and to prevent them from raising complaints and lack of effective investigations into the events; also non return of personal belongings seized.

Khaylo group of cases Application No. 39964/02, judgment final on 13/02/2009, enhanced supervision

Lack of effective investigations into crimes reported; failure of the supervising authorities to ensure effective control of the conduct of investigations.

Gongadze case Application No. 34056/02, judgment final on 08/02/2006, enhanced supervision

Failure to protect a journalist threatened to life and eventually killed; ineffective investigations.

Fedorchenko and Lozenko case Application No. 387/03, judgment final on 20/12/2012, enhanced supervision

Failure to carry out effective investigations into crimes, involving deaths of Roma-origin persons, and into possible causal link between the racist attitudes and the crimes committed.

Death during military service

Shevchenko group of cases Application No. 32478/02, judgment final on 04/07/2006, enhanced supervision

Failure to conduct effective investigations into deaths during the military service.

Lawfulness of detention and related issues

Kharchenko group of cases Application no. 40107/02, judgment final on 10/05/2011, enhanced supervision

Detention on remand: unlawful and/or lengthy detention on remand, notably detention after the end of the investigation, without any court order; inefficient/excessively formalistic review of the lawfulness of detention and absence of a right to compensation.

Detention conditions – medical care

Nevmerzhitsky group of cases; Melnik group of cases; Yakovenko group of cases; Isayev group of cases; Logvinenko group of cases

Poor material conditions of detention and transportation and lack of adequate medical treatment in: pre-trial detention; prisons; police establishments.

Protection against abuse of power

Lutsenko case Application no. 6492/11, judgment final on 19/11/2012, enhanced supervision

Tymoshenko Application no. 49872/11, judgment final on 30/07/2013

Power to order detention on remand used, in the course of criminal proceedings engaged in a political context, for other reasons than those permissible by the Convention.

Organisation of the judiciary

Salov group (65518/01) Oleksandr Volkov (21722/11) Agrokompleks (23465/03)

Violations related to the independence and impartiality of the judiciary: interference of the executive and legislature with pending cases; inadequate procedures to ensure judicial discipline; insufficient protection of the independence of judges from interferences by their superiors.

Fairness of criminal proceedings

Balitskiy group of cases Application No. 12793/03, judgment final on 03/02/2012, enhanced supervision

Structural problem: violation of the right of silence and not to incriminate oneself; unfair convictions based on confessions obtained under duress and without the presence of a legal counsel. Administrative and legislative malpractices to classify the person as a criminal suspect under an article of the Criminal Code which does not require an obligatory legal presentation.

Yaremenko group of cases Application No. 32092/02, judgment final on 12/09/2008, enhanced supervision

Structural problem: unfair criminal proceedings; torture in police custody and use at trial of confessions obtained under duress; depriving the access to legal assistance during questioning by the police; ineffective investigations.

Length of domestic judicial proceedings

Svetlana Naumenko group of cases Application No. 41984/98, judgment final on 30/03/2005, enhanced supervision
Merit group of cases (*66561/01+*)

Excessive length of judicial proceedings and absence of effective remedies: in civil proceedings; in criminal proceedings.

Enforcement of domestic judicial decisions

Zhovner group of cases Application No. 56848/00, judgment final on 29/09/2004, enhanced supervision

Yuriy Nikolayevich Ivanov case (40450/04) (pilot judgment)

Important structural problem of non-enforcement or delayed enforcement of domestic judicial decisions, mostly delivered against the state and against state enterprises, and to the lack of an effective remedy in this respect.

Freedom of assembly

Vyerentsov case Application No. 20372/11, judgment final on 11/07/2013, enhanced supervision

Absence of clear and foreseeable legislation concerning the organisation of peaceful assemblies – participants sanctioned without legal basis.

Shvydka Application No. 17888/12, judgment final on 30/01/2015, enhanced supervision

Disproportionate use of administrative arrests for acts of freedom of expression; non-suspensive effects of appeals against administrative offences.

Veniamin Tymoshenko group of cases Application No. 48408/12, judgment final on 02/01/2015, enhanced supervision

Unlawful ban of a strike as a result of the absence of clear and foreseeable legislation.

