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INFORMAL AGREEMENTS WILL BE CRUCIAL FOR EFFECTIVE OPERATION OF THE COALITION

Almost all convocations of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine have their timeline of “venal practices”, but one of the first “party-hoppers” was people’s deputy Ihor Rybakov, who in 2008 came to parliament as part of Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc faction (BYT), and later left the coalition. The walkout of Rybakov and Yurii But, his colleague from Our Ukraine–People’s Self-Defence (NUNS), buried the coalition.

Talking about “party-hoppers” today, we need to consider certain differences. First of all, a different electoral law: mixed system in place of proportional.

In 2008, there could be no independent MPs, as all deputies were elected by party lists. Back then, the Constitutional provision was in effect, which stated that when a deputy was leaving a faction, his mandate was being revoked, which, however, did not apply to cases of a deputy’s expulsion from a faction. Thus, the outcasts found themselves left with the unclear status of unaffiliated MPs. According to another Constitutional provision which was also in effect at that time, the coalition was created by deputy factions, and according to the ruling of the Constitutional Court of 2008, the

coalition could include only deputies who were faction members. Therefore, “party-hoppers” had no right to participate in the coalition.

The current situation is fundamentally different: there are deputies from majority constituencies, who are not tied to any lists and do not owe anything to the parties. Besides, the decision of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine of 2010 on the possibility of individual membership in the coalition remains in effect. And if we look at Verkhovna Rada regulations, they state that independent MPs can participate in the coalition of deputy factions, and according to the Constitution, the coalition is created by factions. Therefore, independent MPs can be a part of a faction, and a faction — a part

of coalition. When deputies enter a faction, they make no violations. There is legal framework for that. So, officially, there is no party-hopping, therefore, there are no “party-hoppers”, and independent MPs have the right to make up their mind. So the question is how and which candidates are included in their lists by the parties.

Although by definition these are not “party-hoppers”, the analogies are still being drawn. In any case, this is an absolutely forced step, for the two major factions, which now bear the full responsibility for the work of this Verkhovna Rada and for creating a Government in the situation, when smaller partners set conditions and do not see themselves as part of the coalition.

Of course, for proper work of the Verkhovna Rada and the Government 226 votes are not enough, and they still have to negotiate with other factions and deputy groups, in particular, to ensure support for the Government and voting for legislations with a stable majority.

[Full text](#)

*Yuriy YAKYMENKO,
Deputy Director General –
Director of Political and Legal
Programmes at the Razumkov Centre*



THE PANAMA PAPERS SCANDAL WILL GREATLY WEAKEN THE COHESION OF THE PPB FACTION

The scandal with the offshore accounts will become yet another factor deepening the political crisis in Ukraine.

The Petro Poroshenko Bloc faction has enough deputies, who publicly state their dissatisfaction with the President and his associates. Now they have another cause for criticism. Clearly, this will influence the faction’s integrity and its approaches to creating the coalition.

The Panama Papers scandal influence will be greater on the social and political attitudes of Ukrainian citizens, rather than on Ukrainian politicians.

Our overall current situation with trust in public institutions is critical. This scandal and this information will worsen the perception of government as a whole and the President in particular.

[Full text](#)

*Yuriy YAKYMENKO, Deputy Director General –
Director of Political and Legal Programmes at the Razumkov Centre*

National Security and Defence

ACCEPTING DNR AND LNR AS PART OF UKRAINE IS EQUAL TO DRINKING POISON

In my opinion, the most dangerous period for Ukraine will be the time prior to Russian elections in September, 2016. Besides, escalation is possible at the time of elections or right after them. Because Russia has already planned large-scale military exercises of different types of troops for September and October. Usually, Russia conducts its offensive using such military exercises as a cover. Time-wise, we do not need to attempt to make very specific predictions.

We need to understand that the existing status quo will not remain unchanged. A number of political factors indicate this.

The first goal – the Kremlin is very eager to demonstrate its voters the efficiency of their foreign policy. Putin will want to raise the level of his support among the population of his country. Because the current economic situation in Russia makes Russians start thinking about politics. People like Putin, but not the “United Russia”. Several months before the election, the European Union will have to make a decision regarding the sanctions against Russia. If they are not extended, Moscow will ascertain the split in the unity of the EU. This will be a signal for the Kremlin that it does not need to change anything in its relations with the West, and can hold its line even harder. If the restrictive measures are extended, Moscow will turn to escalate the situation in Ukraine in order to demonstrate that the sanctions have no effect on its policy.

