

**The National Council for the Recovery of Ukraine from the
Consequences of the War**

Draft Ukraine Recovery Plan

**Materials of the “European integration”
working group**

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INTRODUCTION

Since 2014, Ukraine has been actively moving towards European integration, signing an Association Agreement with the European Union. Over the past 8 years, Ukraine has implemented a number of European integration reforms and has come significantly closer to the EU acquis, despite the actual state of war in which Ukraine has been all this time, which has reduced the state's ability to carry out reforms.

In February 2022, the Russian Federation launched an unprovoked full-scale attack on Ukraine, launching the first open military confrontation between states in Europe since World War II. Responding to the existential threat to the state, President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky submitted an application for accession to the European Union on February 28, 2022, thus intensifying the process of European integration in the state. Already on June 15, the European Commission recommended granting Ukraine the status of a candidate for EU membership, and on June 24, the European Council granted Ukraine the status of a candidate for EU membership. These events determine the direction and pace of work in the field of European integration for the future and make European integration one of the most urgent tasks in the postwar reconstruction of Ukraine.

The purpose of this section of the Recovery Plan is to make Ukraine meet the criteria for full membership and readiness to join the EU.

It is important to note that the European Integration Group is cross-cutting to other groups of the National Council for Recovery of Ukraine from the effects of war (hereinafter – the National Council), and the content of the European Integration Group is relevant to each of the 23 National Council groups. Thus, in most working groups there were subgroups on European integration. At the same time, the European Integration Group sought not to duplicate the work of other groups in its planning, but to develop a general framework for European integration that would be relevant to all sectors. During its work, the European Integration Group has compared the work of all working groups with each other to avoid inconsistencies and duplication and ensured the inclusion of relevant European integration provisions in the work of the relevant sectoral groups.

No separate subgroups have been created within the working group on European integration, as the process of European integration is extremely complex. The section of the Recovery Plan on European Integration covers the implementation of European integration reforms and approximation to the EU acquis, increasing the institutional capacity of the authorities, implementation of the European Union principles and standards, and implementation of procedural measures to approach the EU.

This section of the recovery plan will address the current state of the industry, the impact of the war on the industry, the challenges and opportunities that exist in the field of European integration, the framework in which European integration will take place, and the operational goals, objectives and measures to be taken. used to successfully achieve the goal stated above. The section also contains a description of priority national projects in the field of European integration.

1. The main problems that need to be addressed in the Recovery Plan (in this area)

1.1. Current state of the industry / sector: key figures, the impact of the war on the industry, the state of implementation of program documents

- With the signing of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the European Union, Ukraine has begun to actively move towards European integration. As of the end of 2021, the state of implementation of the Association Agreement was estimated by the Ukrainian side at 63%.
- On February 28, 2022, President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky has submitted an application to join the European Union.
- At the same time, support for Ukraine's accession to the EU is steadily growing. Thus, in April 2014, support for Ukraine's membership in the EU among Ukrainians was 54%, and in March 2022 it rose to a record 91%.
- Moreover, support for Ukraine's accession to the EU is growing among European voters. Thus, as of April 2022, the level of support for citizens of EU member states is 66%. The highest level of support is shown by residents of Portugal (87%), and the lowest - Hungary (48%), which is the only EU member state where the level of support is less than 50%.
- In addition, the European Union abolished customs duties on imports of Ukrainian goods for a period of one year in support of Ukraine.
- Another important step was the connection of the unified energy system of Ukraine to the energy network of continental Europe (ENTSO-E), which took place on March 16, 2022, ahead of schedule.
- In April 2022, a report on the implementation of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the European Union for 2021 was published. At the time of its preparation, in accordance with the government's Pulse Agreement Performance Appraisal System, Ukraine had completed 63% of all tasks set out in the 2024 Association Agreement with the EU. During the year, progress reached +9%, but in general during 2014-2021, the Cabinet of Ministers performed 62% of its tasks, the Verkhovna Rada performed 53% of tasks, other authorities performed 52% of tasks.
- On April 8, 2022, the President of the European Commission Ursula von der Leyen submitted to the President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky a questionnaire for obtaining the status of a candidate for EU membership.
- On April 18, President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelenskyi handed over to the Head of the European Union Delegation to Ukraine Matti Maasilta the completed first part of the questionnaire for Ukraine to receive the status of a candidate for EU membership.
- On May 9, the President of Ukraine presented the second part of the completed questionnaire for obtaining the status of a candidate for membership in the European Union.
- On 16 May, EU Commissioner for Neighborhood Policy and Enlargement Oliver Varhegyi confirmed that the European Commission had received Ukraine's replies to the questionnaire and announced that the European Commission was preparing an opinion on the application, which Ukraine received in June 2022 with a positive recommendation.
- European Council granted Ukraine candidate status on June 23-24.
- However, it should be noted that in 2022, due to the start of a full-scale war of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, the speed of adoption of bills and bylaws has decreased significantly compared to the plans approved by the Minutes of the 5th meeting of the

Commission the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and the Member States, of the other part, from 26 January 2022.

1.2. Key challenges

- A full-scale war and its consequences lead to significant losses of human, time and financial resources, has slowed down the pace of reforms, and made some impossible. There are also limited opportunities to assess the consequences of aggression in the current environment.
- Reduction of trade with the EU due to the war and disruption of logistics and production chains with the EU, and as a result - the loss of Ukrainian producers of European consumers who may reorient (temporarily or permanently) to other suppliers;
- Further opposition of the Russian Federation to Ukraine's European integration aspirations in all directions;
- The need to reach a consensus among EU member states on Ukraine's support for EU membership, including in the context of updating the discussion among EU countries on enlargement to the east and the Balkans, the fears of individual member states about the consequences of enlargement.
- The risk of a gradual decline in the European Union's interest in supporting Ukraine's European integration.
- The need to continue and make appropriate progress in reform in key areas, such as public administration, the rule of law (judiciary, law enforcement), the fight against corruption, etc. It is important to ensure that the success of reforms in these areas is communicated with the EU and its Member States.
- The need to retain existing European integration professionals working in the public sector with the necessary skills and sectoral competence, a gradual increase in the number of such professionals and an increase in their efficiency in the process of increasing the number of tasks related to Ukraine's EU membership. Such professionals should be paid decently and have a high level of social protection.
- Weak involvement of local governments in the planning of national reforms, government programs, including aimed at European integration.
- Low awareness of the EU cohesion policy.