Karpyuk group of cases Application Nos. 30582/04 and 32152/04, judgment final on 06/01/2016, standard supervision

Disproportionate sanctions (use of prison sentences up to four years) imposed on organisers of mass protests in Kyiv which subsequently turned violent and obstructive.

Discrimination

Pichkur case Application No. 10441/06, final judgment on 14/01/2011, standard supervision

Discrimination on account of the loss of pension rights earned in Ukraine in case of departure from the country

Cooperation with the European Court

Naydyon group of cases Application No. 16474/03, judgment final on 14/01/2011, enhanced supervision

Vasiliy Ivashchenko case Application No. 760/03, judgment final on 26/10/2012

Authorities' refusal to provide detainees with copies of documents from case-files making it impossible to have a proper and effective examination of their application by the Court.

Salakhov and Islyamov Application No. 28005/08, judgment final on 14/06/2013

Authorities' failure to comply with interim measures indicated under Rule 39 by the Court to provide medical care.

Protection of property

East/West Alliance case Application No. 19336/04, Judgment final on 02/06/2014, enhanced supervision

Arbitrary and unlawful *seizure of several company aircrafts and abusive criminal investigations on allegations of tax evasion.*

Koval group of cases Application no. 22429/05, Judgment final on 15/02/2013, enhanced supervision

Unlawful seizure of property and use of force by the police; lack of effective investigations.

Social and Economic Rights (ECSR)

The European Committee of Social Rights (ECSR) monitors compliance with the European Social Charter under two procedures: the national periodic reporting system and the collective complaints procedure. Following a decision taken by the Committee of Ministers in 2006, the provisions of the Charter have been divided into four thematic groups. States present a report on the provisions relating to one of the four thematic groups on an annual basis. Consequently each provision of the Charter is reported on once every four years.

Ukraine and the European Social Charter

Venice Commission

The European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission) is the Council of Europe's advisory body on constitutional matters. It provides States and international organisations working with it (EU, OSCE/ODIHR) with legal advice in the form of opinions.

Since 2013 the Venice Commission issued some 30 major opinions and other documents concerning (draft) legislation of Ukraine.

Nine documents concerned the (draft) constitutional amendments on judiciary, decentralisation and territorial structure and local administration. Four opinions concerned certain aspects of the functioning of democratic institutions such as prevention and fight against political corruption, immunity of MPs and judges, integrity checking and government cleansing; another two opinions were on freedom of assembly and the issue of condemnation of the communist and national socialist (Nazi) regimes and prohibition of propaganda of their symbols. In the field of elections, referendums and political parties, the Commission gave five opinions on the exclusion of candidates from party lists, elections of People's Deputies, on national referendum and on referendum in Crimea. Eight opinions concerned the legislation on the functioning of the judiciary, Public Prosecutor's office and the Constitutional court.

Constitutional amendments

CDL-AD(2015)043

Secretariat Memorandum on the compatibility of the Draft Law of Ukraine on amending the

Constitution of Ukraine as to Justice as submitted by the President to the Verkhovna Rada on 25 November 2015 with the Venice Commission's Opinion on the proposed ***amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine regarding the Judiciary*** *as approved by the Constitutional Commission on 4 September 2015*

CDL-AD(2015)030
Opinion on the ***Temporal Validity of Draft Transitional Provision 18*** *of the Constitution of Ukraine*

CDL-AD(2015)029rev
Secretariat Memorandum on the Compatibility of the Draft Law on amending the Constitution of Ukraine as to ***Decentralisation of Power*** *as submitted by the Verkhovna Rada to the Constitutional Court of Ukraine on 16 July 2015 with the Opinion on the Amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine regarding the Territorial Structure and Local Administration as proposed by the Working Group of the Constitutional Commission in June 2015*

CDL-AD(2015)028
Opinion on the Amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine regarding the ***Territorial Structure and Local Administration*** *as proposed by the Working Group of the Constitutional Commission in June 2015*

CDL-AD(2015)027
Opinion on the Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine regarding the ***Judiciary*** *as approved by the Constitutional Commission on* ***4 September 2015***