Moscow will also want to demonstrate the West that the international community is as weak politically, as Russia is economically. We cannot say that the West now stands united. It has a lot of issues to deal with,

many of which occupy it more than the problem with Russia. This will give Russia a chance to demonstrate the international community that its restrictive policy is inefficient and cannot change Kremlin’s political course.

On the other hand, if a miracle happens and Russia returns the occupied territories of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts to Ukraine, taking them back will have the same effect on Ukraine as drinking poison.

I believe that Ukraine is not interested in reintegrating Donbas back into its territory before the necessary reforms are implemented in the country. These two formations (the self-proclaimed DNR and LNR) are destroyed not only physically, but also socially and institutionally. Also, a great number of armed groups is present there.

But we also cannot disown the occupied part of Donbas. This is why the internal transformations in Ukraine are so important. If the reforms are implemented in five years, we can raise the question of possible reintegration. This will create grounds for the West to provide Kyiv with extensive economic support. Today the West is not in a hurry to give Ukraine money, because they know half of it will be stolen.

Full [text](#)



James SHERR,
Razumkov Centre
External Scientific Consultant

NATO MOVES TO ASSUME THE POLICY OF CONTAINMENT IN ITS RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA

The intention of the US to deploy a tank brigade in Eastern Europe is meant to prevent Russia from aggression against the countries of the former Soviet bloc, similar to that used in Crimea and in Donbas.

The policy of containment is an entire science, developed and perfected in the decades of the Cold War. The idea is that the aggressor is sent a clear practical signal (not just declarations), which demonstrates the aggressor with specific actions that any acts of aggression on his part will have such a high price that it will make the aggressor abandon his intentions.

Such actions will encourage Russia to exert a response. Thus, there will be several cycles: the opposite side does some moves, but ultimately the parties reach a balance of forces, when the situation stabilises.

Full [text](#)



Oleksiy MELNYK,
Co-director of Foreign Relations and
International Security Programmes
of the Razumkov Centre

EU SECURITY SYSTEM NEEDS INCREASED INVESTMENT TO COUNTER TERRORISM

Brussels airport and metro explosions resulting in more than 30 killed and hundreds of injured have literally shaken Europe.

It is possible that there are dozens or even hundreds of terrorist cells in Europe. All of this indicates the seriousness of the problem, and the fact that Europe requires significant resources to be invested in its security system in order to minimise this threat.

At the same time, we should not jump to conclusions about absence of a functional security system that is able to confront the terrorist threat in Europe. Changes



is something that regularly takes place in the area of security. And we can hardly say that the current situation is much worse than twenty or fifty years ago. But each of such acts of terrorism as in Paris or Brussels raises questions: how efficient is the work of secret services and what is required in the first place in order to minimise the possibility of such incidents.

Here, at least on the level of discussion, there is an understanding that investment in European security was insufficient. And we should expect certain decisions to be developed in the nearest future regarding increased financing for secret services, improved system of coordination and intelligence sharing system.

Today, the world does not need a new collective security system. What it needs is for the key players, especially Russia, to follow the rules that have been established and have proven to be effective for many decades during the “Cold War” and after it. That is, it is about following the basic rules and principles. As these terrorist attacks are in particular associated with the destruction of the existing security system based on international agreements, as well as with the drop of the level of trust between countries.

[Full text](#)

Oleksiy MELNYK, Co-director of Foreign Relations and International Security Programmes of the Razumkov Centre

AN EXPORTED JIHAD FROM RUSSIA AND TERRORIST ATTACKS IN BRUSSELS

Europeans have long been aware about Kremlin’s plans to destabilise the situation in Europe using the wave of Arab migration boom. All reputable western media are talking about it. The situation is further aggravated by the terrorist attacks, which prove the weakness of the EU and NATO with all of their “common policies”, Angela Merkel with her migration policy consolidation — especially after Russia’s “exit” from Syria. All the pieces weirdly fall into place creating pictures that look very much like the ones sketched on the pages of Russian doctrines, concepts, strategies of foreign policy and ensuring national security.