1.3. Key opportunities

- Significant support for European integration in parliament, reducing the influence of oligarchic interests in various sectors that hampered the adoption of European integration laws
- A key opportunity remains to expand access to the EU market for Ukrainian goods and services as a result of the implementation of the Association Agreement, its trade, economic and sectoral segments.
- New opportunities for Ukrainian exporters - sanctions on Russian goods and services create opportunities to replace these goods and services with Ukrainian ones in the EU markets and other markets of our trading partners. In addition, the EU has lifted all customs restrictions on goods from Ukraine, thus creating the conditions for further reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers.

- Increasing the level of transparency of the public sector.
- Right now, with the support of both the EU Member States, the European institutions and the citizens of the Member States at such a high level, it is time for decisive reforms and a speedy conclusion of the European integration process.
- The countries of the European Union (including, but not limited to) are interested in investing in Ukraine and providing assistance in rebuilding the country from the effects of war. This is an opportunity for Ukraine to receive the necessary support and not just to rebuild the country, but to rebuild it on the principle of "build back better".
- Ukraine now has a chance to finally put an end to its colonial past and complete the process of formalizing its geopolitical choice, thus asserting its independence.
- Currently, the best conditions are being created for concluding the Agreement on Conformity Assessment and Acceptance of Industrial Products (ACAA Agreement), which will open access of Ukrainian industrial products to the EU market on the basis of mutual recognition of conformity assessment results.
- Sufficient implementation of the acquis and gaining candidate status gives Ukraine access to financial resources, including donor funds - the efficiency of their use is the key to economic growth
- Support for political leadership, the "single voice" of the coalition and the opposition on the need to develop and implement a reform of the administration of international aid by the EU.
- Ukraine's application for EU candidate status has intensified the political discourse on EU enlargement.
- Ukraine has a chance to rebuild its infrastructure immediately in line with the EU's environmental and energy efficiency approaches.
- Establishing cooperation with the European Parliament and the national parliaments of the EU member states.
- Thanks to the creation of "solidarity corridors" and the support of neighboring EU member states, there is an opportunity to modernize cross-border connections and logistics routes between the EU and Ukraine.
- Working together with the European energy system allows to reduce energy dependence on the Russian Federation and fully move to European standards in the electricity sector, as well as to start exporting electricity to ENTSO-E countries.
- Obtaining access to European markets through the standardization and certification of Ukrainian products in accordance with European rules.
- Gaining access to developed world markets after the introduction of EU standards, which are among the highest in the world and those that are accepted and valued in most developed economies.

1.4. Key limitations / framework

- It should be understood that the European Union's assistance for post-war reconstruction, and subsequently for European integration reforms, will in any case take place under certain conditions, with the specific aim of bringing Ukraine closer to European and international norms and standards (in particular, the judiciary), regulatory environment, etc.), and, most likely, taking into account the principle of "more for more".

- Ukraine must realize that, despite the enormous support of the European Union, accession will not be immediate, and Ukraine still needs to go through all the stages as other candidates, carry out all the necessary reforms and meet the political and economic criteria for membership.
- During the period after the restoration of independence, domestic producers mainly focused on the market of the former Soviet Union, which led to the use of old Soviet standards, and the transition to European standards for most sectors of the economy will take some time.
- The transition to European standards will also mean that Ukraine will need specialists in various fields who will already be familiar with the new standards of work. This means that Ukraine should already start training specialists in relevant fields and retraining existing specialists. This process should be based on an in-depth analysis of which sectors of our economy are competitive and which professionals and how many we need.
- Ukraine needs to clearly define which sectors should be the drivers of the economy, and in order to restore or develop such sectors, targeted programs and necessary legislation need to be developed and implemented.
- Effective recovery of Ukraine's economy will be impossible without an active state policy and cooperation with business in the direction of return of citizens, development of human capital and assistance in determining the center of vital interests of citizens in Ukraine
- Insufficient institutional capacity of the Government, CEB to implement full-scale European integration processes.
- Decreased support for Ukraine's European integration by the EU is a plausible scenario, but public support for European integration, both internally and externally, will largely shape the framework of European integration.
- The image of a country with a high level of corruption has a negative impact on Ukraine's negotiating position on the path to EU accession.
- EU enlargement policy decisions are taken by consensus among member states, and one must be prepared for the fact that each EU country can veto and / or impose additional conditions at each stage of the membership negotiations.
- Ukraine's losses in infrastructure and human capital (including due to the threat of brain drain) create additional risks in terms of implementation of European integration priorities, tasks and qualitative transformations.
- The trade preferences granted by the EU are temporary, which makes it necessary to start negotiations on trade liberalization at the end of this period now.
- Russia continues to block Ukrainian seaports, however, there is insufficient capacity of rail and road transport infrastructure across the EU border, queues for freight at the border, insufficient number of road checkpoints with the EU, insufficient number of checkpoints with joint control with the EU.
- EU integration should be systematic and supported by high-quality analysis of the state of affairs.

2. Goals, objectives, stages of the Recovery Plan in this area

2.1. The goal (objectives) of the proposed changes

- Ensure support for the European Union's recovery plan by the European Union and its member states.
- Fully implement the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU, including by implementing reforms under the obligations under the Agreement and other conditions specified in the opinion of the European Commission on Ukraine's application to join the European Union .
- Ensure continuity and consistency of the European integration process.
- Carry out effective communication to maintain the level of support for Ukraine's membership in the EU both within the country and directly within the EU.
- Attracting the maximum possible amount of foreign direct investment by providing investors with risk insurance through the implementation of judicial and law enforcement reforms.
- Complete the reform of the management and audit system for raising / spending public funds in line with the EU acquis.
- Implement the EU acquis and perform tasks related to the process of Ukraine's membership in the EU.
- Ensure economic support and deepening sectoral ties with EU countries.
- Integrate into EU internal markets, ensure food security and the functioning of the logistics network with EU countries.
- Get the actual (real) opportunity for Ukraine to administer EU structural funds.
- Strengthen the institutional capacity of the Government, the CEB and the Parliament to implement the acquis communautaire in the field of European integration.
- Reaching a new level of trade liberalization and sectoral European integration, modernizing relations with the EU and the Association Agreement, including by removing tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade with the EU and promoting Ukrainian exports to the EU, including assistance to new exporters who want to enter the EU market.
- Introduction of an inclusive approach to decision-making, formation of road maps, development of normative and regulatory documents in order to receive feedback from the real sector of the economy.

