



CONSTITUTION OF UKRAINE

(Vidomosti Verkhovnoi Rady of Ukraine (VVR), 1996, No. 30, Art. 141)

{As amended by Laws

No. 2222-IV of 08.12.2004, VVR, 2005, No. 2, Art.44

No. 2952-VI of 01.02.2011, VVR, 2011, No. 10, Art.68

No. 586-VII of 19.09.2013, VVR, 2014, No. 11, Art.142

No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014, VVR, 2014, No. 11, Art.143

No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016, VVR, 2016, No. 28, Art.532

No. 2680-VIII of 07.02.2019, VVR, 2019, No. 9, Art.50

No. 27-IX of 03.09.2019, VVR, 2019, No. 38, Art.160}

{Law of Ukraine No. 2222-IV of 08.12.2004 was declared to be inconsistent with the Constitution of Ukraine (unconstitutional) by Decision of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine No. 20-pn/2010 of 30.09.2010, due to a violation of the constitutional procedure for its consideration and adoption}

{The provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine, adopted at the fifth session of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on 28 June 1996, as amended and supplemented by Laws of Ukraine No. 2222-IV of 08.12.2004, No. 2952-VI of 01.02.2011, No. 586-VII of 19.09.2013, were recognised as being in force in the territory of Ukraine by Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine No. 750-VII of 22.02.2014}

{For official interpretation of the Constitution, see Decisions of the Constitutional Court

No. 1-зп of 13.05.97

No. 4-зп of 03.10.97

No. 6-зп of 25.11.97

No. 9-зп of 25.12.97

No. 8-рп/98 of 09.06.98

No. 11-рп/98 of 07.07.98

No. 1-рп/99 of 09.02.99

No. 4-рп/99 of 19.05.99

No. 7-рп/99 of 06.07.99

No. 9-рп/99 of 27.10.99

No. 10-рп/99 of 14.12.99

No. 4-рп/2000 of 11.04.2000

No. 6-рп/2000 of 19.04.2000

No. 13-рп/2000 of 16.11.2000

No. 15-рп/2000 of 14.12.2000

No. 2-рп/2001 of 28.03.2001

No. 4-рп/2001 of 19.04.2001

No. 5-рп/2001 of 17.05.2001

No. 7-рп/2001 of 30.05.2001

No. 11-рп/2001 of 13.07.2001

No. 14-рп/2001 of 16.10.2001
No. 4-рп/2002 of 20.03.2002
No. 7-рп/2002 of 27.03.2002
No. 8-рп/2002 of 07.05.2002
No. 10-рп/2002 of 29.05.2002
No. 12-рп/2002 of 18.06.2002
No. 15-рп/2002 of 09.07.2002
No. 16-рп/2002 of 17.10.2002
No. 17-рп/2002 of 17.10.2002
No. 2-рп/2003 of 28.01.2003
No. 5-рп/2003 of 05.03.2003
No. 12-рп/2003 of 26.06.2003
No. 16-рп/2003 of 14.10.2003
No. 19-рп/2003 of 10.12.2003
No. 21-рп/2003 of 25.12.2003
No. 22-рп/2003 of 25.12.2003
No. 5-рп/2004 of 04.03.2004
No. 11-рп/2004 of 19.05.2004
No. 19-рп/2004 of 01.12.2004
No. 6-рп/2005 of 05.10.2005
No. 9-рп/2005 of 13.10.2005
No. 7-рп/2007 of 09.10.2007
No. 11-рп/2007 of 11.12.2007
No. 12-рп/2007 of 11.12.2007
No. 5-рп/2008 of 02.04.2008
No. 6-рп/2008 of 16.04.2008
No. 12-рп/2008 of 25.06.2008
No. 16-рп/2008 of 17.09.2008
No. 23-рп/2008 of 15.10.2008
No. 26-рп/2008 of 27.11.2008
No. 6-рп/2009 of 26.02.2009
No. 7-рп/2009 of 16.04.2009
No. 8-рп/2009 of 28.04.2009
No. 23-рп/2009 of 30.09.2009
No. 7-рп/2010 of 11.03.2010
No. 8-рп/2010 of 11.03.2010
No. 10-рп/2010 of 01.04.2010
No. 11-рп/2010 of 06.04.2010
No. 12-рп/2011 of 20.10.2011
No. 16-рп/2011 of 08.12.2011
No. 19-рп/2011 of 14.12.2011
No. 2-рп/2012 of 20.01.2012
No. 3-рп/2012 of 25.01.2012
No. 9-рп/2012 of 12.04.2012
No. 2-рп/2013 of 29.05.2013
No. 4-рп/2013 of 12.06.2013
No. 5-рп/2014 of 15.05.2014
No. 1-рп/2016 of 15.03.2016
No. 11-рп/2019 of 02.12.2019}

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, on behalf of the Ukrainian people — citizens of Ukraine of all

nationalities,

expressing the sovereign will of the people,

based on the centuries-old history of Ukrainian state-building and on the right to self-determination exercised by the Ukrainian nation, all the Ukrainian people,

providing for the guarantee of human rights and freedoms and of worthy conditions of human life,

caring for the strengthening of civil harmony on Ukrainian soil, and confirming the European identity of the Ukrainian people and the irreversibility of Ukraine's European and Euro-Atlantic course,

{The fifth paragraph of the Preamble as amended by Law No. 2680-VIII of 07.02.2019}

striving to develop and strengthen a democratic, social, law-based state,

aware of responsibility before God, before our own conscience, before past, present and future generations,

guided by the Act of Declaration of Independence of Ukraine of 24 August 1991, approved by the all-Ukrainian vote of 1 December 1991,

adopts this Constitution — the Basic Law of Ukraine.

Chapter I

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Article 1. Ukraine is a sovereign and independent, democratic, social, law-based state.

{For the official interpretation of the provision of Article 1, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 3-pn/2012 of 25.01.2012}

Article 2. The sovereignty of Ukraine extends throughout its entire territory.

Ukraine is a unitary state.

The territory of Ukraine within its existing border is integral and inviolable.

Article 3. The human being, his or her life and health, honour and dignity, inviolability and security are recognised in Ukraine as the highest social value.

Human rights and freedoms and their guarantees determine the content and orientation of the activity of the State. The State is answerable to the human being for the State's activity. The establishment and safeguarding of human rights and freedoms is the principal duty of the State.

Article 4. There is single citizenship in Ukraine. The grounds for the acquisition and termination of Ukrainian citizenship shall be determined by law.

Article 5. Ukraine is a republic.

The people are the bearers of sovereignty and the sole source of power in Ukraine. The people exercise power directly and through bodies of state power and bodies of local self-government.

{For the official interpretation of the provision of paragraph two of Article 5, see Decisions of the Constitutional Court No. 6-pn/2005 of 05.10.2005, No. 6-pn/2008 of 16.04.2008}

The right to determine and change the constitutional order in Ukraine belongs exclusively to the people and may not be usurped by the State, its bodies or officials.

{For the official interpretation of the provision of paragraph three of Article 5, see Decisions of

the Constitutional Court No. 6-pn/2005 of 05.10.2005, No. 6-pn/2008 of 16.04.2008}

No one may usurp state power.

{For the official interpretation of the provision of paragraph four of Article 5, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 6-pn/2005 of 05.10.2005}

Article 6. State power in Ukraine is exercised on the principles of its division into legislative, executive and judicial power.

Bodies of legislative, executive and judicial power exercise their powers within the limits established by this Constitution and in accordance with the laws of Ukraine.

Article 7. Local self-government is recognised and guaranteed in Ukraine.

Article 8. The principle of the rule of law is recognised and effective in Ukraine.

The Constitution of Ukraine has the highest legal force. Laws and other regulatory legal acts are adopted on the basis of the Constitution of Ukraine and must conform to it.

The provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine are provisions of direct effect. Recourse to a court for the protection of the constitutional rights and freedoms of the human being and the citizen directly on the basis of the Constitution of Ukraine is guaranteed.

Article 9. International treaties in force, the binding nature of which has been consented to by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, are part of the national legislation of Ukraine.

The conclusion of international treaties that are contrary to the Constitution of Ukraine is possible only after the relevant amendments have been made to the Constitution of Ukraine.

Article 10. The State language in Ukraine is the Ukrainian language.

{For the official interpretation of paragraph one of Article 10, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 10-pn/99 of 14.12.99}

The State ensures the comprehensive development and functioning of the Ukrainian language in all spheres of public life throughout the entire territory of Ukraine.

The free development, use and protection of Russian and other languages of national minorities of Ukraine are guaranteed in Ukraine.

The State promotes the study of languages of international communication.

The use of languages in Ukraine is guaranteed by the Constitution of Ukraine and determined by law.

Article 11. The State promotes the consolidation and development of the Ukrainian nation, its historical consciousness, traditions and culture, as well as the development of the ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious identity of all indigenous peoples and national minorities of Ukraine.

Article 12. Ukraine provides for the satisfaction of the national, cultural and linguistic needs of Ukrainians residing beyond the borders of the State.

Article 13. Land, its subsoil, atmospheric air, water and other natural resources situated within the territory of Ukraine, the natural resources of its continental shelf and of its exclusive maritime economic zone are objects of the right of ownership of the Ukrainian people. On behalf of the Ukrainian people, the rights of the owner are exercised by bodies of state power and bodies of local self-government within the limits determined by this Constitution.

Every citizen has the right to use the natural objects of the people's right of ownership in

accordance with law.

Property entails responsibility. Property shall not be used to the detriment of the human being and society.

The State ensures the protection of the rights of all subjects of the right of ownership and economic activity, and the social orientation of the economy. All subjects of the right of ownership are equal before the law.

Article 14. Land is the principal national wealth and is under the special protection of the State.

The right of ownership of land is guaranteed. This right is acquired and exercised by citizens, legal persons and the State exclusively in accordance with law.

Article 15. Social life in Ukraine is based on the principles of political, economic and ideological diversity.

No ideology may be recognised by the State as mandatory.

Censorship is prohibited.

The State guarantees freedom of political activity not prohibited by the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine.

Article 16. Ensuring environmental safety and maintaining ecological balance in the territory of Ukraine, overcoming the consequences of the Chornobyl disaster — a catastrophe of global scale — and preserving the gene pool of the Ukrainian people are the duty of the State.

Article 17. The protection of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine and the ensuring of its economic and information security are the most important functions of the State and a matter of concern for all the Ukrainian people.

The defence of Ukraine and the protection of its sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability are entrusted to the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Ensuring state security and protecting the state border of Ukraine are entrusted to the relevant military formations and law-enforcement bodies of the State, whose organisation and procedure for activity are determined by law.

The Armed Forces of Ukraine and other military formations may not be used by anyone to restrict the rights and freedoms of citizens or with the aim of overthrowing the constitutional order, removing bodies of power, or obstructing their activity.

The State ensures the social protection of citizens of Ukraine who serve in the Armed Forces of Ukraine and in other military formations, as well as of members of their families.

The creation and operation of any armed formations not provided for by law is prohibited in the territory of Ukraine.

The stationing of foreign military bases in the territory of Ukraine shall not be permitted.

Article 18. The foreign-policy activity of Ukraine is aimed at ensuring its national interests and security by maintaining peaceful and mutually beneficial cooperation with members of the international community in accordance with generally recognised principles and norms of international law.

Article 19. The legal order in Ukraine is based on the principles according to which no one may be compelled to do what is not provided for by legislation.

Bodies of state power and bodies of local self-government, and their officials, are obliged to act

only on the basis of, within the limits of authority of, and in the manner provided for by the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine.

{For the official interpretation of the provision of paragraph two of Article 19, see Decision of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine No. 7-pn/2009 of 16.04.2009}

Article 20. The State symbols of Ukraine are the State Flag of Ukraine, the State Coat of Arms of Ukraine and the State Anthem of Ukraine.

The State Flag of Ukraine is a banner of two equal horizontal stripes of blue and yellow.

The Great State Coat of Arms of Ukraine is established, taking into account the Small State Coat of Arms of Ukraine and the coat of arms of the Zaporizhian Host, by a law adopted by no less than two-thirds of the constitutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

The principal element of the Great State Coat of Arms of Ukraine is the Sign of the Princely State of Volodymyr the Great, the Small State Coat of Arms of Ukraine.

The State Anthem of Ukraine is the national anthem set to the music of M. Verbytskyi, with words approved by a law adopted by no less than two-thirds of the constitutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

The description of the State symbols of Ukraine and the procedure for their use are established by a law adopted by no less than two-thirds of the constitutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

The capital of Ukraine is the city of Kyiv.

Chapter II

RIGHTS, FREEDOMS AND DUTIES OF THE HUMAN BEING AND THE CITIZEN

Article 21. All people are free and equal in their dignity and rights. Human rights and freedoms are inalienable and inviolable.

Article 22. The rights and freedoms of the human being and the citizen enshrined in this Constitution are not exhaustive.

Constitutional rights and freedoms are guaranteed and may not be abolished.

When new laws are adopted or amendments are made to laws in force, no narrowing of the content and scope of existing rights and freedoms shall be permitted.

Article 23. Every human being has the right to the free development of his or her personality, provided that the rights and freedoms of other people are not thereby violated, and has duties before society, in which the free and comprehensive development of his or her personality is ensured.

Article 24. Citizens have equal constitutional rights and freedoms and are equal before the law.

There may be no privileges or restrictions on the grounds of race, skin colour, political, religious or other beliefs, sex, ethnic or social origin, property status, place of residence, language or other characteristics.

Equality of the rights of women and men is ensured by: providing women with opportunities equal to those of men in public, political and cultural activity, in obtaining education and professional training, in work and remuneration for it; by special measures for the protection of women's labour and health, and the establishment of pension privileges; by creating conditions enabling women to combine

work with motherhood; and by the legal protection, material and moral support of motherhood and childhood, including the provision of paid leave and other privileges to pregnant women and mothers.

{For the official interpretation of the provision of Article 24, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 9-pn/2012 of 12.04.2012}

Article 25. A citizen of Ukraine may not be deprived of citizenship or of the right to change citizenship.