Regardless of the final results of Brussels terrorist attack investigation, I believe, there is a good reason for a more careful consideration of Kremlin’s contribution to the “fight against” international terrorism. A week before the terrorist attacks in Brussels, International Crisis

Group published a report titled “The North Caucasus Insurgency and Syria: An Exported Jihad?” The report presents rather convincing facts about the successful operation of Russian secret services on driving out the North Caucasus insurgents outside of Russia’s borders in the lead-up to the 2014 Sochi Olympics. It talks about establishing a “green corridor” for several thousand potential terrorists to migrate to hotspots. According to different data, only in Syria there were from 2,900 to 5,000 Russian militants. Which, by the way, Putin has openly confirmed, as well as the extermination of 2,000 of them by the valiant Russian air-space forces in Syria. And where are the several thousand of those, who remained alive now? And how many among them serve as “fire adjusters” tied to secret services, providing significant assistance in the fight for national interests?

Here is a quote from Russian “Novaia Gazeta” (New Newspaper): in the years of “Syrian” war the activity of Caucasian underground has dropped by half. ... the war in Syria has launched a new secret service strategy: for over two years the green light has been shining brightly in the direction of Syria. While Western countries were raising the alarm and making their lists of Islamic terrorist organisations, Russia was silent. Caucasian militants went to another war”.

[Full text](#)

Oleksiy MELNYK, Co-director of Foreign Relations and International Security Programmes of the Razumkov Centre



PUTIN IS THAWING CONFLICTS IN ORDER TO PLAY THE PEACEMAKER HIMSELF

It is hard to say who initiated another massacre in Nagorno-Karabakh, since a large-scale war is essentially not in anyone’s best interest. That is, if it starts, it will go on till the final victory, but this victory is unlikely to be in favour of the Kremlin. Putin is the one who benefits from such outbreaks or thawing of such conflicts. I am not saying he initiates them. But he benefits from them, because in these situations he promotes himself as a peacemaker.

In all frozen conflicts in the post-Soviet territory, Russia acts as a leading power, director and

peacemaker, or negotiator. And right now, Putin wants to position himself as a negotiator or peacemaker.

[Full text](#)

Mykola SUNHUROVSKYI, Director of Military Programmes of the Razumkov Centre



WITHOUT ATTRACTING INVESTMENT, THE POLICY OF CUTTING COSTS ALONE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO STOP THE FINANCIAL CRISIS

Living on credit for years is an absolutely unacceptable approach, which in the end drives the country into tremendous problems. And we observe this not just in Greece, but also in Ukraine.

The way out of these situations is very long, painful and requires great sacrifices – reducing consumption, as well as many social programmes. This should also be kept in mind in regard to Ukraine's prospects.

This is a major problem, which is also politically sensitive. It causes serious political tensions in the society, and the government that undertakes the task to lead the country out of this state needs to be ready for it – both financially and mentally.

Besides, we must be aware that not all limitations can be useful, – when you reduce budget spending,

you increase the burden on citizens, who also cut their expenses, thus leading the economy into a prolonged recession.

This is why any structural adjustment measures must be implemented along with intensification of investment processes. Which means that certain changes are to take place in the business investment environment: business has to be interested in investing money in the upcoming economy sectors.

[Full text](#)

*Volodymyr SIDENKO,
Senior research fellow
of the Razumkov Centre*



UKRAINIANS' EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES BOTH IN RUSSIA AND IN THE EU GROW PROGRESSIVELY FEWER

In the past year, the amount of money transfers from abroad to Ukraine has dropped according to NBU by 20.6% – down to \$5.2 billion.

This happened, because residents from certain eastern regions of Ukraine, due to the complicated political situation in the country, moved to Russia for permanent residence, and now make contributions to the Russian budget. Others have trouble finding a job because of the strained relations between the countries: Ukraine has lost the privileges it used to have. In particular, now permanent registration is required, those who were hired unofficially are severely



persecuted, employers themselves, being afraid of extra complications, are less willing to hire Ukrainians. Russia's migration policy regarding Ukrainians fits into the overall fabric of ceasing trade relations. The number of our countrymen willing to work in Russia has gone down as well due to strained personal relationships.

On the other hand, economy of the EU countries is in depression, and there are fewer opportunities to earn money there even compared to a year ago. For example, the crisis in peripheral eurozone countries has led to a decrease in revenues from Greece and Italy. The growth of unemployment rate in these countries has reduced their need for external workforce. Also, a lot of people who used to go abroad to work are now fighting in the ATO area and do not have the chance to earn money abroad. Another reason is that the EU, due to the heightened risk of terrorist attacks, has tightened control of immigrants, which also affects Ukrainians. Let us also remember that our people often worked illegally, and the EU is now trying to establish order and control in this area, thus, fighting the illegal workers more actively.