2.2. Main tasks and necessary measures / steps (short-term)

stage "Economics of wartime: All for victory!", June - December 2022.

№	Task	Measure / Step
1.	Ensure the implementation of reforms in the framework of	1. Implementation of the schedule for submission of NPA projects in the field of European integration for 2022 to the Government and approval by the Parliament of the list of priority bills

	<p>commitments under the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU, as well as plans for 2022</p>	<p>approved by the Commission for Coordination of Implementation of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement (recommended list of bills as attached);</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Formation of a plan-schedule for submission to the Government of NPA projects in the field of European integration for 2023; 3. Ensuring the cross-sectoral work of CEBs on the development, adoption, implementation of NPAs approved by the Recovery Plan; 4. Analysis of draft laws in the field of European integration for 2022, taking into account the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - whether they provide for the development of bylaws and which; - whether they envisage the creation of new bodies, the financing of which will be carried out at the expense of the state budget; - whether they provide for the establishment of additional regulatory requirements for business entities and which ones. 5. Providing support, including active work of members of the Government with the parliamentary corps, of bills in accordance with the above list of bills in the areas of European and Euro-Atlantic integration for 2022 (recommended list of bills as of... is attached); 6. Take urgent action by 1 July 2022 to implement the obligation to implement Regulation (EU) № 1227/201 in accordance with the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Energy Community № 2021/07 / MC-EnC of 30 November 2021.
2.	<p>Ensure the institutional and administrative capacity of the Government, Parliament and the executive to carry out reforms, implement the EU acquis and carry out tasks related to Ukraine's EU membership process</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure effective coordination of the work of the Government, Parliament and executive bodies to perform tasks related to Ukraine's accession to the EU; 2. Increasing the institutional capacity of the executive branch and increasing the human capital involved in European integration reforms, implementing the EU acquis in order to fulfill the tasks related to the negotiations on Ukraine's membership in the EU and preventing the deterioration of working conditions; 3. Strengthening the administrative capacity of the Parliament in the field of European integration, in particular reforming the structure of the secretariats of parliamentary committees in order to introduce the position of deputies for European integration; 4. Carrying out a comparative analysis of administrative structures recommended by the EU for the implementation of the EU acquis with the relevant organization of such structures in Ukraine; 5. Prepare an “administrative capacity roadmap” to ensure the formation of an overall level of administrative capacity in line with EU best practices in order to assess the needs of public authorities and Parliament at national and subnational levels.

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Engage technical assistance projects to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Government and the Verkhovna Rada, including at the expert level, for the implementation of the EU acquis and proper screening of Ukrainian legislation for compliance with the EU acquis. 7. Involve technical assistance projects to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Government and the Verkhovna Rada, including at the expert level, to implement the EU acquis and to properly screen Ukrainian legislation for compliance with the EU acquis. 8. Introduce an accelerated procedure for consideration of draft laws aimed at fulfilling Ukraine's international legal obligations in the field of European integration, which must be submitted to the Parliament exclusively by the Government by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Preparation and discussion of the concept of introduction of the accelerated procedure for bills aimed at fulfilling Ukraine's international legal obligations in the field of European integration, taking into account the Action Plan for the implementation of the Association Agreement ○ Preparation and registration of a draft law on amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the Verkhovna Rada on the introduction of an accelerated procedure for draft laws aimed at fulfilling Ukraine's international legal obligations in the field of European integration ○ Amendments to other regulations (CMU regulations, etc.) on the introduction of an accelerated procedure for bills aimed at fulfilling Ukraine's international legal obligations in the field of European integration.
3.	Implement cross-sectoral measures to support the economy and deepen sectoral ties with EU countries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ukraine's accession to the EU's Digital Europe program by concluding an agreement; 2. Conclusion of the Agreement on Freight Transport by Road between Ukraine and the European Union; 3. Conclusion of the Trans-European Transport Network (TEN-T) Map Update Agreement; 4. Consultations with the European Payments Council on the conditions / criteria for Ukraine's accession to SEPA and analysis of compliance of Ukrainian legislation with EU law, which are necessary for the integration of participants in the Ukrainian payment services market to SEPA; 5. Ensuring the functioning of "solidarity corridors"; 6. Implementation of the "Schedule of Ukraine's accession to the EU / EFTA joint transit regime. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1. Adoption of the above-mentioned Law of the Verkhovna Rada - the first decade of June 2022; 6.2. Carrying out an evaluation mission of the EC and member states of the Convention on IT readiness and legislative components for Ukraine's participation in the EU / EFTA joint transit

		<p>regime - mid-June 2022 in case of a high-level political decision or September 2022 in the absence of such a decision;</p> <p>6.3. Invitation to Ukraine for membership in the Convention on the Regime of Joint Transit and the Convention on the Simplification of Formalities in Trade in Goods - the first decade of July 2022;</p> <p>6.4. Submission to the government of draft laws on ratification of the above conventions and their adoption by the Verkhovna Rada - the second decade of July 2022;</p> <p>6.5. Depositing ratification documents with the depositary of the Conventions and Ukraine's accession to the EU / EFTA joint transit regime - third decade of July 2022.</p> <p>7. Ensuring support for Ukrainian exports to the EU and the world;</p> <p>8. Criminalization of fraud with EU funds provided under projects (programs) to achieve the goals of the association;</p> <p>9. Concluding administrative arrangements with the European Anti-Fraud Office;</p> <p>10. Development and implementation of programs based on partnership between cities and regions of the European Union and Ukraine;</p> <p>11. Analysis of the organizational structure and legal framework of the functioning of the system of protection of financial interests for compliance with the criteria of the <i>acquis</i> in order to prepare a roadmap of measures to gain access to the administration of EU structural funds;</p> <p>12. Obtaining the results of the previous EU assessment mission on the readiness of Ukraine's quality infrastructure for the conclusion of the ACAA Agreement.</p>
4.	Ensure coverage of the state budget deficit for the period before the end of the war from partner sources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Receiving approximately 5 billion dollars a month. 2. Raising funds within the framework of partnership initiatives for the reconstruction of Ukraine, including through preferential credit resources provided to cover the budget deficit and support macroeconomic stability.
7.	Create an international coordination "Platform for Reconstruction of Ukraine" as a single entry point for all actions for the reconstruction of Ukraine, under the joint leadership of the European Commission, which represents	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Association of partners and organizations supporting Ukraine, including EU member states, other bilateral and multilateral partners, as well as international financial institutions, within the framework of the "Ukraine Reconstruction Platform".