A citizen of Ukraine may not be expelled beyond the borders of Ukraine or surrendered to another State.

Ukraine guarantees care and protection to its citizens who are beyond its borders.

Article 26. Foreigners and stateless persons who are in Ukraine on lawful grounds enjoy the same rights and freedoms, and bear the same duties, as citizens of Ukraine, subject to the exceptions established by the Constitution, laws or international treaties of Ukraine.

Foreigners and stateless persons may be granted asylum in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Article 27. Every human being has the inalienable right to life.

No one may be arbitrarily deprived of life. The duty of the State is to protect human life.

Everyone has the right to protect his or her life and health, and the life and health of other people, against unlawful encroachments.

Article 28. Everyone has the right to respect for his or her dignity.

No one may be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

No human being may be subjected, without his or her free consent, to medical, scientific or other experiments.

Article 29. Every human being has the right to liberty and personal inviolability.

No one may be arrested or held in custody otherwise than pursuant to a reasoned court decision and only on the grounds and in accordance with the procedure established by law.

In the event of an urgent need to prevent or stop a crime, bodies authorised by law may hold a person in custody as a temporary preventive measure, the justification of which must be reviewed by a court within seventy-two hours. A detained person shall be released immediately if, within seventy-two hours from the moment of detention, he or she has not been served with a reasoned court decision on holding him or her in custody.

Every arrested or detained person shall be informed without delay of the reasons for his or her arrest or detention, shall have his or her rights explained, and shall be afforded the opportunity, from the moment of detention, to defend himself or herself in person and to use the legal assistance of defence counsel.

{Paragraph four of Article 29 as amended by Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

Every detained person has the right to challenge his or her detention before a court at any time.

Relatives of an arrested or detained person shall be informed immediately of his or her arrest or detention.

Article 30. Everyone is guaranteed the inviolability of his or her dwelling.

Entry into a dwelling or other possession of a person, and the conduct of an inspection or search therein, shall not be permitted otherwise than pursuant to a reasoned court decision.

In urgent cases connected with saving human life and property or with the direct pursuit of persons suspected of committing a crime, another procedure for entry into a dwelling or other possession of a person, and for conducting an inspection and search therein, established by law, is possible.

Article 31. Everyone is guaranteed the secrecy of correspondence, telephone conversations, telegraphic and other communications. Exceptions may be established only by a court in cases provided for by law, for the purpose of preventing a crime or ascertaining the truth during the investigation of a criminal case, where it is impossible to obtain information by other means.

Article 32. No one may be subjected to interference in his or her personal and family life, except in cases provided for by the Constitution of Ukraine.

{For the official interpretation of the provision of paragraph one of Article 32, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 2-pn/2012 of 20.01.2012}

The collection, storage, use and dissemination of confidential information about a person without his or her consent shall not be permitted, except in cases determined by law, and only in the interests of national security, economic welfare and human rights.

{For the official interpretation of the provision of paragraph two of Article 32, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 2-pn/2012 of 20.01.2012}

Every citizen has the right to familiarise himself or herself, in bodies of state power, bodies of local self-government, institutions and organisations, with information about himself or herself that is not a state secret or other secret protected by law.

Everyone is guaranteed judicial protection of the right to refute inaccurate information about himself or herself and members of his or her family, and of the right to demand the removal of any information, as well as the right to compensation for material and moral damage caused by the collection, storage, use and dissemination of such inaccurate information.

Article 33. Everyone who is present on lawful grounds in the territory of Ukraine is guaranteed freedom of movement, free choice of place of residence, and the right to freely leave the territory of Ukraine, with the exception of restrictions established by law.

A citizen of Ukraine may not be deprived of the right to return to Ukraine at any time.

Article 34. Everyone is guaranteed the right to freedom of thought and speech, and to the free expression of his or her views and beliefs.

Everyone has the right to freely collect, store, use and disseminate information orally, in writing or by other means of his or her choice.

{For the official interpretation of the provision of paragraph two of Article 34, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 2-pn/2012 of 20.01.2012}

The exercise of these rights may be restricted by law in the interests of national security, territorial integrity or public order, for the purpose of preventing disturbances or crimes, for the protection of public health, for the protection of the reputation or rights of other people, for preventing the disclosure of information received in confidence, or for maintaining the authority and impartiality of justice.

{For the official interpretation of the provision of paragraph three of Article 34, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 2-pn/2012 of 20.01.2012}

Article 35. Everyone has the right to freedom of worldview and religion. This right includes the

freedom to profess any religion or not to profess any religion, freely to perform, individually or collectively, religious cults and ritual ceremonies, 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 morals of the population, or protecting the rights and freedoms of other people.

The church and religious organisations in Ukraine are separated from the State, and the school from the church. No religion may be recognised by the State as mandatory.

No one may be relieved of his or her duties before the State or refuse to comply with laws on the grounds of religious beliefs. Where the performance of military duty is contrary to the religious beliefs of a citizen, the performance of that duty shall be replaced by alternative non-military service.

Article 36. Citizens of Ukraine have the right to freedom of association in political parties and public organisations for the exercise and protection of their rights and freedoms and for the satisfaction of their political, economic, social, cultural and other interests, with the exception of restrictions established by law in the interests of national security and public order, the protection of public health, or the protection of the rights and freedoms of other people.

Political parties in Ukraine contribute to the formation and expression of the political will of citizens and participate in elections. Only citizens of Ukraine may be members of political parties. Restrictions on membership in political parties are established exclusively by this Constitution and the laws of Ukraine.

Citizens have the right to participate in trade unions for the purpose of protecting their labour and socio-economic rights and interests. Trade unions are public organisations that unite citizens bound by common interests according to the nature of their professional activity. Trade unions are formed without prior authorisation, on the basis of the free choice of their members. All trade unions have equal rights. Restrictions on membership in trade unions are established exclusively by this Constitution and the laws of Ukraine.

No one may be compelled to join any association of citizens or restricted in his or her rights on the grounds of membership or non-membership of political parties or public organisations.

All associations of citizens are equal before the law.

Article 37. The formation and activity of political parties and public organisations whose programme goals or actions are aimed at the liquidation of the independence of Ukraine, changing the constitutional order by force, violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the State, undermining its security, the unlawful seizure of state power, propaganda of war or violence, inciting inter-ethnic, racial or religious enmity, encroaching upon human rights and freedoms or public health, shall be prohibited.

Political parties and public organisations may not have paramilitary formations.

The creation and operation of organisational structures of political parties shall not be permitted in bodies of executive and judicial power, executive bodies of local self-government, military formations, or at state enterprises, educational institutions and other state institutions and organisations.

The prohibition of the activity of associations of citizens shall be effected only by a court.

Article 38. Citizens have the right to participate in the administration of state affairs, in all-Ukrainian and local referendums, and freely to elect and be elected to bodies of state power and bodies of local self-government.

{For the official interpretation of the provision of paragraph one of Article 38 see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 7-pn/99 of 06.07.99}

Citizens enjoy equal access to the civil service, as well as to service in bodies of local self-government.

Article 39. Citizens have the right to assemble peacefully, without arms, and to hold meetings, rallies, marches and demonstrations, of which bodies of executive power or bodies of local self-government shall be notified in advance.

{For the official interpretation of the provision of paragraph one of Article 39 see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 4-pn/2001 of 19.04.2001}

Restrictions on the exercise of this right may be established by a court in accordance with law and only in the interests of national security and public order, for the purpose of preventing disturbances or crimes, protecting the public health, or protecting the rights and freedoms of other people.

Article 40. Everyone has the right to submit individual or collective written petitions, or personally to apply to bodies of state power, bodies of local self-government, and the officials of those bodies, who are obliged to consider the petitions and provide a reasoned response within the time limit established by law.

Article 41. Everyone has the right to own, use and dispose of his or her property and the results of his or her intellectual and creative activity.

The right of private property is acquired in accordance with the procedure determined by law.

Citizens may, in order to satisfy their needs, use objects of the right of state and communal ownership in accordance with law.

No one may be unlawfully deprived of the right of ownership. The right of private property is inviolable.

The compulsory alienation of objects of the right of private property may be applied only as an exception, for reasons of public necessity, on the basis of and in accordance with the procedure established by law, and subject to prior and full compensation for their value. The compulsory alienation of such objects with subsequent full compensation for their value shall be permitted only under conditions of martial law or a state of emergency.

Confiscation of property may be applied exclusively pursuant to a court decision in the cases, to the extent and in accordance with the procedure established by law.

The use of property may not cause harm to the rights, freedoms and dignity of citizens, to the interests of society, or worsen the environmental situation and the natural qualities of land.

Article 42. Everyone has the right to entrepreneurial activity that is not prohibited by law.

The entrepreneurial activity of deputies, officials and officers of bodies of state power and bodies of local self-government shall be restricted by law.

The State ensures the protection of competition in entrepreneurial activity. Abuse of a monopolistic position in the market, unlawful restriction of competition and unfair competition shall not be permitted. The types and limits of monopoly are determined by law.

The State protects the rights of consumers, exercises control over the quality and safety of products and all types of services and works, and promotes the activity of public consumer organisations.

Article 43. Everyone has the right to work, which includes the possibility to earn a living by work that he or she freely chooses or to which he or she freely agrees.

The State creates conditions for the full exercise by citizens of the right to work, guarantees equal opportunities in the choice of occupation and type of labour activity, and implements programmes of vocational and technical education, training and retraining of personnel in accordance with societal needs.

The use of forced labour is prohibited. Military or alternative non-military service, as well as work or service performed by a person pursuant to a sentence or other court decision or in accordance with the laws on martial law and on a state of emergency, shall not be deemed forced labour.

Everyone has the right to proper, safe and healthy working conditions and to wages not lower than those determined by law.

The use of the labour of women and minors in work hazardous to their health is prohibited.

Citizens are guaranteed protection against unlawful dismissal.

The right to receive remuneration for work in a timely manner is protected by law.

Article 44. Those who work have the right to strike in order to protect their economic and social interests.

The procedure for exercising the right to strike is established by law, taking into account the need to ensure national security, health protection, and the rights and freedoms of other people.

No one may be compelled to participate or not to participate in a strike.

The prohibition of a strike is possible only on the basis of law.

Article 45. Everyone who works has the right to rest.

This right is ensured by the provision of weekly rest days, as well as paid annual leave, by the establishment of a reduced working day for certain occupations and industries, and by reduced working hours at night.

The maximum duration of working time, the minimum duration of rest and paid annual leave, days off and public holidays, as well as other conditions for the exercise of this right, are determined by law.

Article 46. Citizens have the right to social protection, which includes the right to provision in the event of full, partial or temporary loss of capacity for work, loss of a breadwinner, unemployment due to circumstances beyond their control, as well as in old age and in other cases provided for by law.

This right is guaranteed by compulsory state social insurance funded by insurance contributions of citizens, enterprises, institutions and organisations, as well as by budgetary and other sources of social security; and by the creation of a network of state, communal and private institutions for the care of persons incapable of work.

Pensions and other types of social payments and assistance that are the principal source of subsistence must ensure a standard of living not lower than the subsistence minimum established by law.

Article 47. Everyone has the right to housing. The State creates conditions under which every citizen will be able to build housing, acquire it into ownership or rent it.

Citizens in need of social protection shall be provided with housing by the State and bodies of local self-government free of charge or at a cost affordable to them, in accordance with law.

No one may be forcibly deprived of housing otherwise than on the basis of law pursuant to a court decision.

Article 48. Everyone has the right to a sufficient standard of living for himself or herself and his or her family, including sufficient food, clothing and housing.

Article 49. Everyone has the right to health protection, medical care and medical insurance.

Health protection is ensured by state funding of relevant socio-economic, medical-sanitary and health-promotion and disease-prevention programmes.

The State creates conditions for effective medical service accessible to all citizens. In state and communal healthcare institutions, medical care is provided free of charge; the existing network of such institutions may not be reduced. The State promotes the development of medical institutions of all forms of ownership.

{For the official interpretation of the provision of paragraph three of Article 49, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 10-pn/2002 of 29.05.2002}

The State provides for the development of physical culture and sport, and ensures sanitary and epidemiological welfare.

Article 50. Everyone has the right to an environment safe for life and health, and to compensation for damage caused by the violation of this right.

Everyone is guaranteed the right of free access to information about the state of the environment, the quality of food products and household items, as well as the right to disseminate such information. Such information may not be classified by anyone.

Article 51. Marriage is based on the free consent of a woman and a man. Each spouse has equal rights and duties in marriage and the family.

Parents are obliged to maintain their children until they reach the age of majority. Adult children are obliged to care for their parents who are incapable of work.

The family, childhood, motherhood and fatherhood are protected by the State.

Article 52. Children are equal in their rights regardless of their origin, and regardless of whether they are born in or out of wedlock.

Any violence against a child and his or her exploitation shall be prosecuted by law.

The maintenance and upbringing of orphans and children deprived of parental care is entrusted to the State. The State encourages and supports charitable activity in relation to children.

Article 53. Everyone has the right to education.

Complete general secondary education is compulsory.

The State ensures the accessibility and free provision of pre-school, complete general secondary, vocational and technical, and higher education in state and communal educational institutions; the development of pre-school, complete general secondary, extracurricular, vocational and technical, higher and postgraduate education, and of various forms of instruction; and the provision of state scholarships and privileges to pupils and students.

{For the official interpretation of the provisions of paragraph three of Article 53, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 5-pn/2004 of 04.03.2004}

Citizens have the right to obtain higher education free of charge in state and communal educational institutions on a competitive basis.

Citizens belonging to national minorities are guaranteed, in accordance with law, the right to

instruction in their native language or to study their native language in state and communal educational institutions or through national cultural societies.

Article 54. Citizens are guaranteed freedom of literary, artistic, scientific and technical creative activity, protection of intellectual property, and protection of their copyright, moral and material interests arising in connection with various types of intellectual activity.

Every citizen has the right to the results of his or her intellectual and creative activity; no one may use or disseminate them without his or her consent, subject to exceptions established by law.