[Full text](#)

*Volodymyr SIDENKO,
Senior research fellow of the Razumkov Centre*

GOVERNMENT SHOULD SUPPORT STATE COMPANIES THAT HAVE REAL COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES

Recently, in a live broadcast, the Government published the results of work of major state companies in Ukraine, and outlined the ways of their development.

In the future, state enterprises have to pass an international audit, after which they can talk to potential investors with more confidence. The next step – to ensure support for state companies with real competitive advantages, not speculative ones. If there is a possibility, ensure that these companies' products

appear on international markets. Accounting, control and promotion of companies with real competitive advantages should be in the focus of our attention.

[Full text](#)

*Vasyl YURCHYSHYN,
Director of Economic Programmes
of the Razumkov Centre*



Energy Sector

RESTRUCTURING “NAFTOGAZ” IS NECESSARY TO ATTRACT INVESTMENT IN GAS PRODUCTION

The price of gas \$160-170 per 1,000 cubic metres is quite realistic for Ukraine. Natural gas price in international and European markets is going down, so our country can very well count on this price in the so-called “reverse flow” solution.

The Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry has great hopes for increased extraction of our own fuel in order to attain final gas independence from Russia. Recently, the Ministry has published plans for increasing the volume by 30% in 2020, i.e. up to 27 billion cubic metres.

However, the Ministry’s plans are absolutely unrealistic, as in order to increase gas production by 7 billion cubic metres in four years, a better quality resource base must be present. And in the next three to four years, the investment climate will not be advantageous for reaching this goal.

In order to make gas extraction industry attractive to foreign and domestic investors and significantly increase gas production, we need to restructure “Naftogaz of Ukraine”. The company should transfer control to its subsidiaries, for example, to “Ukrgezvydobuvannia”, of all the functions with which the latter copes much better than “Naftogaz” itself. In this way, we will liquidate the non-transparency that is currently present around Ukraine’s oil and gas monopolist.

Full [text](#)



*Volodymyr OMELCHENKO,
Director of Energy Programmes
of the Razumkov Centre*

Foreign Policy

HYBRID RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA: VISAS, CYBERSPACE AND INTERNATIONAL COURTS

The current model of “hostile” coexistence with Russia, which emerged as a result of Russian aggression, will obviously remain for a long period of time the only possible means of coexistence between Kyiv and Moscow (not to mention a possible “hot” stage of the conflict). We speak about political and ideological confrontation, economic confrontation, humanitarian estrangement etc.

It is safe to assume that in the future the trend of ceasing economic contacts with Russia will remain, as well as Ukraine’s gradual diversification of international trade and economic cooperation, contacts in different areas will become impossible, previous agreements and arrangements will be reviewed, the “hybrid war” in cyberspace will go on, and the Russia-Ukraine opposition will move to international courts.

Clearly, this is not a complete list of opposition trends. But it is also clear that Russia-Ukraine relations are in a tailspin, and the downfall will continue. At this

point we have to understand how and on what principles we are to build relations with Putin’s Russia. Here, the following options are possible. First. Further radical and massive curtailing of contacts and cooperation with the aggressor in the “hostile coexistence” mode. De facto – the cold war state. Second. “Limited coexistence” – tough assertion of national interests with reasonable compromise. Defining a package of issues, where compromise is impossible. At this point, we can hardly consider the option of phased conflict settlement course, with acceptable concessions and with the prospect of normal relations.

Full [text](#)



*Mykhailo PASHKOV,
Co-director of Foreign Relations
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of the Razumkov Centre*

Social Policy

GENDER ASPECTS OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE EU AND UKRAINE

The problem of employment and job search both in developed EU countries and in Ukraine is currently one of the most pressing. In modern conditions, labour market experiences significant influence from economy’s openness, intensification of foreign economic relations, international labour migration. Global financial crisis has demonstrated that even a well-established mechanism of employment regulation effective in one country can fail due to processes of integration and globalisation of economies.

Among the most pressing issues in the field of employment and labour market, International Labour

Organization (ILO) names downsizing, creation of new jobs, youth unemployment and the increasing trend of long-term unemployment. Besides young people, these issues affect more women than men. As a result of globalisation, informal labour relations that reduce job security and which young people and women are more inclined to choose, are becoming increasingly popular.