	the EU, and the Government of Ukraine	
8.	Implement the recommendations of the conclusion of the European Commission on Ukraine's application for membership in the European Union	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adoption and implementation of legislation on the selection procedure for judges of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, which introduces preliminary selection of judges based on an assessment of their integrity and professional skills, in accordance with the recommendations of the Venice Commission 2. Completion of the integrity check by the Ethics Council of candidates for members of the High Council of Justice and selection of candidates for the establishment of the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine. 3. Further strengthen the fight against corruption, in particular at a high level, through the provision of a proactive and effective investigation and the establishment of a credible system of accounting for harassment and convictions; completion of the appointment of a new head of the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office by approving the determined winner of the competition and launching and completing the process of selection and appointment of a new director of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine. 4. Ensuring compliance of anti-money laundering legislation with the standards of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) 5. Adoption of a comprehensive strategic plan to reform everything. law enforcement / law enforcement sector as part of the wider security bloc of Ukraine. 6. Introduction of anti-oligarchic legislation in order to limit the excessive influence of oligarchs on economic, political and social life; this should be done in a legally sound manner and should take into account the future conclusion of the Venice Commission on the relevant legislation. 7. Overcoming the influence of private interests by adopting a law that brings Ukrainian legislation in line with the EU Directive on audiovisual media services and gives the independent media regulator the appropriate powers. 8. Completion of the reform of the legal framework for national minorities, which is being prepared, in accordance with the recommendations of the Venice Commission, as well as the adoption of mechanisms for its immediate and effective implementation.

2.3. Main tasks and necessary measures / steps (medium-term)

stage "Recovery, restart of the economy and institutions", 2023-2025

№	Tasks	Measure / Step
1.	Ensure implementation of the Association Agreement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of the Action Plan for the implementation of the Association Agreement, approved by the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of October 25, 2017 № 1106 by the end of 2024; 2. Implementation of plans-schedules for submission to the Government of NPA projects in the field of European integration; 3. Formation by the Government together with the Verkhovna Rada of a list of bills in the field of European integration that require priority consideration by the Verkhovna Rada for 2024; 4. Support and adoption of draft laws necessary for the implementation of reforms in the field of European integration in accordance with the established lists. 5. Ensuring the full implementation of regulations adopted to implement the Association Agreement. 6. Update the government system Pulse of the Agreement for more efficient and convenient use.
2.	Ensure Ukraine's preparation for EU membership	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development and approval of the state program on implementation of the EU acquis and adoption of normative legal acts aimed at compliance with the Copenhagen criteria; 2. Carrying out proper screening of Ukrainian legislation for compliance with the EU acquis; 3. Implementation of the Declaration of Commitment and Cohesion of All Branches of Government in Ukraine on Reforms in the Sphere of the Rule of Law, First of All, the Fight against Corruption, as well as those Reforms Necessary for Ukraine's Accession to the EU; 4. Preparation and implementation of the Action Plan to support the EU / EU member states in the process of Ukraine's accession to the EU; 5. Strengthening the interaction of Ukrainian officials with EU officials / EU member states, Ukrainian MPs with members of the EU parliament / parliamentarians of EU member states, as well as deepening cooperation between Ukrainian business, NGOs and other associations with relevant EU representatives.

3.	Ensure the institutional capacity of the Government, Parliament and executive bodies to carry out tasks related to the process of Ukraine's membership in the EU	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of administrative structures in the Government, Parliament and executive bodies in accordance with the recommendations of the EU and the “roadmap of administrative capacity” for proper support of the processes of implementation of the EU acquis; 2. Provision within the Natolin 4 Capacity Building project and other projects of formation and training of a pool of experts from among civil servants of Ukraine, for analytical support of the process of EU membership.
4.	Implement cross-sectoral measures to integrate into EU internal markets, ensure food security and operate a logistics network with EU countries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ukraine's accession to the EU Connecting Europe Facility; 2. Ensuring the creation of a common space for international roaming between Ukraine and the EU. 3. Concluding an Agreement on conformity assessment and acceptability of industrial goods; 4. Conclusion of agreements on liberalization of transport transportation by rail and inland water transport; 5. Expanding mutual access to online markets and digital services, as well as Ukraine's accession to common rules, standards and procedures with the EU in the digital sphere; 6. Implementation of measures aimed at infrastructure rehabilitation, taking into account approaches to reducing harmful emissions, energy efficiency and energy transition within the framework of the EU initiative European Green Course; 7. Ensuring security of supply and operation of the energy sector for future trade in electricity and renewable hydrogen under the REPowerEU initiative; 8. Ensuring Ukraine's accession to SEPA by performing the necessary domestic and international procedures; 9. Ensuring national and world food security and minimizing the terrible losses from Russian aggression, in particular, in terms of broken food supply chains, by restoring, forming new economic chains and maintaining the competitiveness of enterprises; 10. Expansion of export potential of agricultural products of Ukraine by harmonization of normative documents and audits; 11. Liberalization of access of Ukrainian goods to the EU market by ensuring the preservation of zero import duty rates on all Ukrainian exports; 12. Inclusion of Ukraine in the list of beneficiaries for the purposes of Regulation (EU) 2021/1529 of 15.09.2021, which introduced the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA III) - Annex I of this Regulation;