The State promotes the development of science and the establishment of scientific relations of Ukraine with the world community.

Cultural heritage is protected by law.

The State ensures the preservation of historical monuments and other objects of cultural value, and takes measures to return to Ukraine the cultural valuables of the people that are located beyond its borders.

Article 55. The rights and freedoms of the human being and the citizen are protected by a court.

{For the official interpretation of paragraph one of Article 55, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 9-3n of 25.12.97}

Everyone is guaranteed the right to challenge before a court the decisions, actions or inaction of bodies of state power, bodies of local self-government, and officials and officers.

{For the official interpretation of paragraph two of Article 55, see Decisions of the Constitutional Court No. 6-3n of 25.11.97, No. 19-pn/2011 of 14.12.2011}

Everyone has the right to apply for the protection of his or her rights to the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights.

Everyone is guaranteed the right to lodge a constitutional complaint with the Constitutional Court of Ukraine on the grounds established by this Constitution and in accordance with the procedure determined by law.

{Article 55 was supplemented with a new paragraph pursuant to Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

Everyone has the right, after exhausting all national legal remedies, to apply for the protection of his or her rights and freedoms to the relevant international judicial institutions or to the relevant bodies of international organisations of which Ukraine is a member or participant.

{Paragraph five of Article 55 as amended by Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

Everyone has the right to protect his or her rights and freedoms from violations and unlawful encroachments by any means not prohibited by law.

Article 56. Everyone has the right to compensation, at the expense of the State or bodies of local self-government, for material and moral damage caused by unlawful decisions, actions or inaction of bodies of state power, bodies of local self-government, and their officials and officers in the exercise of their powers.

Article 57. Everyone is guaranteed the right to know his or her rights and duties.

Laws and other regulatory legal acts determining the rights and duties of citizens shall be brought to the attention of the population in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Laws and other regulatory legal acts determining the rights and duties of citizens that have not been brought to the attention of the population in accordance with the procedure established by law shall be invalid.

Article 58. Laws and other regulatory legal acts shall have no retroactive effect in time, except in cases where they mitigate or cancel the liability of a person.

{For the official interpretation of paragraph one of Article 58, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 1-pn/99 of 09.02.99}

No one may be held liable for acts that, at the time of their commission, were not recognised by law as offences.

{For the official interpretation of Article 58, see Decisions of the Constitutional Court No. 1-3n of 13.05.97, No. 6-pn/2000 of 19.04.2000}

Article 59. Everyone has the right to professional legal assistance. In cases provided for by law, such assistance shall be provided free of charge. Everyone is free to choose the defender of his or her rights.

{Paragraph one of Article 59 as amended by Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

{For the official interpretation of paragraph one of Article 59, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 13-pn/2000 of 16.11.00}

{For the official interpretation of the provision of paragraph one of Article 59 see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 23-pn/2009 of 30.09.2009}

{Paragraph two of Article 59 was excluded pursuant to Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

Article 60. No one is obliged to execute manifestly unlawful instructions or orders.

Legal liability shall arise for issuing and executing a manifestly unlawful instruction or order.

Article 61. No one may be brought twice to legal liability of the same type for one and the same offence.

The legal liability of a person is individual in character.

Article 62. A person is presumed innocent of committing a crime and may not be subjected to criminal punishment until his or her guilt has been proved in accordance with law and established by a judgment of conviction of a court.

No one is obliged to prove his or her innocence of committing a crime.

An accusation may not be based on evidence obtained unlawfully, or on assumptions. All doubts as to the proof of a person's guilt shall be interpreted in his or her favour.

{For the official interpretation of the provision of paragraph three of Article 62, according to which an accusation may not be based on evidence obtained unlawfully, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 12-pn/2011 of 20.10.2011}

In the event that a court judgment is quashed as unjust, the State shall compensate material and moral damage caused by the groundless conviction.

Article 63. A person shall not bear liability for refusing to give testimony or explanations regarding himself or herself, members of his or her family or close relatives, the circle of whom is determined by law.

A suspect, accused person or defendant has the right to defence.

A convicted person enjoys all the rights of the human being and the citizen, with the exception of restrictions determined by law and established by a court judgment.

Article 64. The constitutional rights and freedoms of the human being and the citizen may not be restricted, except in cases provided for by the Constitution of Ukraine.

Under conditions of martial law or a state of emergency, separate restrictions on rights and freedoms may be established, with indication of the period of validity of such restrictions. The rights and freedoms provided for in Articles 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 40, 47, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63 of this Constitution may not be restricted.

{For the official interpretation of Article 64, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 9-3n of 25.12.97}

Article 65. The defence of the Motherland, the independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine, and respect for its State symbols are the duty of citizens of Ukraine.

Citizens perform military service in accordance with law.

Article 66. Everyone is obliged not to cause harm to nature or cultural heritage, and to compensate for damage caused by him or her.

Article 67. Everyone is obliged to pay taxes and charges in accordance with the procedure and in the amounts established by law.

All citizens annually submit to the tax inspectorates at their place of residence declarations of their property status and income for the previous year in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Article 68. Everyone is obliged strictly to observe the Constitution of Ukraine and the laws of Ukraine, and not to encroach upon the rights and freedoms, honour and dignity of other people.

Ignorance of the laws shall not exempt a person from legal liability.

Chapter III

ELECTIONS. REFERENDUM

Article 69. The expression of the will of the people is exercised through elections, referendum and other forms of direct democracy.

{For the official interpretation of the provisions of Article 69, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 6-pn/2008 of 16.04.2008}

Article 70. Citizens of Ukraine who have reached the age of eighteen years on the day elections or referendums are held have the right to vote in elections and referendums.

Citizens recognised by a court as lacking legal capacity do not have the right to vote.

Article 71. Elections to bodies of state power and bodies of local self-government are free and are held on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

Voters are guaranteed the free expression of their will.

Article 72. An all-Ukrainian referendum is called by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine or by the President of Ukraine in accordance with their powers established by this Constitution.

An all-Ukrainian referendum is proclaimed on popular initiative at the request of no less than three million citizens of Ukraine who have the right to vote, provided that signatures in support of the calling of the referendum have been collected in no less than two-thirds of the oblasts and no less than one hundred thousand signatures in each oblast.

{For the official interpretation of the provisions of paragraph two of Article 72, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 6-pn/2008 of 16.04.2008}

Article 73. Issues concerning changes to the territory of Ukraine are decided exclusively by an all-Ukrainian referendum.

Article 74. Referendums shall not be permitted on draft laws concerning taxes, the budget or amnesty.

Chapter IV

THE VERKHOVNA RADA OF UKRAINE

Article 75. The sole body of legislative power in Ukraine is the Parliament — the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

{For the official interpretation of the provisions of Article 75, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 17-pn/2002 of 17.10.2002}

Article 76. The constitutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine is four hundred and fifty People's Deputies of Ukraine, elected on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot for a term of five years.

A citizen of Ukraine who, on the day of elections, has reached the age of twenty-one, has the right to vote and has resided in Ukraine for the last five years may be elected a People's Deputy of Ukraine.

A citizen who has a criminal record for committing an intentional crime may not be elected to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine if that criminal record has not been expunged and removed in accordance with the procedure established by law.

The powers of People's Deputies of Ukraine are determined by the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine.

The term of office of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine is five years.

{Article 76 as worded in Law No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

Article 77. Regular elections to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine are held on the last Sunday of October of the fifth year of the term of office of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

{Paragraph one of Article 77 as worded in Laws No. 2952-VI of 01.02.2011, No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

Extraordinary elections to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine are called by the President of Ukraine and are held within sixty days from the day of publication of the decision on the early termination of the powers of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

The procedure for holding elections of People's Deputies of Ukraine is established by law.

Article 78. People's Deputies of Ukraine exercise their powers on a permanent basis.

People's Deputies of Ukraine may not hold another representative mandate, be in the civil service, hold other paid positions, engage in other paid or entrepreneurial activity, except teaching, scientific and creative activity, or be a member of a governing body or supervisory board of an enterprise or organisation whose purpose is to make a profit.

The requirements concerning the incompatibility of a deputy's mandate with other types of activity are established by law.

Where circumstances arise that violate the requirements concerning the incompatibility of a

deputy's mandate with other types of activity, the People's Deputy of Ukraine shall, within twenty days from the day such circumstances arise, terminate such activity or submit a personal statement on the relinquishment of the powers of a People's Deputy of Ukraine.

{Article 78 as worded in Law No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

Article 79. Before assuming office, People's Deputies of Ukraine take the following oath before the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine:

"I swear allegiance to Ukraine. I undertake, by all my actions, to defend the sovereignty and independence of Ukraine, to care for the good of the Motherland and the welfare of the Ukrainian people.

I swear to observe the Constitution of Ukraine and the laws of Ukraine, and to perform my duties in the interests of all compatriots."

The oath is read out by the oldest People's Deputy of Ukraine, by age, before the opening of the first session of the newly elected Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, after which the deputies affix their signatures below the text of the oath.

Refusal to take the oath results in the loss of a deputy's mandate.

The powers of People's Deputies of Ukraine commence from the moment of taking the oath.

{For the official interpretation of Article 79, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 1-3n of 13.05.97}

Article 80. People's Deputies of Ukraine shall not bear legal liability for the results of voting or for statements made in Parliament and its bodies, except for liability for insult or defamation.

{Article 80 as worded in Law No. 27-IX of 03.09.2019}

Article 81. The powers of People's Deputies of Ukraine shall terminate simultaneously with the termination of the powers of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

The powers of a People's Deputy of Ukraine shall be terminated early in the event of:

- 1) relinquishment of powers upon his or her personal application;
- 2) the entry into legal force of a judgment of conviction against him or her;
- 3) his or her recognition by a court as lacking legal capacity or as missing;
- 4) termination of his or her citizenship or his or her departure for permanent residence beyond the borders of Ukraine;
- 5) where, within twenty days from the day on which circumstances arise that lead to a violation of the requirements concerning the incompatibility of a deputy's mandate with other types of activity, such circumstances have not been eliminated by him or her;
- 6) the failure of a People's Deputy of Ukraine elected from a political party, or electoral bloc of political parties, to join the deputy faction of that political party, or electoral bloc of political parties, or the withdrawal of a People's Deputy of Ukraine from such faction;
- 7) his or her death.

The powers of a People's Deputy of Ukraine shall also be terminated early in the event of the early termination, in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine, of the powers of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine — on the day of the opening of the first meeting of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of a new convocation.

A decision on the early termination of the powers of a People's Deputy of Ukraine in the cases provided for in clauses 1 and 4 of paragraph two of this Article shall be adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, and in the case provided for in clause 5 of paragraph two of this Article, by a court.

In the event of the entry into legal force of a judgment of conviction of a court against a People's Deputy of Ukraine, or the recognition of a People's Deputy of Ukraine as lacking legal capacity or as missing, his or her powers shall terminate from the day on which the court decision enters into legal force, and in the event of the death of a People's Deputy of Ukraine, from the day of death certified by a death certificate.

In the event of the failure of a People's Deputy of Ukraine elected from a political party, or electoral bloc of political parties, to join the deputy faction of that political party, or electoral bloc of political parties, or the withdrawal of a People's Deputy of Ukraine from such faction, his or her powers shall be terminated early on the basis of law, by decision of the highest governing body of the relevant political party, or electoral bloc of political parties, from the day such decision is adopted.

{Article 81 as worded in Law No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

Article 82. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine works in sessions.

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine is competent provided that no less than two-thirds of its constitutional composition has been elected.

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine shall convene for its first session no later than the thirtieth day after the official announcement of the election results.

The first meeting of the newly elected Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine is opened by the oldest People's Deputy of Ukraine, by age.

{Article 82 as worded in Law No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

Article 83. Regular sessions of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine begin on the first Tuesday of February and the first Tuesday of September of each year.

Extraordinary sessions of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, with indication of the agenda, are convened by the Chairperson of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine at the request of the President of Ukraine or at the request of no less than one-third of the People's Deputies of Ukraine of the constitutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

In the event of the announcement of a decree of the President of Ukraine introducing martial law or a state of emergency in Ukraine or in its separate localities, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine shall assemble for a meeting within two days without being convened.

In the event that the term of office of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine expires during martial law or a state of emergency, its powers shall be extended until the day of the first meeting of the first session of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine elected after the cancellation of martial law or the state of emergency.

The procedure for the work of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine is established by the Constitution of Ukraine and the Rules of Procedure of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

In the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, based on the results of elections and on the basis of the coordination of political positions, a coalition of deputy factions is formed, comprising a majority of the People's Deputies of Ukraine of the constitutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

A coalition of deputy factions in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine shall be formed within one month from the day of the opening of the first meeting of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine held after regular or extraordinary elections to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, or within one month from the day

of termination of the activity of the coalition of deputy factions in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

The coalition of deputy factions in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, in accordance with this Constitution, submits proposals to the President of Ukraine regarding the candidacy of the Prime Minister of Ukraine and, in accordance with this Constitution, submits proposals regarding candidates for the composition of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

The principles of formation, organisation of activity and termination of activity of the coalition of deputy factions in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine are established by the Constitution of Ukraine and the Rules of Procedure of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

A deputy faction in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine comprising a majority of the People's Deputies of Ukraine of the constitutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine has the rights of a coalition of deputy factions in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine provided for by this Constitution.

{Article 83 as worded in Law No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

Article 84. Meetings of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine are held openly. A closed meeting is held by decision of a majority of the constitutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

Decisions of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine are adopted exclusively at its plenary meetings by voting.

{For the official interpretation of paragraph two of Article 84, see Decisions of the Constitutional Court No. 11-pn/98 of 07.07.98, No. 16-pn/2003 of 14.10.2003}

Voting at meetings of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine is carried out by a People's Deputy of Ukraine in person.