CDL-AD(2015)026
Opinion on the Amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine regarding the ***Judiciary*** *as proposed by the Working Group of the Constitutional Commission in* ***July 2015***

CDL-AD(2014)037
Opinion on the draft law ***amending the Constitution*** *of Ukraine, submitted by the President of Ukraine on 2 July 2014*

CDL-AD(2013)034
Opinion on proposals amending the draft law on the amendments to the Constitution to ***strengthen the independence of judges*** *of Ukraine*

CDL-AD(2013)014
Opinion on the draft law on the amendments to the Constitution, strengthening the ***independence of judges*** *and on the changes to the Constitution proposed by the Constitutional Assembly of Ukraine*

Functioning of democratic institutions

CDL-AD(2015)025
Joint Opinion on the draft amendments to some legislative acts concerning ***prevention and fight against political corruption*** *of Ukraine*

CDL-AD(2015)031

*Interim Opinion on the draft law on **integrity checking** of Ukraine (Venice, 23-24 October 2015)*

CDL-AD(2015)013

*Opinion on draft constitutional amendments on the **immunity of Members of Parliament** and judges of Ukraine*

CDL-AD(2015)012

*Final Opinion on the Law on **Government Cleansing (Lustration Law)** of Ukraine as would result from the amendments submitted to the Verkhovna Rada on 21 April 2015*

Fundamental rights

CDL-AD(2016)030

*Joint Opinion of the Venice Commission, the Directorate of Human Rights (DHR) of the Directorate General of Human Rights and Rule of Law (DGI) of the Council of Europe and the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE/ODIHR), on two Draft Laws on **Guarantees for Freedom of Peaceful Assembly***

CDL-AD(2015)041

*Joint Interim Opinion on the Law of Ukraine on the **condemnation of the communist and national socialist (Nazi) regimes and prohibition of propaganda of their symbols***

Elections, referendums and political parties

CDL-AD(2016)018

*Opinion on the Amendments to the Law on elections regarding the **exclusion of candidates from party lists***

CDL-AD(2014)002

*Opinion on "whether the decision taken by the Supreme Council of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea in Ukraine to organise a **referendum** on becoming a constituent territory of the Russian Federation or restoring Crimea's 1992 constitution is compatible with constitutional principles"*

CDL-AD(2013)026

*Joint Opinion on draft amendments to legislation on the **election of People's Deputies** of Ukraine*

CDL-AD(2013)017

*Opinion on the law on national **referendum** of Ukraine*

CDL-AD(2013)016

*Joint Opinion on the Draft Amendments to the Laws on **election of people's deputies** and on the Central Election Commission and on the Draft Law on repeat elections of Ukraine*

Judiciary

CDL-AD(2015)043
*Secretariat Memorandum on the compatibility of the Draft Law of Ukraine on amending the Constitution of Ukraine as to Justice as submitted by the President to the Verkhovna Rada on 25 November 2015 with the Venice Commission's Opinion on the proposed amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine regarding **the Judiciary** as approved by the Constitutional Commission on 4 September 2015*

CDL-AD(2015)027
*Opinion on the Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine regarding the **Judiciary** as approved by the Constitutional Commission on **4 September 2015***

CDL-AD(2015)026
*Opinion on the Amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine regarding the **Judiciary** as proposed by the Working Group of the Constitutional Commission in **July 2015***

CDL-AD(2015)007
*Joint opinion by the Venice Commission and the Directorate of Human Rights of the Directorate General of Human Rights and the Rule of Law on the Law on **the Judiciary and the Status of Judges** and amendments to the Law on the **High Council of Justice** of Ukraine*

CDL-AD(2013)034
*Opinion on proposals amending the draft law on the amendments to the Constitution to **strengthen the independence of judges** of Ukraine*

CDL-AD(2013)014
*Opinion on the draft law on the amendments to the Constitution, strengthening the **independence of judges** and on the changes to the Constitution proposed by the Constitutional Assembly of Ukraine*

CDL-AD(2016)034
*Opinion on the draft Law on **the Constitutional Court***

CDL-AD(2013)025
*Joint Opinion on the Draft Law on the **Public Prosecutor's Office** of Ukraine*