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Creating a system for protecting the financial interests of Ukraine and the EU by implementing a roadmap of measures to gain access to the administration of EU structural funds, including strengthening the institutional component and determining the interaction of components of the financial protection system in accordance with the acquis; 14. Launch of a bilateral dialogue to assess Ukraine's ability to administer EU financial resources; 15. Advocacy for the extension of EU measures on unilateral abolition of tariff restrictions (zero rates and abolition of quotas and anti-dumping measures on Ukrainian exports) for a period longer than one year (at least until June 2024);
5.	Develop the institutional capacity of authorities at all levels and ensure their cooperation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analysis and evaluation of the road map. 2. Development and approval of a plan for approximation to EU requirements in cohesion policy. 3. Building the administrative capacity of the bodies that will be involved in the policy of cohesion. 4. Creating a system of development institutions. 5. Preparation of special training programs for civil servants (at national and subnational levels) on the following topics: EU cohesion policy, principles of EU cohesion policy, work with EU structural funds (ERDF, ESF, CF, EAFRD, ESI), international assistance and MFIs, work with EU Pre-accession Assistance (IPA) instruments, strategic planning and programming in the context of cohesion policy, project management (project management), cross-border cooperation, etc. 6. Development of skills, experience, technical, managerial and strategic capacity by attracting international technical assistance, conducting short-term and long-term trainings, twinning, exchange of knowledge and experience, as well as involving relevant experts, peer-to-peer work 7. .

2.4. Main tasks and necessary measures / steps (strategic)

stage "Structural modernization and full integration into the EU", 2026-2032

№	Tasks	Measures / Steps
1.	Complete Ukraine's preparations for EU membership	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of the state program for implementation of the EU acquis 2. Finalization of negotiations on EU membership;

		3. Gaining the support of the EU, its citizens and its Member States for Ukraine's accession to the EU.
2.	Restore Ukraine within the framework of the “Platform for Reconstruction of Ukraine”	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rebuilding the country, including infrastructure, health services, housing and schools, as well as digital and energy sustainability in line with the latest European policies and standards; 2. Continue to modernize the state and its institutions to ensure good governance and respect for the rule of law by providing support for administrative capacity and technical assistance, including at the regional and local levels; 3. Implementation of the structural and regulatory agenda in order to deepen the economic and social integration of Ukraine and its people with the EU in accordance with its European path; 4. Supporting the recovery of Ukraine's economy and society by promoting sustainable and inclusive economic competitiveness, sustainable trade and private sector development, while facilitating the country's green and digital transition. 5. Support for the recovery of enterprises belonging to strategic industries.
3.	Switch to the model of delegated management in the framework of the administration of EU structural funds	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Obtaining Ukraine the right to administer the EU structural funds under the model of indirect management of structural funds; 2. Transition from the model of indirect management of structural funds to delegated.
4.	Complete institutional building at national and subnational levels, in line with EU best practices	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creating an implementation system with a clear definition of the tasks and responsibilities of the bodies involved, responsible for the formation and implementation of EU cohesion policy. 2. Raising the awareness of the staff of these bodies about the procedures and rules of cohesion policy, so that they have the necessary skills to work with the EU structural funds, the instrument of pre-accession support, and be able to work with international technical assistance projects. 3. Development of a system of multilevel governance and specialized institutions for territorial development.

3. Key expected results / key performance indicators

3.1. Main expected results / performance indicators (short-term)

stage "Economics of wartime: All for victory!", June - December 2022

Expected results

- Ukraine has received the status of a candidate for EU membership.
- Ukraine is a beneficiary of pre-accession assistance (IPA III).
- The plan-schedule for submission of legislative bills in the field of European integration for 2022 to the Government has been fulfilled.
- The plan-schedule for submission of legislative bills in the field of European integration for 2023 to the Government has been formed.
- The analysis of priority bills in the field of European integration for 2022 is carried out taking into account the following criteria:
 - whether they provide for the development of bylaws and which;
 - whether they envisage the creation of new bodies, the financing of which will be carried out at the expense of the state budget;
 - whether they provide for the establishment of additional regulatory requirements for business entities and which ones.
- The administrative structures and number of staff involved in reforming and implementing the EU acquis are in line with EU principles.
- Ukraine actively organizes contacts of Ukrainian high-ranking officials and people's deputies with high-ranking officials and deputies of EU member states and MEPs.
- Cross-sectoral measures to support the economy and deepen sectoral ties with EU countries have been implemented.
- A roadmap for Ukraine's administrative capacity to work with the Structural Funds in the framework of the EU's cohesion policy has been prepared, which will be the basis for developing an action plan to bring Ukraine closer to the EU's cohesion policy requirements.
- An accelerated procedure has been introduced for draft laws aimed at fulfilling international legal obligations in the field of European integration, which must be submitted to the Parliament exclusively by the Government. Amendments have been made to other normative legal acts (CMU regulations, etc.) on the introduction of an accelerated procedure for draft laws aimed at fulfilling Ukraine's international legal obligations in the field of European integration.
- Implement the recommendations set out in the opinion of the European Commission on Ukraine's application for membership in the European Union.
- Completed recommendations laid down in the European Commission's opinion on Ukraine's application for membership in the European Union have been fully implemented.

Key Performance Indicators

- The Commission approved a plan for the adoption of legislative bills, a list of bills and other documents required to implement the decision of the European Council on 23-24 June 2022.

- By the end of 2022, the plan-schedule for submission of legislative bills in the field of European integration to the Government has been fulfilled by at least 75%.
- The plan-schedule for submission to the Government of legislative bills in the field of European integration for 2023 is formed by mid-December 2022.
- Cross-sectoral measures to support the economy and deepen sectoral ties with EU countries have been implemented to the planned extent.
- The roadmap for Ukraine's administrative capacity to work with the Structural Funds under the EU's cohesion policy has been prepared by the end of 2022.
- The law on amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the Verkhovna Rada on the introduction of an accelerated procedure for bills aimed at fulfilling Ukraine's international legal obligations in the field of European integration has been adopted. Amendments have been made to other normative legal acts (CMU regulations, etc.) on the introduction of an accelerated procedure for draft laws aimed at fulfilling Ukraine's international legal obligations in the field of European integration.
- The number of civil servants working in the field of European integration and the EU acquis to perform tasks related to the process of Ukraine's accession to the EU is constant or increased.
- The recommendations set out in the European Commission's opinion on Ukraine's application for membership in the European Union have been fully implemented.