{For the official interpretation of paragraph three of Article 84, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 11-pn/98 of 07.07.98}

{For the official interpretation of the provisions of Article 84, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 17-pn/2002 of 17.10.2002}

Article 85. The powers of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine include:

1) introducing amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine within the limits and in accordance with the procedure provided for by Chapter XIII of this Constitution;

2) calling an all-Ukrainian referendum on issues determined by Article 73 of this Constitution;

3) adopting laws;

4) approving the State Budget of Ukraine and introducing amendments thereto, exercising control over the implementation of the State Budget of Ukraine, and adopting a decision on the report on its implementation;

5) determining the principles of domestic and foreign policy and the implementation of the strategic course of the State towards Ukraine's acquisition of full membership of the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation;

{Clause 5 of paragraph one of Article 85 as worded in Law No. 2680-VIII of 07.02.2019}

6) approving national programmes of economic, scientific and technical, social, national and cultural development, and environmental protection;

7) calling elections of the President of Ukraine within the time limits provided for by this Constitution;

- 8) hearing annual and extraordinary addresses of the President of Ukraine on the domestic and foreign situation of Ukraine;
- 9) declaring, upon submission by the President of Ukraine, a state of war and concluding peace, and approving decisions of the President of Ukraine on the use of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other military formations in the event of armed aggression against Ukraine;
- 10) removing the President of Ukraine from office in accordance with the special procedure of impeachment established by Article 111 of this Constitution;
- 11) considering and adopting a decision on the approval of the Programme of Activity of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine;
- 12) appointing, upon submission by the President of Ukraine, the Prime Minister of Ukraine, the Minister of Defence of Ukraine and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine; appointing, upon submission by the Prime Minister of Ukraine, other members of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the Chairperson of the Antimonopoly Committee of Ukraine, the Chairperson of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine and the Chairperson of the State Property Fund of Ukraine; dismissing the said persons from office; and deciding on the resignation of the Prime Minister of Ukraine and members of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine;
- 12-1) appointing and dismissing, upon submission by the President of Ukraine, the Head of the Security Service of Ukraine;
- 13) exercising control over the activity of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in accordance with this Constitution and law;
- 14) approving decisions on the provision by Ukraine of loans and economic assistance to foreign States and international organisations, as well as decisions on the receipt by Ukraine from foreign States, banks and international financial organisations of loans not provided for by the State Budget of Ukraine, and exercising control over their use;
- 15) adopting the Rules of Procedure of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine;
- 16) appointing and dismissing the Chairperson and other members of the Accounting Chamber;
- 17) appointing and dismissing the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights; hearing his or her annual reports on the state of observance and protection of human rights and freedoms in Ukraine;
- 18) appointing and dismissing the Governor of the National Bank of Ukraine upon submission by the President of Ukraine;
- 19) appointing and dismissing half of the composition of the Council of the National Bank of Ukraine;
- 20) appointing and dismissing half of the composition of the National Council of Ukraine on Television and Radio Broadcasting;
- 21) appointing and dismissing members of the Central Election Commission upon submission by the President of Ukraine;
- 22) approving the general structure and numerical strength, and determining the functions, of the Security Service of Ukraine, the Armed Forces of Ukraine, other military formations established in accordance with the laws of Ukraine, as well as the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine;
- 23) approving decisions on providing military assistance to other States, on sending units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine to another State, or on admitting units of the armed forces of other States to

the territory of Ukraine;

24) establishing the State symbols of Ukraine;

25) granting consent to the appointment and dismissal by the President of Ukraine of the Prosecutor General; expressing no confidence in the Prosecutor General, which results in his or her resignation from office;

{Clause 25 of paragraph one of Article 85 as worded in Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

26) appointing one-third of the composition of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine;

{Clause 26 of paragraph one of Article 85 as worded in Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

{Clause 27 of paragraph one of Article 85 was excluded pursuant to Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

28) early terminating the powers of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea where there is an opinion of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine that it has violated the Constitution of Ukraine or the laws of Ukraine; calling extraordinary elections to the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea;

29) forming and abolishing raions, establishing and changing the boundaries of raions and cities, assigning settlements to the category of cities, and naming and renaming settlements and raions;

30) calling regular and extraordinary elections to bodies of local self-government;

31) approving, within two days from the moment of application by the President of Ukraine, decrees on the introduction of martial law or a state of emergency in Ukraine or in its separate localities, on general or partial mobilisation, and on declaring separate localities zones of an environmental emergency situation;

32) granting, by law, consent to be bound by international treaties of Ukraine, and denouncing international treaties of Ukraine;

33) exercising parliamentary control within the limits determined by this Constitution and law;

34) adopting a decision on sending an inquiry to the President of Ukraine at the request of a People's Deputy of Ukraine, a group of People's Deputies of Ukraine or a committee of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, previously supported by no less than one-third of the constitutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine;

35) appointing and dismissing the Head of the Staff of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine; approving the budget estimate of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and the structure of its Staff;

36) approving the list of objects of the right of state ownership that are not subject to privatisation, and determining the legal principles for the expropriation of objects of the right of private ownership;

37) approving by law the Constitution of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and amendments thereto.

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine also exercises other powers which, in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine, fall within its competence.

{Article 85 as worded in Law No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

Article 86. A People's Deputy of Ukraine has the right, at a session of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, to submit an inquiry to the bodies of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, to the heads of other bodies of state power and bodies of local self-government,

as well as to the heads of enterprises, institutions and organisations located in the territory of Ukraine, irrespective of their subordination and forms of ownership.

{For the official interpretation of the provisions of paragraph one of Article 86, see Decisions of the Constitutional Court No. 4-pn/99 of 19.05.99, No. 4-pn/2000 of 11.04.2000, No. 4-pn/2002 of 20.03.2002, No. 5-pn/2003 of 05.03.2003, No. 16-pn/2003 of 14.10.2003}

The heads of bodies of state power and bodies of local self-government, enterprises, institutions and organisations are obliged to inform the People's Deputy of Ukraine of the results of consideration of his or her inquiry.

Article 87. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, upon a proposal by the President of Ukraine or by no less than one-third of the People's Deputies of Ukraine of the constitutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, may consider the issue of responsibility of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and adopt a resolution of no confidence in the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine by a majority of the constitutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

The issue of responsibility of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine may not be considered by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine more than once during one regular session, nor within one year after the approval of the Programme of Activity of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine or during the last session of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

{Article 87 as worded in Law No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

Article 88. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine elects from among its members the Chairperson of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the First Deputy Chairperson and the Deputy Chairperson of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, and recalls them from these offices.

{Paragraph one of Article 88 as worded in Law No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

The Chairperson of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine:

- 1) presides over meetings of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine;
- 2) organises the work of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and coordinates the activity of its bodies;

{Clause 2 of paragraph two of Article 88 as worded in Law No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

- 3) signs acts adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine;
- 4) represents the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in relations with other bodies of state power of Ukraine and with bodies of power of other States;
- 5) organises the work of the Staff of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

The Chairperson of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine exercises the powers provided for by this Constitution in accordance with the procedure established by the Rules of Procedure of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

{Paragraph three of Article 88 as worded in Law No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

Article 89. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, for the purpose of carrying out legislative drafting work, preparing and preliminarily considering issues falling within its powers, and performing oversight functions in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine, establishes committees of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine from among the People's Deputies of Ukraine and elects the chairpersons, first deputy chairpersons, deputy chairpersons and secretaries of those committees.

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine may, within the limits of its powers, establish temporary special commissions for the preparation and preliminary consideration of issues.

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine establishes temporary commissions of inquiry to conduct investigations into matters of public interest, provided that no less than one-third of the constitutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine has voted in favour thereof.

The conclusions and proposals of temporary commissions of inquiry are not decisive for an investigation or a court.

The organisation and procedure for the activity of committees of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and of its temporary special commissions and temporary commissions of inquiry are established by law.

{Article 89 as worded in Law No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

Article 90. The powers of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine shall terminate on the day of the opening of the first meeting of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of a new convocation.

The President of Ukraine has the right to terminate the powers of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine early if:

- 1) within one month, a coalition of deputy factions has not been formed in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in accordance with Article 83 of this Constitution;
- 2) within sixty days after the resignation of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the personal composition of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine has not been formed;
- 3) within thirty days of one regular session, plenary meetings cannot commence.

A decision on the early termination of the powers of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine shall be adopted by the President of Ukraine after consultations with the Chairperson of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, his or her deputies and the heads of deputy factions in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

The powers of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine elected at extraordinary elections held after the early termination by the President of Ukraine of the powers of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the previous convocation may not be terminated within one year from the day of its election.

The powers of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine may not be terminated early by the President of Ukraine during the last six months of the term of office of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine or of the President of Ukraine.

{Article 90 as worded in Law No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

Article 91. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopts laws, resolutions and other acts by a majority of its constitutional composition, except in cases provided for by this Constitution.

{For the official interpretation of the provisions of Article 91, see Decisions of the Constitutional Court No. 17-pn/2002 of 17.10.2002, No. 16-pn/2003 of 14.10.2003}

Article 92. The following are determined exclusively by laws of Ukraine:

- 1) the rights and freedoms of the human being and the citizen, guarantees of these rights and freedoms; the basic duties of the citizen;
- 2) citizenship, the legal personality of citizens, and the status of foreigners and stateless persons;
- 3) the rights of indigenous peoples and national minorities;
- 4) the procedure for the use of languages;
- 5) the principles of the use of natural resources, the exclusive maritime economic zone, the continental shelf, the exploration of outer space, and the organisation and operation of energy systems,

transport and communications;

6) the foundations of social protection, the forms and types of pension provision; the principles of regulation of labour and employment, marriage, the family, the protection of childhood, motherhood and fatherhood; upbringing, education, culture and health protection; environmental safety;

7) the legal regime of ownership;

8) the legal principles and guarantees of entrepreneurship; competition rules and rules of anti-monopoly regulation;

9) the principles of foreign relations, foreign economic activity and customs affairs;

10) the principles of regulation of demographic and migration processes;

11) the principles of the formation and activity of political parties, other associations of citizens, and mass media;

12) the organisation and activity of bodies of executive power, the foundations of the civil service, and the organisation of state statistics and informatics;

13) the territorial structure of Ukraine;

{For the official interpretation of clause 13 of paragraph one of Article 92, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 11-pn/2001 of 13.07.2001}

14) the judicial system, judicial proceedings, and the status of judges; the principles of forensic expert examination; the organisation and activity of the prosecutor's office, the notariat, pre-trial investigation bodies, and bodies and institutions for the execution of punishments; the procedure for the enforcement of court decisions; and the principles of the organisation and activity of the Bar;

{Clause 14 of paragraph one of Article 92 as worded in Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

15) the principles of local self-government;

16) the status of the capital of Ukraine; the special status of other cities;

17) the foundations of national security, the organisation of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the ensuring of public order;

18) the legal regime of the state border;

19) the legal regime of martial law and of a state of emergency, and of zones of an environmental emergency situation;

20) the organisation and procedure for holding elections and referendums;

21) the organisation and procedure for the activity of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, and the status of People's Deputies of Ukraine;

22) the principles of civil law liability; acts that are crimes, administrative or disciplinary offences, and liability for them.

{For the official interpretation of the provision of clause 22 of paragraph one of Article 92, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 7-pn/2001 of 30.05.2001}

The following are established exclusively by laws of Ukraine:

1) the State Budget of Ukraine and the budgetary system of Ukraine; the taxation system, taxes and charges; the principles for the creation and functioning of financial, monetary, credit and investment markets; the status of the national currency, as well as the status of foreign currencies in the

territory of Ukraine; the procedure for the formation and repayment of state internal and external debt; and the procedure for the issue and circulation of state securities, and their types and categories;

2) the procedure for sending units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine to other States; the procedure for admitting and the conditions for the stay of units of the armed forces of other States in the territory of Ukraine;

3) units of weight, measure and time; the procedure for establishing state standards;

4) the procedure for the use and protection of State symbols;

5) state awards;

6) military ranks, diplomatic ranks and other special ranks;

7) public holidays;

8) the procedure for the establishment and functioning of free and other special zones that have an economic or migration regime different from the general regime.

Amnesty is declared by a law of Ukraine.

Article 93. The right of legislative initiative in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine belongs to the President of Ukraine, People's Deputies of Ukraine and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

Draft laws designated by the President of Ukraine as urgent are considered by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine out of turn.

{Article 93 as worded in Law No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

Article 94. A law is signed by the Chairperson of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and sent without delay to the President of Ukraine.

Within fifteen days after receiving a law, the President of Ukraine signs it, accepting it for execution, and officially promulgates it, or returns the law, with his or her reasoned and formulated proposals, to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine for reconsideration.

{For the official interpretation of paragraph two of Article 94, see Decisions of the Constitutional Court No. 11-pn/98 of 07.07.98, No. 6-pn/2008 of 16.04.2008}

If the President of Ukraine has not returned the law for reconsideration within the established period, the law is deemed to have been approved by the President of Ukraine and must be signed and officially promulgated.

If, during reconsideration, the law is again adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine by no less than two-thirds of its constitutional composition, the President of Ukraine is obliged to sign and officially promulgate it within ten days. If the President of Ukraine has not signed such a law, it shall be officially promulgated without delay by the Chairperson of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and published under his or her signature.

{Paragraph four of Article 94 as worded in Law No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

A law enters into force ten days from the day of its official promulgation, unless otherwise provided by the law itself, but not earlier than the day of its publication.

{For the official interpretation of paragraph five of Article 94, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 4-3n of 03.10.97}

Article 95. The budgetary system of Ukraine is built on the principles of the fair and impartial distribution of social wealth among citizens and territorial communities.

{For the official interpretation of the provision of paragraph one of Article 95, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 3-pn/2012 of 25.01.2012}

Any State expenditure for general societal needs, and the amount and targeted purpose of such expenditure, are determined exclusively by the law on the State Budget of Ukraine.

{For the official interpretation of the provision of paragraph two of Article 95, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 3-pn/2012 of 25.01.2012}

The State strives to achieve a balanced budget of Ukraine.