Gender approach is an important part of comprehensive study of labour market problems, as it uncovers mechanisms of gender inequality in employment, reveals its causes and consequences. At present stage of economic development,

women and men received formally equal rights, which society seeks to consolidate and develop, however the quality of employment of men and women in the labour market is different. Thus, gender inequality in the labour market is, on the one hand, a result of society's development, and on the other – the source of many problems affecting labour market operation.

This analysis covers the most significant gender specific aspects of employment and

unemployment in the crisis of the labour market of the EU and Ukraine.

[Read full article](#)

*Olha PYSHCHULINA,
Leading Expert of Social and Gender
Programmes of the Razumkov Centre*



UKRAINE'S LABOUR LEGISLATION LACKS FLEXIBILITY IN MARKET ENVIRONMENT

In order for workers' rights protection in Ukraine to be able to meet modern challenges, first of all, it is necessary to reform labour legislation and ensure that it is adhered to.

Ukraine is going through the process of changes in legislation, in particular, the Labour Code, which fails to meet modern conditions. New forms of labour relations emerge, like unofficial employment, which need to be reflected in legislation. Certain steps to account for such employment are being made. In addition, the new Labour Code draft is being discussed.



Current Ukrainian labour legislation is not bad in terms of protecting the rights of workers, but in a market economy it is not flexible enough, restricting employers' and employees' "freedom of movement".

This inhibits development of many modern businesses. Rather rigid protection of workers' rights, as defined by the law, does not quite satisfy employers. The main goal is to combine interests of employees and employers. In reality, the rights of Ukrainian salaried employees are "overly protected" by the law, while at the same time practical aspects of law administration leave much to be desired.

The state is presented with yet another challenge: solving the problem of shadow employment. We should work on legalisation of these labour relations while creating more flexible conditions for them, rather than increase control and introduce sanctions for those who keep their employees in the shadow.

[Full text](#)

*Olha PYSHCHULINA,
Leading Expert of Social and Gender Programmes
of the Razumkov Centre*

THE LOWER THE INDEX OF SOCIAL INEQUALITY IN A COUNTRY, THE HAPPIER ARE ITS PEOPLE

In the ranking of happiest countries in the world "World Happiness Report", Ukraine has 123rd place out of 157, while the USA and the UK – only 13th and 23rd places respectively, following such countries as Denmark, Switzerland, Iceland, Norway and Finland.

Although the USA and the United Kingdom are rather successful countries, the difference between them and those countries that turned out to be the happiest is a rather large gap between the richest and the poorest. Income inequality creates social partition. Under such conditions, the less wealthy feel frustrated, their living standards compared to the life of the rich seem low. People get jealous.

The authors of the ranking note that the lower the index of social inequality in a country, the happier are its people. That is why the top-five happiest countries include those that have a developed social security system, which ensures that people there feel safe and have confidence in their future. And the higher people's security in life, the happier they are.

In Ukraine people's life security is extremely low. We have a low level of income, low level of savings, extremely limited opportunities to acquire quality services – education, healthcare, etc. Insurance system is also ineffective. To say nothing about the possibility of earning enough to purchase a comfortable home. Besides, Ukraine keeps undergoing the never-ending

political crises. And people lose hope that anything can change for the better in the nearest future.

Also, we have the nondemocratic distribution of public goods due to reasons that have nothing to do with people's personal efforts, simply put, because individuals who were able to gain power, embezzle public resources. So, it is clear that in Ukraine the gap between the rich and the poor would be much higher than, for instance, in the UK and the USA.

Of course, the war also has a huge negative impact on the level of people's happiness. Someone has relatives fighting in the ATO, some have lost their home, some have been injured. And even if a person has not been personally affected by the hostilities, they could have affected someone from their acquaintances, relatives. And this surely influences the overall psychological atmosphere in the country.