3.2. Main expected results / performance indicators (medium-term)

stage "Recovery, restart of the economy and institutions", 2023-2025

Expected results

- The action plan for the implementation of the Association Agreement, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of October 25, 2017 № 1106, has been implemented by the end of 2024.
- Ukrainian civil servants provide high-quality analytical support to the EU membership process.
- Ukraine's Reconstruction Platform brings together most of Ukraine's bilateral and multilateral partners and leading international financial organizations.
- Cross-sectoral measures to integrate into the EU internal markets, ensure food security and the functioning of the logistics network with EU countries have been implemented.
- An action plan to bring Ukraine closer to EU requirements in cohesion policy has been approved.
- Increasing investment attractiveness by introducing uniform and transparent rules.
- Approval of the state program for implementation of the EU acquis.
- Ukrainian legislation has been screened for compliance with the EU acquis.
- Monitoring system Pulse of Agreement has been updated and supplemented with the module on EU acquis implementation.

Key Performance Indicators

- In 2025, 100% of the obligations under the Association Agreement in accordance with the Action Plan for its implementation have been fulfilled (CMU Resolution of October 25, 2017 № 1106).
- At least 500 civil servants have been trained in the Natolin 4 Capacity Building and other projects.
- In 2023, the Platform for Reconstruction of Ukraine will unite at least 20 participants, in 2024 - at least 30, in 2025 - at least 40 participants.
- At least 75% of such cross-sectoral measures were implemented in 2023, at least 90% in 2024, and 100% of such cross-sectoral measures were implemented in 2025.
- At least 80 percent of the measures of the action plan to bring Ukraine closer to the EU requirements in the policy of cohesion have been implemented in accordance with the set deadlines.
- 90% of government employees have improved their managerial capacity to implement the acquis through training.
- The state program for the implementation of the EU acquis has been implemented by 50%.

3.3. Main expected results / performance indicators (strategic)

stage "Structural modernization and full integration into the EU", 2026-2032

Expected results

- Ukraine's accession to the EU is supported in the member states.
- Ukraine has completed the EU accession negotiations.
- Ukraine is a member of the EU.
- Reconstruction of Ukraine in accordance to the European standards is completed.
- Ukraine uses the model of delegated management of EU structural funds.
- The quality of life in Ukraine is comparable to the quality of life in the countries of the European Union.
- The necessary institutional structure at the national and subnational levels has been developed, which meets the requirements of the EU in cohesion policy.
- Compliance with the principles of good governance of the Council of Europe, the OECD Recommendations on Effective Public Investment at All Levels of Government has been ensured.

Key Performance Indicators

- The state program for the implementation of the EU acquis has been implemented by 100%.
- Ukraine's accession to the EU is supported by at least the majority of citizens in each member state of the European Union.
- By 2032, the Agreement on Ukraine's accession to the EU has been ratified by Ukraine, the EU and its member states.

- At least 90% of the infrastructure has been rebuilt in accordance with European standards.
- The institutional and legal framework for the management of EU structural funds in Ukraine complies with the acquis.
- Ukraine implements its cohesion policy in accordance with the principles and approaches set out in the acquis, and the action plan to bring Ukraine closer to EU requirements in cohesion policy has been implemented 100 percent.
- The training and advanced training of employees involved in the field of European integration has been carried out at the level necessary to fulfill the tasks of EU membership.
- 100% of employees involved in the implementation of territorial cohesion policy have been trained in accordance with the approved programs and have the necessary knowledge and skills.

4. Approximate amount of financial resources for the implementation of tasks

4.1. Financial resources for the implementation of tasks (short-term)

stage "Economics of wartime: All for victory!", June - December 2022

№	Task, step, measure	Cost, mln \$	Financing source
1.	Introduce an accelerated procedure for draft laws aimed at fulfilling Ukraine's international legal obligations in the field of European integration, which must be submitted to the Parliament exclusively by the Government.	Expenditures for remuneration of employees of public authorities (VRU staff (up to 10 people), SCMU (up to 10 people), other CEBs (up to 3 people/CEBs) involved in the implementation of the procedure are defined in the Law on the State Budget for 2023	State budget/ attracted technical assistance / grants for budget support
2.	Receive € 9 billion in emergency macro-financial assistance to support macroeconomic stability		
	Fulfillment of all necessary conditions for receiving macro-financial assistance	It does not need funding today. If the conditions of the future macro-financial assistance program include financial commitments (for example, the creation / implementation of new institutions or the improvement of institutional capacity), it will require funding from the state budget.	Possible expenditures from the state budget in the framework of commitments to meet the specific conditions of the future macro-financial assistance program
3.	Implement cross-sectoral measures to support the economy and deepen sectoral ties with EU countries		
	1. Ukraine's accession to the EU's Digital Europe program by concluding an agreement;	According to the draft Agreement between Ukraine and the European Union on Ukraine's participation in the	Does not require funding until the end of 2022

		European Union's Digital Europe program, the coefficient for calculating the adjustment of the contribution key must be equal to 0 for 2021 and 2022	
	2. Conclusion of the Agreement on Freight Transport by Road between Ukraine and the European Union;	Does not require funding	Does not require funding
	3. Conclusion of the Trans-European Transport Network (TEN-T) Map Update Agreement;	Does not require funding	Does not require funding
	4. Consultations with the European Payments Council on the conditions / criteria for Ukraine's accession to SEPA and analysis of compliance of Ukrainian legislation with EU law, which are necessary for the integration of participants in the Ukrainian payment services market to SEPA;	Expenditures from the State Budget of Ukraine are not required within the measures currently being considered by the NBU to join SEPA. Funding for the implementation of measures will be provided by the NBU and EU ITD projects. The amount of expenses that may be incurred by other public authorities of Ukraine in the framework of ensuring accession to SEPA cannot be estimated by the NBU.	NBU, other state bodies, EU's ITA projects
	6. Implementation of the "Schedule of Ukraine's accession to the EU / EFTA joint transit regime.	0,625 *	Funds of the European Commission *
	7. Ensuring support for Ukrainian exports to the EU and the world	Does not require funding	Does not require funding

	8. Obtaining the results of the previous EU assessment mission on the readiness of Ukraine's quality infrastructure for the conclusion of the ACAA Agreement	Does not require funding	Does not require funding
	9. Analysis of the organizational structure and legal framework for the functioning of the system of protection of financial interests for compliance with the acquis in order to prepare a roadmap of measures to gain access to the administration of EU structural funds	State Audit Service, BES	State Audit Service, BES

* In case of Ukraine's accession to the EU Customs Program, the relevant financial costs will be covered by the European Commission.