{For the official interpretation of the provision of paragraph three of Article 95, see Decisions of the Constitutional Court No. 26-pn/2008 of 27.11.2008, No. 3-pn/2012 of 25.01.2012}

Regular reports on the revenues and expenditures of the State Budget of Ukraine shall be made public.

Article 96. The State Budget of Ukraine is approved annually by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine for the period from 1 January to 31 December, and, under special circumstances, for another period.

The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine shall, no later than 15 September of each year, submit to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine the draft law on the State Budget of Ukraine for the following year. Together with the draft law, a report on the progress of implementation of the State Budget of Ukraine for the current year shall be submitted.

{For the official interpretation of the provision of paragraph two of Article 96, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 3-pn/2012 of 25.01.2012}

Article 97. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, in accordance with law, submits to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine a report on the implementation of the State Budget of Ukraine.

The submitted report shall be made public.

Article 98. Control, on behalf of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, over the receipt of funds into the State Budget of Ukraine and their use is exercised by the Accounting Chamber.

The organisation, powers and procedure for the activity of the Accounting Chamber are determined by law.

{Article 98 as worded in Laws No. 586-VII of 19.09.2013, No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

Article 99. The monetary unit of Ukraine is the hryvnia.

Ensuring the stability of the monetary unit is the principal function of the central bank of the State — the National Bank of Ukraine.

Article 100. The Council of the National Bank of Ukraine develops the Basic Principles of Monetary Policy and exercises control over its implementation.

The legal status of the Council of the National Bank of Ukraine is determined by law.

Article 101. Parliamentary control over the observance of the constitutional rights and freedoms of the human being and the citizen is exercised by the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights.

Chapter V

PRESIDENT OF UKRAINE

Article 102. The President of Ukraine is the Head of State and acts on its behalf.

The President of Ukraine is the guarantor of state sovereignty, the territorial integrity of Ukraine, the observance of the Constitution of Ukraine, and the rights and freedoms of the human being and the citizen.

The President of Ukraine is the guarantor of the implementation of the strategic course of the State towards Ukraine's acquisition of full membership of the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

{Article 102 was supplemented with paragraph three pursuant to Law No. 2680-VIII of 07.02.2019}

Article 103. The President of Ukraine is elected by citizens of Ukraine on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot for a term of five years.

{For the official interpretation of the provisions of paragraph one of Article 103, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 5-pn/2014 of 15.05.2014}

A citizen of Ukraine who has reached the age of thirty-five, has the right to vote, has resided in Ukraine for the last ten years preceding the day of elections and has command of the State language may be elected President of Ukraine.

One and the same person may not be President of Ukraine for more than two consecutive terms.

{For the official interpretation of the provisions of paragraph three of Article 103, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 22-pn/2003 of 25.12.2003}

The President of Ukraine may not hold another representative mandate, hold office in bodies of state power or in associations of citizens, engage in other paid or entrepreneurial activity, or be a member of a governing body or supervisory board of an enterprise whose purpose is to make a profit.

Regular elections of the President of Ukraine are held on the last Sunday of March of the fifth year of the term of office of the President of Ukraine. In the event of early termination of the powers of the President of Ukraine, elections of the President of Ukraine shall be held within ninety days from the day of termination of powers.

{Paragraph five of Article 103 as worded in Laws No. 2952-VI of 01.02.2011, No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

{For the official interpretation of the provisions of paragraph five of Article 103, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 5-pn/2014 of 15.05.2014}

The procedure for holding elections of the President of Ukraine is established by law.

Article 104. The newly elected President of Ukraine assumes office no later than thirty days after the official announcement of the election results, from the moment of taking the oath to the people at a solemn meeting of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

The oath of office of the President of Ukraine is administered by the Chairperson of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.

The President of Ukraine takes the following oath:

"I, (name and surname), elected President of Ukraine by the will of the people, assuming this high office, solemnly swear allegiance to Ukraine. I undertake, by all my deeds, to defend the sovereignty and independence of Ukraine, to care for the good of the Motherland and the welfare of the Ukrainian people, to uphold the rights and freedoms of citizens, to observe the Constitution of Ukraine and the laws of Ukraine, to perform my duties in the interests of all compatriots, and to enhance the authority of Ukraine in the world."

The President of Ukraine elected at extraordinary elections takes the oath within five days after the official announcement of the election results.

{For the official interpretation of the provisions of Article 104, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 17-pn/2002 of 17.10.2002}

Article 105. The President of Ukraine enjoys the right of inviolability for the duration of his or her term of office.

{For the official interpretation of paragraph one of Article 105, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 19-pn/2003 of 10.12.2003}

Persons guilty of encroaching upon the honour and dignity of the President of Ukraine shall be brought to liability on the basis of law.

The title of President of Ukraine is protected by law and is retained by him or her for life, unless the President of Ukraine has been removed from office by way of impeachment.

Article 106. The President of Ukraine:

- 1) ensures state independence, national security and legal succession of the State;
- 2) addresses the people with messages and addresses the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine with annual and extraordinary addresses on the domestic and foreign situation of Ukraine;
- 3) represents the State in international relations, manages the foreign-policy activity of the State, conducts negotiations and concludes international treaties of Ukraine;
- 4) adopts decisions on the recognition of foreign States;
- 5) appoints and dismisses heads of diplomatic missions of Ukraine to other States and to international organisations; receives letters of credence and letters of recall of diplomatic representatives of foreign States;
- 6) calls an all-Ukrainian referendum on amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine in accordance with Article 156 of this Constitution, and proclaims an all-Ukrainian referendum on popular initiative;

{For the official interpretation of clause 6 of paragraph one of Article 106, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 23-pn/2008 of 15.10.2008}

7) calls extraordinary elections to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine within the time limits established by this Constitution;

8) terminates the powers of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in the cases provided for by this Constitution;

{Clause 8 of paragraph one of Article 106 as worded in Law No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

9) submits, upon the proposal of the coalition of deputy factions in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine formed in accordance with Article 83 of the Constitution of Ukraine, a submission on the appointment by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the Prime Minister of Ukraine within a period not later than the fifteenth day after receipt of such proposal;

{Clause 9 of paragraph one of Article 106 as worded in Law No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

10) submits to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine a submission on the appointment of the Minister of Defence of Ukraine and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine;

{Clause 10 of paragraph one of Article 106 as worded in Law No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

11) appoints and dismisses the Prosecutor General with the consent of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine;

{Clause 11 of paragraph one of Article 106 as worded in Laws No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014, No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

12) appoints and dismisses half of the composition of the Council of the National Bank of Ukraine;

{Clause 12 of paragraph one of Article 106 as worded in Law No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

13) appoints and dismisses half of the composition of the National Council of Ukraine on Television and Radio Broadcasting;

{Clause 13 of paragraph one of Article 106 as worded in Law No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

14) submits to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine a submission on the appointment and dismissal of the Head of the Security Service of Ukraine;

{Clause 14 of paragraph one of Article 106 as worded in Law No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

15) suspends acts of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on the grounds of non-conformity with this Constitution, with simultaneous submission to the Constitutional Court of Ukraine regarding their constitutionality;

{Clause 15 of paragraph one of Article 106 as worded in Law No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

16) repeals acts of the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea;

{Clause 16 of paragraph one of Article 106 as worded in Law No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

17) is the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine; appoints and dismisses the senior command of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other military formations; exercises leadership in the spheres of national security and defence of the State;

18) heads the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine;

19) submits to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine a submission on the declaration of a state of war and, in the event of armed aggression against Ukraine, adopts a decision on the use of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other military formations established in accordance with the laws of Ukraine;

{Clause 19 of paragraph one of Article 106 as worded in Law No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

20) adopts, in accordance with law, a decision on general or partial mobilisation and the introduction of martial law in Ukraine or in its separate localities in the event of a threat of attack or danger to the state independence of Ukraine;

21) adopts, where necessary, a decision on the introduction of a state of emergency in Ukraine or in its separate localities, and also, where necessary, declares separate localities of Ukraine to be zones of an environmental emergency situation, with subsequent approval of these decisions by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine;

22) appoints one-third of the composition of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine;

{Clause 22 of paragraph one of Article 106 as worded in Laws No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014, No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

{Clause 23 of paragraph one of Article 106 was excluded pursuant to Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

24) confers higher military ranks, higher diplomatic ranks and other higher special ranks and class ranks;

25) awards state awards; establishes presidential distinctions and awards them;

26) adopts decisions on granting Ukrainian citizenship and termination of Ukrainian citizenship, and on granting asylum in Ukraine;

27) grants pardons;

28) establishes, within the limits of funds provided for in the State Budget of Ukraine, consultative, advisory and other auxiliary bodies and services for the exercise of his or her powers;

29) signs laws adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine;

30) has the right of veto with respect to laws adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, except laws amending the Constitution of Ukraine, with their subsequent return for reconsideration by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine;

{Clause 30 of paragraph one of Article 106 as worded in Law No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

31) exercises other powers determined by the Constitution of Ukraine.

The President of Ukraine may not transfer his or her powers to other persons or bodies.

The President of Ukraine, on the basis of and in execution of the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine, issues decrees and directives that are mandatory for execution in the territory of Ukraine.

Acts of the President of Ukraine issued within the powers provided for in clauses 5, 18 and 21 of this Article are countersigned by the Prime Minister of Ukraine and the minister responsible for the act and its execution.

{Paragraph four of Article 106 as worded in Laws No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014, No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

Article 107. The National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine is a coordinating body on matters of national security and defence with the President of Ukraine.

The National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine coordinates and controls the activity of bodies of executive power in the sphere of national security and defence.

The President of Ukraine is the Chairperson of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine.

The personal composition of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine is formed by the President of Ukraine.

The Prime Minister of Ukraine, the Minister of Defence of Ukraine, the Head of the Security Service of Ukraine, the Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine are members ex officio of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine.

The Chairperson of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine may participate in meetings of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine.

Decisions of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine are put into effect by decrees of the President of Ukraine.

The competence and functions of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine are determined by law.

Article 108. The President of Ukraine exercises his or her powers until the newly elected President of Ukraine assumes office.

The powers of the President of Ukraine shall be terminated early in the event of:

- 1) resignation;
- 2) inability to exercise his or her powers for health reasons;

{Clause 2 of paragraph two of Article 108 as amended by Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

- 3) removal from office by way of impeachment;
- 4) death.

Article 109. The resignation of the President of Ukraine takes effect from the moment when he or she personally announces the statement of resignation at a meeting of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

Article 110. The inability of the President of Ukraine to exercise his or her powers for health reasons shall be established at a meeting of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and confirmed by a decision adopted by a majority of its constitutional composition on the basis of a written submission of the Supreme Court, upon application by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, and a medical opinion.

{Article 110 as amended by Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

Article 111. The President of Ukraine may be removed from office by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine by way of impeachment in the event that he or she commits treason or another crime.

{For the official interpretation of paragraph one of Article 111, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 19-pn/2003 of 10.12.2003}

The issue of removing the President of Ukraine from office by way of impeachment is initiated by a majority of the constitutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

To conduct the investigation, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine establishes a special temporary commission of inquiry, which includes a special prosecutor and special investigators.

The conclusions and proposals of the temporary commission of inquiry are considered at a meeting of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

Where grounds exist, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, by no less than two-thirds of its constitutional composition, adopts a decision on accusing the President of Ukraine.

A decision to remove the President of Ukraine from office by way of impeachment is adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine by no less than three-quarters of its constitutional composition after review of the case by the Constitutional Court of Ukraine and receipt of its opinion on observance of the constitutional procedure for the investigation and consideration of the impeachment case, and after receipt of the opinion of the Supreme Court that the acts of which the President of Ukraine is accused contain elements of treason or another crime.

{Paragraph six of Article 111 as amended by Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

Article 112. In the event of early termination of the powers of the President of Ukraine in accordance with Articles 108, 109, 110 and 111 of this Constitution, the performance of the duties of the President of Ukraine for the period until the election and assumption of office of the new President of Ukraine is entrusted to the Chairperson of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. During the period in which he or she performs the duties of the President of Ukraine, the Chairperson of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine may not exercise the powers provided for in clauses 2, 6-8, 10-13, 22, 24, 25, 27 and 28 of Article 106 of the Constitution of Ukraine.

{Article 112 as worded in Law No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

Chapter VI

CABINET OF MINISTERS OF UKRAINE OTHER BODIES OF EXECUTIVE POWER

Article 113. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine is the highest body in the system of bodies of executive power.

The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine is responsible to the President of Ukraine and the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, and is controlled by and accountable to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine within the limits provided for by this Constitution.

In its activity, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine is guided by this Constitution and the laws of Ukraine, as well as by decrees of the President of Ukraine and resolutions of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted in accordance with the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine.

{Article 113 as worded in Law No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

Article 114. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine is composed of the Prime Minister of Ukraine, the First Vice Prime Minister, Vice Prime Ministers and ministers.

The Prime Minister of Ukraine is appointed by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine upon submission by the President of Ukraine.

The candidate for appointment to the office of Prime Minister of Ukraine is submitted by the President of Ukraine upon the proposal of the coalition of deputy factions in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine formed in accordance with Article 83 of the Constitution of Ukraine, or of a deputy faction comprising a majority of the People's Deputies of Ukraine of the constitutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

The Minister of Defence of Ukraine and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine are appointed by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine upon submission by the President of Ukraine; other members of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine are appointed by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine upon submission by the Prime Minister of Ukraine.

The Prime Minister of Ukraine directs the work of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and orients it towards the implementation of the Programme of Activity of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

{Article 114 as worded in Law No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

Article 115. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine relinquishes its powers before the newly elected Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

The Prime Minister of Ukraine and other members of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine have the right to declare their resignation to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

The resignation of the Prime Minister of Ukraine or the adoption by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of a resolution of no confidence in the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine results in the resignation of the entire composition of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. In these cases, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine forms a new composition of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine within the time limits and in accordance with the procedure determined by this Constitution.