[Full text](#)

*Liudmyla SHANHINA,
Director of Social Programmes
of the Razumkov Centre*



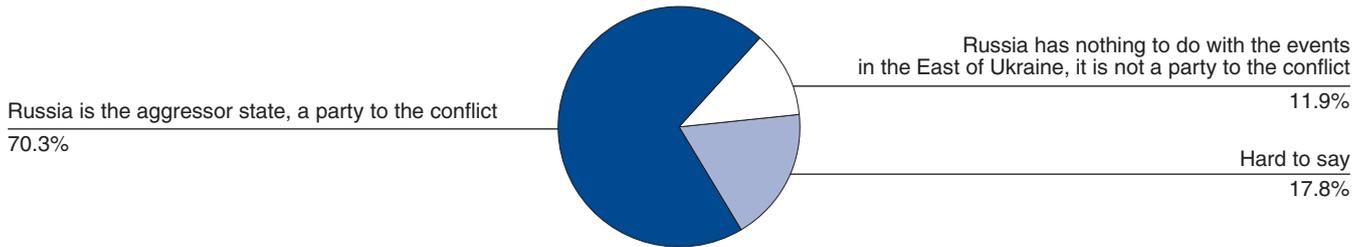
Sociology

The study was conducted by the sociological service of the Razumkov Centre on 19-24 February 2016. There were 2,021 respondents aged 18 y.o. and older, from all regions of Ukraine, except Crimea and the occupied territories of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, with the sample representative of adult population of the country by main socio-demographic indicators. Theoretical error of the sample (excluding the design effect) does not exceed 2.3% with probability of 0.95.

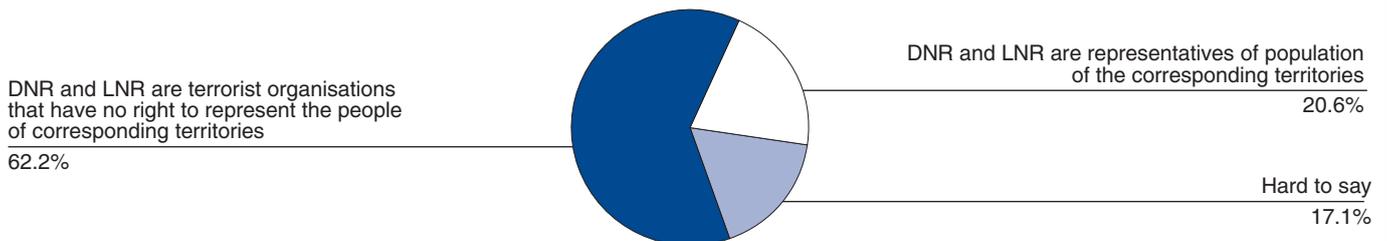
The theoretical sample error does not exceed 2.3% with a confidence level of 95%. For more details on the results of opinion polls conducted by the Razumkov Centre, go to our website at <http://www.razumkov.org.ua>.

With what opinions and assessments regarding the situation in the East of Ukraine do you agree most? % of respondents

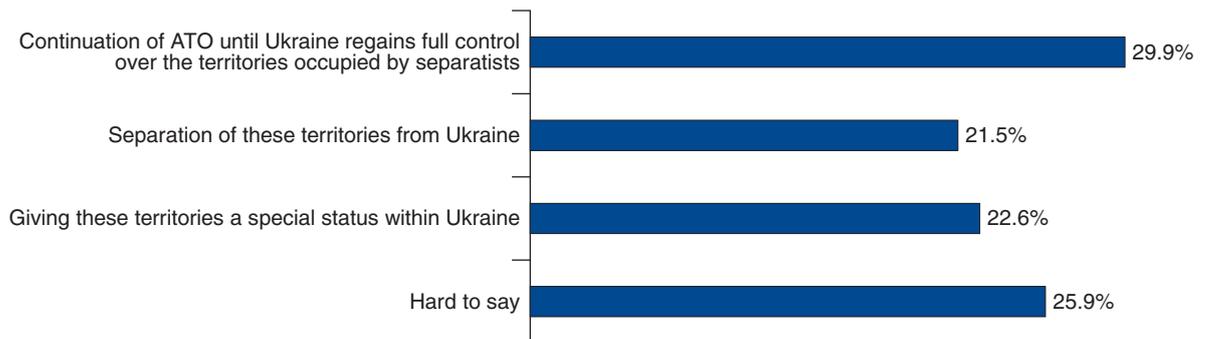
Assessment of Russia's place in the conflict in the East of Ukraine