4.2. Financial resources for the implementation of tasks (medium-term)

stage "Recovery, restart of the economy and institutions", 2023-2025

№	Task, step, measure	Cost, mln \$	Financing source
1.	Ensuring Ukraine's accession to SEPA by performing the necessary domestic and international procedures;	Expenditures from the State Budget of Ukraine are not required within the measures currently being considered by the NBU to join SEPA. Funding for the implementation of measures will be provided by the NBU and ITD projects. At the same time, the costs associated with the implementation of the technical component can be determined only after the development and coordination of a common approach to Ukraine's	NBU, other state bodies, EU's ITA projects

		<p>integration with SEPA, as well as assessment of business requirements that will be formed based on the approved model of Ukraine's payment market participants. SEPA.</p> <p>The amount of expenses that may be incurred by other public authorities of Ukraine in the framework of ensuring accession to SEPA cannot be estimated by the NBU.</p>	
2.	Liberalization of Ukrainian goods access to the EU market through ensuring preservation of the zero rates of the import duties for all Ukrainian exports	State budget	State budget
3.	Liberalization of access of Ukrainian goods to the EU market by ensuring the preservation of zero import duty rates on all Ukrainian exports		
	1. Ukraine's accession to the EU Connecting Europe Facility program	The amount of contributions will be determined during formal negotiations	State budget
	3. Concluding an Agreement on conformity assessment and acceptability of industrial goods;	Does not require funding	Does not require funding
	4. Conclusion of agreements on liberalization of transport transportation by rail and inland water transport;	Does not require funding	Does not require funding
4.	Ensure the institutional capacity of the Government, Parliament and executive bodies to carry out tasks related to the process of Ukraine's membership in the EU		

	Advanced training of civil servants in the field of European integration within the Natolin 4 Capacity Building project	1.076 EUR	Funds allocated by the EU under the Natolin 4 Capacity Building project
5.	Implement cross-sectoral measures to integrate into EU internal markets, ensure food security and operate a logistics network with EU countries		
	Creating a system for protecting the financial interests of Ukraine and the EU by implementing a roadmap of measures to gain access to the administration of EU structural funds, including strengthening the institutional component and determining the interaction of components of the financial protection system in accordance with the acquis	State Audit Service, BES	State Audit Service, BES

5. Nationwide recovery plan projects

№	Name, description of the project	Motivation	Preformance indicators	Main responsible body	Cost, mln \$	Financing sources	Legislation
1	Ensuring joint customs control through the establishment of special contact points of EU member states on the principle of "single window" in order to carry out unimpeded exports to the EU and counter-imports. Modernization of infrastructure directly adjacent to Western junctions with European countries Review of the TEN-T map on the territory of Ukraine and its coordination with the TEN-T network of the EU countries	Thanks to the support of neighboring countries, there is an opportunity to modernize cross-border connections and logistics routes between the EU and Ukraine. Expanding capacity, increasing freight traffic and the number of passengers from the EU.	Improving the competitiveness of transport corridors, improving the quality of infrastructure, increasing both passenger and cargo traffic	Ministry of Infrastructure, Ministry of Interior, State Duties Service, State Border Service	3 436,3 mln UAH 3 7150,0 mln UAH 65, 0 mln UAH (overall for projects)	State budget, funds of specialized funds, funds of IFIs	

		Development of TEN-T network within Ukraine and coordination with TEN-T network in neighboring EU countries					
2	Strengthening the institutional capacity of the Ukrainian civil service to implement the EU acquis.	Necessity in effective and accelerated process of the EU acquis implementation till Ukraine's accession to the EU	Increased implementation of the EU acquis through development of the relevant legislative acts	SCMU, NASC	200 mln UAH per year	State budget / EU support	
3	<p>Communication project to raise awareness of the EU, its benefits, etc.</p> <p>Draft order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On approval of the Communication Strategy of Ukraine's European integration until 2026" (submission to the Government - III quarter of 2022</p>	Establishing in Ukrainian and European society a conscious support for Ukraine's full membership in the European Union, integration into the European economic, cultural and political space and the implementation of internal reforms and transformations aimed at a free, just, democratic, successful society based on European values: dignity, equality, human rights, rule of law, freedom and democracy	<p>Indicators of the level of influence that measure the achievement of the main goal of the Strategy, such as: level of awareness, knowledge, understanding, support, attitude to the components and progress of Ukraine's European integration both within Ukraine and in EU member states.</p> <p>Outcome level indicators that measure the achievement of the strategic goals of the Strategy. Such indicators may be the level of understanding of the essence of the</p>	MoC, SCMU	20 mln UAH per year for the EU integration	The implementation of the Communication Strategy will be carried out at the expense and within the budget allocations provided by the central executive bodies, other state bodies for the relevant year, as well as other sources not prohibited by law.	CMU Order (Communication Strategy + Action Plan)

			European integration process, for example, the role of European integration in improving the welfare of Ukrainians, its components, stages, areas of responsibility of Ukraine and the EU, European integration achievements and links to reforms, personal responsibility through personal behavior and actions. EU values				
4	<u>Support for civil society involved in the process of monitoring and supporting the process of European integration of Ukraine.</u> Civil society in Ukraine plays an important role in the process of reforming the country, including in the process of supporting, promoting and monitoring the quality of changes in public policy and institutions related to the European integration process.			NGOs	10 mln UAH per year	ITA	
5	<u>Update and modernization of the monitoring system Pulse of the Agreement and creation of the monitoring system of implementation of the EU acquis.</u>			SCMU	40 mln UAH	ITA	