The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine that has relinquished its powers before the newly elected Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, or whose resignation has been accepted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, continues to exercise its powers until the newly formed Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine

begins its work.

{Article 115 as worded in Law No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

Article 116. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine:

1) ensures the state sovereignty and economic independence of Ukraine, the implementation of the domestic and foreign policy of the State, and the execution of the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine and acts of the President of Ukraine;

1-1) ensures the implementation of the strategic course of the State towards Ukraine's acquisition of full membership of the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation;

{Article 116 was supplemented with clause 1-1 pursuant to Law No. 2680-VIII of 07.02.2019}

2) takes measures to ensure the rights and freedoms of the human being and the citizen;

{For the official interpretation of the provision of clause 2 of Article 116, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 3-pn/2012 of 25.01.2012}

3) ensures the implementation of financial, pricing, investment and tax policy; policy in the spheres of labour and employment of the population, social protection, education, science and culture, nature protection, environmental safety and the use of natural resources;

{For the official interpretation of the provision of clause 3 of Article 116, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 3-pn/2012 of 25.01.2012}

4) develops and implements national programmes of economic, scientific and technical, social and cultural development of Ukraine;

5) ensures equal conditions for the development of all forms of ownership; manages objects of state ownership in accordance with law;

6) develops the draft law on the State Budget of Ukraine and ensures the implementation of the State Budget of Ukraine approved by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, and submits to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine a report on its implementation;

{For the official interpretation of the provision of clause 6 of Article 116, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 3-pn/2012 of 25.01.2012}

7) takes measures to ensure the defence capability and national security of Ukraine, public order and the fight against crime;

8) organises and ensures the conduct of Ukraine's foreign economic activity and customs affairs;

9) directs and coordinates the work of ministries and other bodies of executive power;

9-1) forms, reorganises and liquidates, in accordance with law, ministries and other central bodies of executive power, acting within the limits of funds provided for the maintenance of bodies of executive power;

{Article 116 was supplemented with clause 9-1 pursuant to Law No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

9-2) appoints and dismisses, upon submission by the Prime Minister of Ukraine, heads of central bodies of executive power that are not included in the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine;

{Article 116 was supplemented with clause 9-92 pursuant to Law No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

10) exercises other powers determined by the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine.

{Clause 10 of Article 116 as worded in Law No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

Article 117. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, within the limits of its competence, issues resolutions and directives that are mandatory for execution.

Acts of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine are signed by the Prime Minister of Ukraine.

Regulatory legal acts of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, ministries and other central bodies of executive power are subject to registration in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Article 118. Executive power in oblasts and districts, and in the cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol, is exercised by local state administrations.

{For the official interpretation of the provision of paragraph one of Article 118, see Decisions of the Constitutional Court No. 21-pn/2003 of 25.12.2003, No. 9-pn/2005 of 13.10.2005}

The specific features of the exercise of executive power in the cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol are determined by separate laws of Ukraine.

{For the official interpretation of the provision of paragraph two of Article 118, see Decisions of the Constitutional Court No. 21-pn/2003 of 25.12.2003, No. 9-pn/2005 of 13.10.2005}

The composition of local state administrations is formed by the heads of local state administrations.

{For the official interpretation of the provision of paragraph three of Article 118, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 21-pn/2003 of 25.12.2003}

The heads of local state administrations are appointed to office and dismissed from office by the President of Ukraine upon submission by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

{For the official interpretation of the provision of paragraph four of Article 118, see Decisions of the Constitutional Court No. 21-pn/2003 of 25.12.2003, No. 9-pn/2005 of 13.10.2005}

In the exercise of their powers, the heads of local state administrations are responsible to the President of Ukraine and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, and are accountable to and controlled by bodies of executive power of a higher level.

Local state administrations are accountable to and controlled by councils with regard to powers delegated to them by the respective raion or oblast councils.

Local state administrations are accountable to and controlled by bodies of executive power of a higher level.

Decisions of the heads of local state administrations that are contrary to the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine or other acts of legislation of Ukraine may be revoked, in accordance with law, by the President of Ukraine or by the head of a local state administration of a higher level.

An oblast or raion council may express no confidence in the head of the respective local state administration, on the basis of which the President of Ukraine adopts a decision and provides a reasoned response.

If two-thirds of the deputies of the composition of the respective council express no confidence in the head of a district or oblast state administration, the President of Ukraine adopts a decision on the resignation of the head of the local state administration.

Article 119. Local state administrations in the respective territory ensure:

1) the execution of the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine, and acts of the President of Ukraine, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and other bodies of executive power;

2) legality and legal order; observance of the rights and freedoms of citizens;

3) the implementation of state and regional programmes of socio-economic and cultural development, environmental protection programmes and, in places of compact residence of indigenous peoples and national minorities, also programmes of their national and cultural development;

4) the preparation and execution of the respective oblast and raion budgets;

5) reporting on the execution of the respective budgets and programmes;

6) interaction with bodies of local self-government;

7) the implementation of other powers granted by the State and delegated by the respective councils.

Article 120. Members of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and heads of central and local bodies of executive power do not have the right to combine their official activity with other work, except teaching, scientific and creative work outside working hours, or to be members of a governing body or supervisory board of an enterprise or organisation whose purpose is to make a profit.

{Paragraph one of Article 120 as worded in Law No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

The organisation, powers and procedure for activity of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and other central and local bodies of executive power are determined by the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine.

{Chapter VII “PROSECUTOR’S OFFICE” was excluded pursuant to Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

Chapter VIII

JUSTICE

Article 124. Justice in Ukraine is administered exclusively by courts.

The delegation of the functions of courts, as well as the appropriation of these functions by other bodies or officials, shall not be permitted.

The jurisdiction of courts extends to any legal dispute and any criminal charge. In cases provided for by law, courts also consider other cases.

A mandatory pre-trial procedure for the settlement of a dispute may be determined by law.

The people directly participate in the administration of justice through jurors.

Ukraine may recognise the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court under the conditions determined by the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

{Paragraph six of Article 124 enters into force on 30.06.2019 — see clause 1 of Chapter II of Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

{Article 124 as worded in Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

Article 125. The judicial system in Ukraine is built on the principles of territoriality and specialisation and is determined by law.

A court is formed, reorganised and liquidated by law, the draft of which is submitted to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine by the President of Ukraine after consultations with the High Council of Justice.

The Supreme Court is the highest court in the judicial system of Ukraine.

Higher specialised courts may operate in accordance with law.

Administrative courts operate for the purpose of protecting the rights, freedoms and interests of a person in the sphere of public law relations.

The creation of extraordinary and special courts shall not be permitted.

{Article 125 as worded in Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

Article 126. The independence and inviolability of a judge are guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine.

Influence on a judge in any manner is prohibited.

Without the consent of the High Council of Justice, a judge may not be detained, held in custody or placed under arrest before a judgment of conviction is rendered by a court, except where a judge is detained during or immediately after the commission of a grave or especially grave crime.

A judge may not be held liable for a court decision rendered by him or her, except in the case of the commission of a crime or a disciplinary offence.

A judge holds office for an indefinite term.

The grounds for the dismissal of a judge are:

- 1) inability to exercise powers for health reasons;
- 2) violation by the judge of the requirements concerning incompatibility;
- 3) commission of a significant disciplinary offence, gross or systematic neglect of duties that is incompatible with the status of a judge or has revealed his or her non-compliance with the office held;
- 4) submission of an application for resignation or for dismissal from office at his or her own request;
- 5) refusal to consent to transfer to another court in the event of liquidation or reorganisation of the court in which the judge holds office;
- 6) violation of the duty to confirm the lawfulness of the source of origin of property.

The powers of a judge shall terminate in the event of:

- 1) the judge reaching the age of sixty-five years;
- 2) termination of Ukrainian citizenship or acquisition by the judge of citizenship of another State;
- 3) the entry into legal force of a court decision recognising the judge as missing or declaring him or her dead, recognising him or her as lacking legal capacity or as having limited legal capacity;
- 4) the death of the judge;
- 5) the entry into legal force of a judgment of conviction against the judge for the commission of a crime.

The State ensures the personal safety of a judge and members of his or her family.

{Article 126 as worded in Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

Article 127. Justice is administered by judges. In cases determined by law, justice is administered with the participation of jurors.

A judge may not belong to political parties or trade unions, participate in any political activity, hold a representative mandate, hold any other paid offices, or perform other paid work, except scientific, teaching or creative work.

A citizen of Ukraine who is not younger than thirty and not older than sixty-five years of age, has higher legal education and at least five years' professional experience in the field of law, is competent and virtuous, and has command of the State language, may be appointed to the office of judge. Additional requirements for appointment to the office of judge may be provided for by law.

Other requirements concerning education and length of professional experience may be established by law for judges of specialised courts.

{Article 127 as worded in Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

Article 128. Appointment to the office of judge is made by the President of Ukraine upon submission by the High Council of Justice, in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Appointment to the office of judge is made on a competitive basis, except in cases determined by law.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is elected to office and dismissed from office by secret ballot by the Plenum of the Supreme Court in accordance with the procedure established by law.

{Article 128 as worded in Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

Article 129. A judge, in administering justice, is independent and is guided by the rule of law.

The main principles of judicial proceedings are:

- 1) equality of all participants in the judicial process before the law and the court;
- 2) ensuring proof of guilt;
- 3) adversarial proceedings of the parties and their freedom to submit their evidence to the court and to prove its persuasiveness before the court;
- 4) maintenance of public prosecution in court by the prosecutor;
- 5) ensuring the accused person's right to defence;
- 6) publicity of the judicial process and its complete recording by technical means;
- 7) reasonable time limits for consideration of a case by a court;
- 8) ensuring the right to appellate review of a case and, in cases determined by law, to cassation appeal against a court decision;
- 9) the binding nature of a court decision.

Other principles of judicial proceedings may also be determined by law.

Judicial proceedings are conducted by a single judge, a panel of judges or a jury court.

Persons guilty of contempt of court or of a judge shall be brought to legal liability.

{Article 129 as worded in Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

Article 129-1. A court renders decisions in the name of Ukraine. A court decision is mandatory for execution.

The State ensures the execution of a court decision in accordance with the procedure determined by law.

Control over the execution of a court decision is exercised by the court.

{The Constitution was supplemented with Article 129-1 pursuant to Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

Article 130. The State ensures funding and proper conditions for the functioning of courts and the activity of judges. In the State Budget of Ukraine, expenditure for the maintenance of courts is determined separately, taking into account the proposals of the High Council of Justice.

The amount of remuneration of a judge is established by the law on the judicial system.

{Article 130 as worded in Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

Article 130-1. Judicial self-government operates, in accordance with law, for the protection of the professional interests of judges and the resolution of issues concerning the internal activity of courts.

{The Constitution was supplemented with Article 130-1 pursuant to Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

Article 131. The High Council of Justice operates in Ukraine, which:

- 1) submits proposals on the appointment of judges to office;
- 2) adopt decisions concerning the violation by a judge or prosecutor of the requirements concerning incompatibility;
- 3) considers complaints against decisions of the relevant body on bringing a judge or prosecutor to disciplinary liability;
- 4) adopts decisions on the dismissal of a judge from office;
- 5) grants consent to the detention of a judge or to holding him or her in custody;
- 6) adopts decisions on the temporary suspension of a judge from the administration of justice;
- 7) takes measures to ensure the independence of judges;
- 8) adopts decisions on the transfer of a judge from one court to another;
- 9) exercises other powers determined by this Constitution and the laws of Ukraine.

The High Council of Justice consists of twenty-one members, of whom ten are elected by the Congress of Judges of Ukraine from among judges or retired judges, two are appointed by the President of Ukraine, two are elected by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, two are elected by the Congress of Advocates of Ukraine, two are elected by the All-Ukrainian Conference of Prosecutors, and two are elected by the Congress of Representatives of Legal Higher Educational Institutions and Scientific Institutions.

The procedure for the election or appointment to office of members of the High Council of Justice is determined by law.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is a member ex officio of the High Council of Justice.

The term of office of elected or appointed members of the High Council of Justice is four years. One and the same person may not hold the office of member of the High Council of Justice for two consecutive terms.

A member of the High Council of Justice may not belong to political parties or trade unions, participate in any political activity, hold a representative mandate, hold any other paid offices, except the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, or perform other paid work, except scientific, teaching

or creative work.

A member of the High Council of Justice must belong to the legal profession and meet the criterion of political neutrality.

Additional requirements for a member of the High Council of Justice may be provided for by law.

The High Council of Justice acquires its powers provided that at least fifteen of its members have been elected or appointed, the majority of whom are judges.

In accordance with law, bodies and institutions are formed within the justice system to ensure the selection of judges and prosecutors, their professional training, evaluation, consideration of cases concerning their disciplinary liability, and the financial and organisational support of courts.

{Article 131 as worded in Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

Article 131-1. The prosecutor's office operates in Ukraine, which carries out:

- 1) maintenance of public prosecution in court;
- 2) organisation and procedural guidance of pre-trial investigation, resolution, in accordance with law, of other issues during criminal proceedings, and supervision of covert and other investigative and search actions of law-enforcement bodies;
- 3) representation of the interests of the State in court in exceptional cases and in accordance with the procedure determined by law.

The organisation and procedure for activity of the prosecutor's office are determined by law.

The prosecutor's office in Ukraine is headed by the Prosecutor General, who is appointed to office and dismissed from office by the President of Ukraine with the consent of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

The term of office of the Prosecutor General is six years. One and the same person may not hold the office of Prosecutor General for two consecutive terms.

Early dismissal from the office of Prosecutor General shall be carried out exclusively in the cases and on the grounds determined by this Constitution and law.

{The Constitution was supplemented with Article 131-1 pursuant to Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

Article 131-2. The Bar operates in Ukraine for the provision of professional legal assistance.

The independence of the Bar is guaranteed.

The principles of organisation and activity of the Bar and of the practice of advocacy in Ukraine are determined by law.

Representation of another person in court, as well as defence against a criminal charge, shall be carried out exclusively by an advocate.