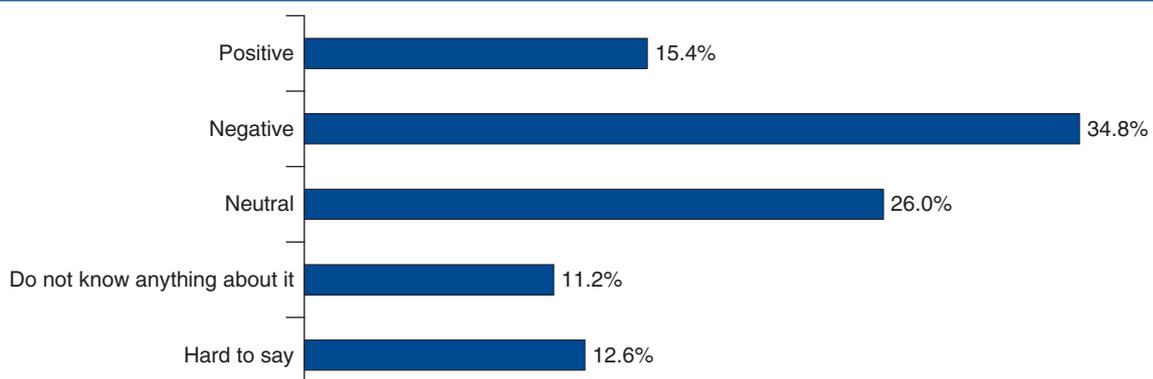
Assessment of DNR and LNR



Further actions to resolve the conflict in the East of Ukraine



What is your assessment of current results of Minsk Agreements regarding the situation in Donbas? % of respondents



Razumkov Centre Events

MEETING WITH THE AMBASSADOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA IN UKRAINE

On 4 April 2016, the Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to Ukraine Mr. Lee Yang-goo visited the Razumkov Centre.

During his visit, Mr. Lee Yang-goo was presented with comprehensive information about the work of the Centre. Participants of the meeting discussed the development of relations between Ukraine and the Republic of Korea.

Also, Mr. Lee Yang-goo and representatives of the Razumkov Centre discussed the possibility of further cooperation between the Centre and research institutions in the Republic of Korea.



MEETING WITH THE AMBASSADOR OF AUSTRIA TO UKRAINE

On 11 March 2016, the Ambassador of Austria to Ukraine Ms. Hermine Poppeller visited the Razumkov Centre. During her visit, Ms. Poppeller was presented with comprehensive information about the work of the Centre. Participants of the meeting exchanged views on the situation in Ukraine's domestic and foreign policy, in particular regarding the constitutional reform and the conflict in Donbas. Also, the Ambassador of Austria to Ukraine and representatives of the Razumkov Centre have discussed the possibility of further cooperation between the Centre and government institutions and NGOs in Austria.

PARTICIPATION IN THE JOINT MEETING OF THE NATO LIAISON OFFICE IN UKRAINE AND THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

On 30 March 2016, the Co-director of Foreign Relations and International Security Programmes of the Razumkov Centre Oleksiy Melnyk took part in the joint meeting of the NATO Liaison Office in Ukraine, the Office for Reform of the Defence Ministry, volunteers, where they discussed the mechanisms of involving civic activists in the defence reform.

MEETING WITH THE DELEGATION FROM THE US NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY

On 4 April 2016, the Co-director of Foreign Relations and International Security Programmes of the Razumkov Centre Oleksiy Melnyk met with the delegation from the US National Defense University that is currently in Ukraine on a study visit.

MEETING WITH THE CHIEF OF UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS

On 7 April 2016, the Co-director of Foreign Relations and International Security Programmes of the Razumkov Centre Oleksiy Melnyk met with the Chief of United Nations Department of Political Affairs Office

in Ukraine Mr. Filon Morar. During the meeting, they discussed issues related to the development of the situation in eastern Ukraine, prospects of cooperation of the Razumkov Centre with the United Nations Office in Ukraine.



PARTICIPATION IN PROJECT "SUPPORT TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE JUDICIAL REFORM IN UKRAINE"

On 5 April 2016, Razumkov Centre Scientific Consultant on Legal Issues Viktor Musiyaka took part in the official launch of project "Support to the Implementation of the Judicial Reform in Ukraine".

The goal of the project is to support independent, fair and efficient judicial power through providing assistance to Ukraine in implementation of judicial sector reform according to standards and recommendations of the Council of Europe.

Project duration is three years. Its activities are supported through the financial contribution of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Project will be implemented in Kyiv and the regions of Ukraine. The regional subcomponent of project activities will cover the functioning of justice in areas affected by the conflict, and the issue of the quality of justice in courts of first instance and courts of appeals.

The official launching of the project was attended by a wide range of representatives of judicial power, law departments of Ukrainian higher education institutions, international projects and civil society organisations.



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