Exceptions regarding representation in court may be determined by law in labour disputes, disputes concerning the protection of social rights, elections and referendums, minor disputes, as well as with respect to the representation of children or minors and persons recognised by a court as lacking legal capacity or whose legal capacity is limited.

{The Constitution was supplemented with Article 131-2 pursuant to Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

Chapter IX

TERRITORIAL STRUCTURE OF UKRAINE

Article 132. The territorial structure of Ukraine is based on the principles of unity and integrity of the State territory, the combination of centralisation and decentralisation in the exercise of state power, balanced and socio-economic development of regions, taking into account their historical, economic, environmental, geographical and demographic features, and ethnic and cultural traditions.

Article 133. The system of the administrative-territorial structure of Ukraine consists of: the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, oblasts, raions, cities, raions in cities, towns and villages.

{For the official interpretation of paragraph one of Article 133, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 11-pn/2001 of 13.07.2001}

Ukraine comprises: the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Cherkaska, Chernihivska, Chernivetska, Dnipropetrovska, Donetsk, Ivano-Frankivska, Kharkivska, Khersonska, Khmelnytska, Kirovohradska, Kyivska, Luhanska, Lvivska, Mykolaivska, Odeska, Poltavska, Rivnenska, Sumska, Ternopil'ska, Vinnytska, Volynska, Zakarpatska, Zaporizka, Zhytomyrska oblasts, and the cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol.

The cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol have special status, which is determined by the laws of Ukraine.

{For the official interpretation of the provision of paragraph three of Article 133, see Decisions of the Constitutional Court No. 21-pn/2003 of 25.12.2003, No. 9-pn/2005 of 13.10.2005}

Chapter X

AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA

Article 134. The Autonomous Republic of Crimea is an integral constituent part of Ukraine and, within the limits of the powers determined by the Constitution of Ukraine, resolves issues falling within its competence.

Article 135. The Autonomous Republic of Crimea has the Constitution of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, which is adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and approved by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine by no less than one-half of the constitutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

Regulatory legal acts of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and decisions of the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea may not be contrary to the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine, and are adopted in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine, the laws of Ukraine, acts of the President of Ukraine and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, and for their execution.

Article 136. The representative body of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea is the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, whose deputies are elected on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot. The term of office of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea whose deputies are elected at regular elections is five years. Termination of the powers of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea results in the termination of the powers of its deputies.

{Paragraph one of Article 136 as worded in Laws No. 2952-VI of 01.02.2011, No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

Regular elections to the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea are held on the last Sunday of October of the fifth year of the term of office of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous

Republic of Crimea elected at regular elections.

{Article 136 was supplemented with a new paragraph pursuant to Laws No. 2952-VI of 01.02.2011, No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

{For the official interpretation of the provision of paragraph two of Article 136, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 2-pn/2013 of 29.05.2013}

The Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, within the limits of its powers, adopts decisions and resolutions that are mandatory for execution in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

The Government of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea is the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. The Chairperson of the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea is appointed to office and dismissed from office by the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea upon agreement with the President of Ukraine.

The powers, procedure for formation and activity of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea are determined by the Constitution of Ukraine and the laws of Ukraine, and by regulatory legal acts of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea on matters falling within its competence.

Justice in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea is administered by courts of Ukraine.

{Paragraph six of Article 136 as worded in Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

Article 137. The Autonomous Republic of Crimea exercises regulatory authority on matters concerning:

- 1) agriculture and forests;
- 2) land reclamation and quarries;
- 3) public works, crafts and trades; charity;
- 4) urban planning and housing services;
- 5) tourism, the hotel industry and fairs;
- 6) museums, libraries, theatres, other cultural institutions and historical and cultural reserves;
- 7) public transport, roads and water supply systems;
- 8) hunting and fishing;
- 9) sanitary and hospital services.

On the grounds of non-conformity of regulatory legal acts of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea with the Constitution of Ukraine and the laws of Ukraine, the President of Ukraine may suspend the effect of such regulatory legal acts of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea with simultaneous submission to the Constitutional Court of Ukraine regarding their constitutionality.

Article 138. The competence of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea includes:

- 1) calling elections of deputies of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and approving the composition of the Election Commission of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea;
- 2) organising and holding local referendums;
- 3) managing property belonging to the Autonomous Republic of Crimea;

- 4) developing, approving and executing the budget of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea on the basis of the unified tax and budgetary policy of Ukraine;
- 5) developing, approving and implementing programmes of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea on socio-economic and cultural development, the rational use of natural resources and environmental protection, in accordance with national programmes;
- 6) recognising the status of localities as resorts; establishing zones of sanitary protection of resorts;
- 7) participating in ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens and national harmony, and promoting the protection of legal order and public safety;
- 8) ensuring the functioning and development of the State language and national languages and cultures in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea; protecting and using historical monuments;
- 9) participating in the development and implementation of state programmes for the return of deported peoples;
- 10) initiating the introduction of a state of emergency and the establishment of zones of an environmental emergency situation in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea or in its separate localities.

Other powers may also be delegated to the Autonomous Republic of Crimea by the laws of Ukraine.

Article 139. The Representation of the President of Ukraine operates in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, and its status is determined by a law of Ukraine.

Chapter XI

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Article 140. Local self-government is the right of a territorial community — residents of a village or a voluntary association into a rural community of residents of several villages, a town or a city — independently to resolve issues of local significance within the limits of the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine.

{For the official interpretation of paragraph one of Article 140, see Decisions of the Constitutional Court No. 12-pn/2002 of 18.06.2002, No. 21-pn/2003 of 25.12.2003}

The specific features of the exercise of local self-government in the cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol are determined by separate laws of Ukraine.

{For the official interpretation of the provision of paragraph two of Article 140, see Decisions of the Constitutional Court No. 21-pn/2003 of 25.12.2003, No. 9-pn/2005 of 13.10.2005}

Local self-government is exercised by a territorial community in accordance with the procedure established by law, both directly and through bodies of local self-government: village, town and city councils and their executive bodies.

{For the official interpretation of the provision of paragraph three of Article 140, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 21-pn/2003 of 25.12.2003}

The bodies of local self-government representing the common interests of territorial communities of villages, towns and cities are raion and oblast councils.

Issues concerning the organisation of the administration of raions in cities fall within the competence of city councils.

{For the official interpretation of paragraph five of Article 140, see Decision of the Constitutional

Court No. 11-pn/2001 of 13.07.2001}

Village, town and city councils may permit, on the initiative of residents, the creation of building, street, block and other bodies of self-organisation of the population and vest them with part of their own competence, finances and property.

Article 141. Village, town, city, raion and oblast councils are composed of deputies elected by residents of a village, town, city, raion or oblast on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot. The term of office of a village, town, city, raion or oblast council whose deputies are elected at regular elections is five years. Termination of the powers of a village, town, city, raion or oblast council results in the termination of the powers of the deputies of the respective council.

{Paragraph one of Article 141 as worded in Laws No. 2952-VI of 01.02.2011, No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

Territorial communities, on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage, elect by secret ballot the respective village, town or city head, who heads the executive body of the council and presides over its meetings. The term of office of a village, town or city head elected at regular elections is five years.

{Paragraph two of Article 141 as worded in Laws No. 2952-VI of 01.02.2011, No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

Regular elections of village, town, city, raion and oblast councils, and of village, town and city heads, are held on the last Sunday of October of the fifth year of the term of office of the respective council or respective head elected at regular elections.

{Article 141 was supplemented with a new paragraph pursuant to Laws No. 2952-VI of 01.02.2011, No. 742-VII of 21.02.2014}

{For the official interpretation of the provision of paragraph three of Article 141, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 2-pn/2013 of 29.05.2013}

The status of heads, deputies and executive bodies of councils and their powers, and the procedure for their formation, reorganisation and liquidation, are determined by law.

The head of a raion council and the head of an oblast council are elected by the respective council and head the executive staff of the council.

Article 142. The material and financial basis of local self-government is movable and immovable property, revenues of local budgets, other funds, land and natural resources owned by territorial communities of villages, towns, cities and raions in cities, as well as objects of their common ownership managed by raion and oblast councils.

{For the official interpretation of paragraph one of Article 142, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 11-pn/2001 of 13.07.2001}

Territorial communities of villages, towns and cities may, on a contractual basis, pool objects of communal ownership, as well as budget funds, for the implementation of joint projects or for the joint financing or maintenance of communal enterprises, organisations and institutions, and may create appropriate bodies and services for that purpose.

The State participates in the formation of revenues of local self-government budgets and provides financial support to local self-government. Expenditure of bodies of local self-government arising as a result of decisions of bodies of state power is compensated by the State.

Article 143. Territorial communities of a village, town or city, directly or through the bodies of local self-government formed by them, manage property in communal ownership; approve programmes of socio-economic and cultural development and control their implementation; approve the budgets of

the respective administrative territorial units and control their implementation; establish local taxes and charges in accordance with law; ensure the holding of local referendums and the implementation of their results; form, reorganise and liquidate communal enterprises, organisations and institutions, and also exercise control over their activity; and resolve other issues of local significance assigned by law to their competence.

{For the official interpretation of the provisions of paragraph one of Article 143 see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 10-pn/2010 of 01.04.2010}

Oblast and raion councils approve programmes of socio-economic and cultural development of the respective oblasts and raions and control their implementation; approve raion and oblast budgets, which are formed from State Budget funds for their respective distribution among territorial communities or for the implementation of joint projects, and from funds raised on a contractual basis from local budgets for the implementation of joint socio-economic and cultural programmes, and control their implementation; and resolve other issues assigned by law to their competence.

Bodies of local self-government may be granted by law separate powers of bodies of executive power. The State finances the exercise of these powers in full from the funds of the State Budget of Ukraine or by assigning, in accordance with the procedure established by law, certain national taxes to the local budget, and transfers the relevant objects of state ownership to bodies of local self-government.

Bodies of local self-government, with regard to the exercise by them of powers of bodies of executive power, are controlled by the relevant bodies of executive power.

Article 144. Bodies of local self-government, within the limits of the powers determined by law, adopt decisions that are mandatory for execution in the respective territory.

Decisions of bodies of local self-government shall be suspended, on the grounds of their non-conformity with the Constitution or the laws of Ukraine, in accordance with the procedure established by law, with simultaneous application to a court.

{For the official interpretation of the provisions of Article 144, see Decision of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine No. 7-pn/2009 of 16.04.2009}

Article 145. The rights of local self-government are protected through judicial procedure.

Article 146. Other issues concerning the organisation of local self-government, and the formation, activity and responsibility of bodies of local self-government, are determined by law.

Chapter XII

CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF UKRAINE

Article 147. The Constitutional Court of Ukraine decides on issues concerning the conformity of laws of Ukraine, and in the cases provided for by this Constitution, other acts, with the Constitution of Ukraine, provides the official interpretation of the Constitution of Ukraine, and exercises other powers in accordance with this Constitution.

The activity of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine is based on the principles of the rule of law, independence, collegiality, publicity, reasoned nature and binding force of the decisions and opinions adopted by it.

{Article 147 as worded in Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

Article 148. The Constitutional Court of Ukraine is composed of eighteen judges of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.

The President of Ukraine, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and the Congress of Judges of Ukraine each appoint six judges of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.

The selection of candidates for the office of judge of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine is carried out on a competitive basis in accordance with the procedure determined by law.

A citizen of Ukraine who has command of the State language, has reached the age of forty on the day of appointment, has higher legal education and at least fifteen years' professional experience in the field of law, has high moral qualities and is a legal professional with a recognised level of competence may be a judge of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.

A judge of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine may not belong to political parties or trade unions, participate in any political activity, hold a representative mandate, hold any other paid offices, or perform other paid work, except scientific, teaching or creative work.

A judge of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine is appointed for nine years without the right to be reappointed.

A judge of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine acquires powers from the day of taking the oath at a special plenary meeting of the Court.

At a special plenary meeting of the Court, the Constitutional Court of Ukraine elects the Chairperson from among its members by secret ballot for only one three-year term.

{Article 148 as worded in Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

Article 148.1. The State ensures funding and proper conditions for the activity of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine. In the State Budget of Ukraine, expenditure for the activity of the Court is determined separately, taking into account the proposals of its Chairperson.

The amount of remuneration of a judge of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine is established by the law on the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.

{The Constitution was supplemented with Article 131-2 pursuant to Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

Article 149. The independence and inviolability of a judge of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine are guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine.

Influence on a judge of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine in any manner is prohibited.

Without the consent of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, a judge of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine may not be detained, held in custody or placed under arrest before a judgment of conviction is rendered by a court, except where the judge is detained during or immediately after the commission of a grave or especially grave crime.

A judge of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine may not be held liable for voting in connection with the adoption by the Court of decisions and the delivery by it of opinions, except in the case of the commission of a crime or a disciplinary offence.

The State ensures the personal safety of a judge of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine and members of his or her family.

{Article 149 as worded in Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

Article 149-1. The powers of a judge of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine shall terminate in the event of:

- 1) expiry of his or her term of office;

- 2) his or her reaching the age of seventy years;
- 3) termination of Ukrainian citizenship or acquisition by him or her of citizenship of another State;
- 4) the entry into legal force of a court decision recognising him or her as missing or declaring him or her dead, recognising him or her as lacking legal capacity or as having limited legal capacity;
- 5) the entry into legal force of a judgment of conviction against him or her for the commission of a crime.
- 6) the death of a judge of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.

The grounds for dismissal of a judge of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine from office are:

- 1) inability to exercise his or her powers for health reasons;
- 2) violation by him or her of the requirements concerning incompatibility;
- 3) commission by him or her of a significant disciplinary offence, gross or systematic neglect of his or her duties that is incompatible with the status of a judge of the Court or has revealed his or her non-compliance with the office held;
- 4) submission by him or her of an application for resignation or for dismissal from office at his or her own request;

A decision on dismissal from office of a judge of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine is adopted by the Court by at least two-thirds of its constitutional composition.

{The Constitution was supplemented with Article 149-1 pursuant to Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

Article 150. The powers of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine include:

- 1) deciding issues concerning conformity with the Constitution of Ukraine, that is, constitutionality, of:

laws and other legal acts of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine;

{For the official interpretation of the provision of subparagraph two of clause 1 of paragraph one of Article 150, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 7-pn/2002 of 27.03.2002}

acts of the President of Ukraine;

{For the official interpretation of the provision of subparagraph three of clause 1 of paragraph one of Article 150, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 7-pn/2002 of 27.03.2002}

acts of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine;

legal acts of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea;

{Subparagraph six of paragraph one of Article 150 was excluded pursuant to Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

- 2) the official interpretation of the Constitution of Ukraine;

{Clause 2 of paragraph one of Article 150 as amended by Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

- 3) the exercise of other powers provided for by the Constitution of Ukraine.

{Paragraph one of Article 150 was supplemented with clause 3 pursuant to Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

The issues provided for in clauses 1 and 2 of paragraph one of this Article are considered upon constitutional petitions of: the President of Ukraine; no less than forty-five People's Deputies of Ukraine; the Supreme Court; the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights; and the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

{Paragraph two of Article 150 as worded in Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

Article 151. The Constitutional Court of Ukraine, upon application by the President of Ukraine, no less than forty-five People's Deputies of Ukraine, or the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, provides opinions on the conformity with the Constitution of Ukraine of international treaties of Ukraine in force or of those international treaties that are submitted to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine for the granting of consent to be bound by them.

The Constitutional Court of Ukraine, upon application by the President of Ukraine or no less than forty-five People's Deputies of Ukraine, provides opinions on the conformity with the Constitution of Ukraine, that is, constitutionality, of issues proposed to be submitted to an all-Ukrainian referendum on popular initiative.

Upon application by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the Constitutional Court of Ukraine provides an opinion on the observance of the constitutional procedure for the investigation and consideration of a case concerning the removal of the President of Ukraine from office by way of impeachment.

{Article 151 as worded in Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

Article 151-1. The Constitutional Court of Ukraine decides on the conformity with the Constitution of Ukraine, that is, constitutionality, of a law of Ukraine upon a constitutional complaint by a person who considers that the law of Ukraine applied in the final court decision in his or her case is contrary to the Constitution of Ukraine. A constitutional complaint may be filed if all other national legal remedies have been exhausted.

{The Constitution was supplemented with Article 151-1 pursuant to Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

Article 151-2. Decisions and opinions adopted by the Constitutional Court of Ukraine are binding, final and not subject to appeal.

{The Constitution was supplemented with Article 151-1 pursuant to Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

Article 152. Laws and other acts, by decision of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, are recognised as unconstitutional in whole or in a separate part if they do not conform to the Constitution of Ukraine or if the procedure established by the Constitution of Ukraine for their consideration, adoption or entry into force has been violated.

{Paragraph one of Article 152 as amended by Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

Laws, other acts or their separate provisions that have been recognised as unconstitutional lose force from the day on which the Constitutional Court of Ukraine adopts the decision on their unconstitutionality, unless otherwise established by the decision itself, but not earlier than the day of its adoption.

{Paragraph two of Article 152 as worded in Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

Material or moral damage caused to natural or legal persons by acts and actions recognised as unconstitutional shall be compensated by the State in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Article 153. The procedure for the organisation and activity of the Constitutional Court of

Ukraine, the status of judges of the Court, the grounds and procedure for applying to the Court, the procedure for its consideration of cases and the execution of decisions of the Court are determined by the Constitution of Ukraine and law.

{Article 153 as worded in Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

Chapter XIII

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF UKRAINE

Article 154. A draft law on amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine may be submitted to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine by the President of Ukraine or by no less than one-third of the People's Deputies of Ukraine of the constitutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

Article 155. A draft law on amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine, except for Chapter I "General Principles", Chapter III "Elections. Referendum" and Chapter XIII "Amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine", previously approved by a majority of the constitutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, is deemed adopted if, at the next regular session of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, no less than two-thirds of the constitutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine voted in favour of it.

{For the official interpretation of the provision of Article 155, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 1-pn/2016 of 15.03.2016}

Article 156. A draft law on amendments to Chapter I "General Principles", Chapter III "Elections. Referendum" and Chapter XIII "Amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine" shall be submitted to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine by the President of Ukraine or by no less than two-thirds of the constitutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and, provided that it is adopted by no less than two-thirds of the constitutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, shall be approved by an all-Ukrainian referendum called by the President of Ukraine.

Repeated submission of a draft law on amendments to Chapters I, III and XIII of this Constitution on one and the same issue is possible only to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the next convocation.

Article 157. The Constitution of Ukraine may not be amended if the amendments provide for the abolition or restriction of the rights and freedoms of the human being and the citizen, or if they are aimed at the liquidation of independence or the violation of the territorial integrity of Ukraine.

The Constitution of Ukraine may not be amended under conditions of martial law or a state of emergency.

Article 158. A draft law on amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine that was considered by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, and the law was not adopted, may be submitted to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine no earlier than one year from the day of adoption of the decision concerning that draft law.

During the term of its powers, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine may not amend the same provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine twice.

{For the official interpretation of the provision of paragraph two of Article 158, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 8-pn/98 of 09.06.98}

Article 159. A draft law on amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine is considered by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine where there is an opinion of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine on the conformity of the draft law with the requirements of Articles 157 and 158 of this Constitution.

{For the official interpretation of Article 159, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 8-pn/98 of 09.06.98}

Chapter XIV

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 160. The Constitution of Ukraine enters into force from the day of its adoption.

{For the official interpretation of Article 160, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 4-3n of 03.10.97}

Article 161. The day of adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine is a public holiday — Constitution Day of Ukraine.

Chapter XV

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

1. Laws and other regulatory acts adopted before the entry into force of this Constitution shall remain in force in the part that does not contradict the Constitution of Ukraine.

2. After the adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine shall exercise the powers provided for by this Constitution.

Regular elections to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine shall be held in March 1998.

{For the official interpretation of paragraph 2 of the Transitional Provisions, see Decision of the Constitutional Court No. 1-3n of 13.05.97}

3. Regular elections of the President of Ukraine shall be held on the last Sunday of October 1999.

4. Within three years after the entry into force of the Constitution of Ukraine, the President of Ukraine has the right to issue decrees on economic matters not regulated by laws, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and countersigned by the Prime Minister of Ukraine, with simultaneous submission of the relevant draft law to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in accordance with the procedure established by Article 93 of this Constitution.

Such a decree of the President of Ukraine enters into effect if, within thirty calendar days from the day of submission of the draft law, excluding days of the intersessional period, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine does not adopt a law or does not reject the submitted draft law by a majority of its constitutional composition, and remains in effect until the entry into force of the law adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on those matters.

5. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine shall be formed in accordance with this Constitution within three months after its entry into force.

6. The Constitutional Court of Ukraine shall be formed in accordance with this Constitution within three months after its entry into force. Until the establishment of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, interpretation of laws shall be carried out by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

7. After the entry into force of this Constitution, the heads of local state administrations shall acquire the status of heads of local state administrations in accordance with Article 118 of this Constitution, and, after the election of the heads of the respective councils, shall relinquish the powers of the heads of those councils.

8. Village, town and city councils and the heads of those councils shall, after the entry into force of the Constitution of Ukraine, exercise the powers determined by it until the election of the new composition of those councils in March 1998.

Raion and oblast councils elected before the entry into force of this Constitution shall exercise the powers determined by it until the formation of the new composition of those councils in accordance

with the Constitution of Ukraine.

Raion-in-city councils and the heads of those councils shall, after the entry into force of this Constitution, exercise their powers in accordance with law.

9. The prosecutor's office shall continue to perform, in accordance with the laws in force, the function of pre-trial investigation until the commencement of functioning of the bodies to which the relevant functions will be transferred by law, as well as the function of supervision over the observance of laws in the execution of court decisions in criminal cases and in the application of other coercive measures connected with the restriction of the personal liberty of citizens, until the entry into force of the law on the creation of a dual system of regular penitentiary inspections.

{Clause 9 of Chapter XV as worded in Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

10. Until the adoption of laws determining the specific features of the exercise of executive power in the cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol in accordance with Article 118 of this Constitution, executive power in those cities shall be exercised by the respective state administrations.

11. Paragraph one of Article 99 of this Constitution shall be put into effect after the introduction of the national monetary unit — the hryvnia.

12. The Supreme Court of Ukraine and the Higher Arbitration Court of Ukraine shall exercise their powers in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine in force until the formation of the system of courts of general jurisdiction in Ukraine in accordance with Article 125 of this Constitution, but for no longer than five years.

Judges of all courts in Ukraine elected or appointed before the day of entry into force of this Constitution shall continue to exercise their powers in accordance with the legislation in force until the expiry of the term for which they were elected or appointed.

Judges whose powers expired on the day of entry into force of this Constitution shall continue to exercise their powers for one year.

13. For five years after the entry into force of this Constitution, the existing procedure for arrest, holding in custody and detention of persons suspected of committing a crime, as well as the procedure for conducting an inspection and search of a dwelling or other possession of a person, shall be preserved.

{Clause 14 of Chapter XV was excluded pursuant to Law No. 2680-VIII of 07.02.2019}

15. Regular elections to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine after the restoration of the provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine as worded on 28 June 1996 pursuant to Decision of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine No. 20-пн/2010 of 30 September 2010 in the case concerning observance of the procedure for introducing amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine shall be held on the last Sunday of October 2012.

{Chapter XV was supplemented with paragraph 15 pursuant to Law No. 2952-VI of 01.02.2011}

16. Regular elections of the President of Ukraine after the restoration of the provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine as worded on 28 June 1996 pursuant to Decision of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine No. 20-пн/2010 of 30 September 2010 in the case concerning observance of the procedure for introducing amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine shall be held on the last Sunday of March 2015.

{Chapter XV was supplemented with paragraph 16 pursuant to Law No. 2952-VI of 01.02.2011}

161. From the day of entry into force of the Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine (Regarding Justice)”:

1) until the formation of the High Council of Justice, its powers shall be exercised by the High Council of Judicature. The High Council of Justice shall be formed by way of reorganisation of the High Council of Judicature. Until the election or appointment of members of the High Council of Justice, this body shall operate composed of members of the High Council of Judicature for the duration of their term of office, but such term may not last longer than until 30 April 2019. The election or appointment of members of the High Council of Justice shall be carried out no later than 30 April 2019;

2) the powers of judges appointed to office for a term of five years shall terminate upon expiry of the term for which they were appointed. Such judges may be appointed to the office of judge in accordance with the procedure determined by law;

3) judges who have been elected as judges for an indefinite term shall continue to exercise their powers until dismissal or until termination of their powers on the grounds determined by the Constitution of Ukraine;

4) the compliance with the office held of a judge who was appointed to office for a term of five years or elected as a judge for an indefinite term before the entry into force of the Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine (Regarding Justice)” shall be assessed in accordance with the procedure determined by law. The discovery, based on the results of such assessment, of a judge’s non-compliance with the office held according to the criteria of competence, professional ethics or integrity, or the refusal of a judge to undergo such assessment, shall constitute grounds for dismissal of the judge from office. The procedure and exhaustive grounds for appealing a decision on dismissal of a judge based on the results of assessment shall be established by law;

5) in cases of reorganisation or liquidation of separate courts formed before the entry into force of the Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine (Regarding Justice)”, judges of such courts have the right to submit an application for resignation or an application to participate in a competition for another office of judge in accordance with the procedure determined by law. Specific features of the transfer of a judge to an office in another court may be determined by law;

6) until the introduction of the new administrative territorial structure of Ukraine in accordance with amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine regarding the decentralisation of power, but not longer than until 31 December 2017, the formation, reorganisation and liquidation of courts shall be carried out by the President of Ukraine on the basis of and in accordance with the procedure determined by law;

7) for two years, the transfer of a judge from one court to another shall be carried out by the President of Ukraine on the basis of the relevant submission of the High Council of Justice;

8) judges of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine appointed before the entry into force of the Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine (Regarding Justice)” shall continue to exercise their powers until termination of powers or dismissal in accordance with the procedure provided for by Article 149-1491 of the Constitution of Ukraine, without the right to be reappointed. The powers of a judge of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine who, on the day of entry into force of the Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine (Regarding Justice)”, had reached the age of sixty-five years, but in respect of whom no decision on dismissal from office had been adopted, shall terminate;

9) representation, in accordance with law, by the prosecutor’s office of citizens in courts in cases in which proceedings were commenced before the entry into force of the Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine (Regarding Justice)” shall be carried out under the rules that were in force before its entry into force, until final court decisions that are not subject to appeal are adopted in the relevant cases;

10) the Prosecutor General of Ukraine appointed to office before the entry into force of the Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine (Regarding Justice)” shall exercise the powers of the Prosecutor General until dismissal in accordance with the established procedure, but not longer than the term for which he or she was appointed, and may not hold office for two consecutive terms;

11) representation in accordance with clause 3 of paragraph one of Article 131-1 and Article 131-1312 of this Constitution exclusively by prosecutors or advocates in the Supreme Court and courts of cassation instance shall be carried out from 1 January 2017; in courts of appeal instance, from 1 January 2018; in courts of first instance, from 1 January 2019.

Representation of bodies of state power and bodies of local self-government in courts exclusively by prosecutors or advocates shall be carried out from 1 January 2020.

Representation in court in proceedings commenced before the entry into force of the Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine (Regarding Justice)” shall be carried out under the rules that were in force before its entry into force, until final court decisions that are not subject to appeal are adopted in the relevant cases.

{Chapter XV was supplemented with paragraph 161 pursuant to Law No. 1401-VIII of 02.06.2016}

Constitution of Ukraine
was adopted at the fifth session of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine
on 28 June 1996

Офіційний переклад – Сергій Тюна, 18.05.2026.