6. Necessary legal acts

List of legal acts in the sphere of European integration for 2022					
№	Registration number	Name of the legal act	Number, type, name of the EU act being implemented (directive, regulation, etc.)	The main norms of the EU act, which are implemented	Brief summary of changes in the legislation of Ukraine
1.	3680-d	On Amendments to the Laws of Ukraine "On Protection of Rights to Plant Varieties" and "On Seeds and Planting Material"	Legal relations belonging to the scope of legal regulation of the draft Law are regulated by: 1) Council Directive 2002/55/EC of June 13, 2002 on placing plant seeds on the market 2) Council Regulation 2100/94 of July 27, 1994 on plant variety rights in the Community 3) Regulation 2506/95 of October 25, 1995, which amends Regulation 2100/94 on plant variety rights in the Community 4) Commission Regulation 874/2009 of September 17, 2009, which implements implementing rules for the application of Council Regulation 2100/94 on the procedures of the Community Plant Variety Office 5) Council Directive 66/402/EEC of June 14, 1966 regarding the placing on the market of grain seeds	The provisions of the draft Law are consistent with the norms of the mentioned Regulations and Directives, in particular regarding: requirements for registration and submission of applications for registration of plant seeds; requirements for identification of the variety, its properties, separate conditions of submission and date of submission of documents; definition and conditions of state registration of the variety; requirements for the exchange of information between member states regarding "property rights applied for or received."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - optimization of document flow regarding registration procedures between process participants is envisaged; - the number of examinations by variety decreases; - significant simplification is being introduced in the procedure for registration of varieties; - submission of applications and maintenance of registers using electronic software services is envisaged; - the procedural order of actions and deadlines for each stage of performance of variety examination are determined; - accountability of examination subjects and reduction of time spent on document preparation; - the terms of preparation and the number of decisions regarding the acquisition of intellectual property rights for a variety, etc., are reduced

2.	4558	On amendments to some laws of Ukraine regarding the improvement of state regulation in the field of handling pesticides and agrochemicals	<p>Regulation (EC) No. 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of October 21, 2009 regarding the placing on the market of plant protection products and the repeal of Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC.</p> <p>Directive No. 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing an agenda for Community action aimed at achieving the sustainable use of pesticides</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - partial harmonization of terminology; - the introduction of a ban on the import of pesticides and agrochemicals for personal use by natural persons without registration; - introduction of requirements for packaging of pesticides in a way that minimizes the probability of their being mistaken for a food product, drink, medicine and feed; - introduction of regulations on the removal of falsified pesticides and their proper destruction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the terminology is brought into line with the definitions provided for in the EU; - requirements for the packaging and labeling of pesticides and agrochemicals are introduced in such a way as to minimize the likelihood of their being mistaken for a food product, drink, medicine or feed, as well as the requirements for the content of the label that must be accompanied by pesticides and agrochemicals that will fully comply with EU requirements are specified ; - the fight against fake pesticides is being intensified; - exclusion of requirements for the safety of agricultural raw materials, water and food products from the scope of the Law of Ukraine "On Pesticides and Agrochemicals" - since such requirements are already more fully and systematically regulated by legislation in the field of food safety; - a ban is introduced on the import of pesticides and agrochemicals into the territory of Ukraine by individuals for their own needs, which is one of the channels for contraband and counterfeit goods to enter the territory of Ukraine, etc.
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3.	4568	On materials and objects in contact with food products	<p>1) Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) 1935/2004 of October 27, 2004 on materials and products in contact with food products, which repeals Directives 80/590/EEC and 89/109/EEC;</p> <p>2) Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) 282/2008 of March 17, 2008 regarding recycled plastics and products intended for contact with food products;</p> <p>3) Commission Regulation (EC) 2023/2006 on good manufacturing practice for materials and products intended for contact with food products;</p> <p>Commission Regulation (EC) 450/2009 of May 29, 2009 on active and "intelligent" materials and articles intended for contact with food products</p>	<p>The draft Law provides for the application of the terminology contained in the specified Regulations.</p> <p>It was determined that the production of materials and objects, including active and intellectual materials and objects, should be carried out in accordance with the requirements of good manufacturing practice (GMP) so that under normal or foreseeable conditions of use of these materials and objects, their components do not enter the food products in quantities that can:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) be dangerous for human health; 2) lead to unacceptable changes in the composition of the food product; 3) lead to a deterioration of the organoleptic properties of the food product. <p>At the same time, labeling, advertising and presentation of materials and objects should not mislead consumers.</p>	<p>The draft Law is aimed at the comprehensive regulation of requirements for the safety of materials and objects in contact with food products and is aimed at ensuring the protection of the health of citizens and the interests of consumers.</p> <p>In particular, the draft Law provides for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) application of the terminology contained in the relevant EU legislation; 2) determination of the powers of executive authorities in the field of production, circulation and use of materials and objects in contact with food products; 3) establishment of general requirements for materials and objects in contact with food products, including active and intelligent materials and objects; 4) establishment of special requirements for certain groups of materials and objects in contact with food products; 5) introduction of requirements for recycled plastic materials and items in contact with food products; 6) establishment of the procedure for state registration of objects used in the production of materials and objects in contact with food products; 7) peculiarities of state registration of plastic processing processes; 8) provisions regarding the introduction of changes, suspension of action and cancellation of the decision on state registration of objects; 9) requirements for labeling, declaration of conformity and requirements for ensuring traceability of materials and objects in contact with food products; 10) regulations regarding good manufacturing practice (GMP) in the production of materials and objects in contact with food products
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4.	4600	On plant protection	<p>1) Regulation of the European Parliament and Council (EU) No. 2016/2031 of October 26, 2016 on measures to protect against plant pests, amending Regulation (EU) No. 228/2013, (EU) No. 652/2014 and (EU) No. 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repeals Council Directives 69/464/EEC, 74/647/EEC, 93/85/EEC, 98/57/EC, 2000/29/EC, 2006/91/EC and 2007 /33/EC;</p> <p>2) Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council (EU) No. 625/2017 of March 15, 2017 on official control checks and other official activities aimed at ensuring the application of legislation on food products, regulations on ensuring the health and welfare of animals, health plants and plant protection products;</p> <p>3) Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council (EC) No. 1107/2009 of October 21, 2009 on placing plant protection products on the market, which repeals Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EC (in the part that concerns the requirements for the circulation of plant protection products);</p> <p>4) Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No. 2017/2313 of December 13, 2017, establishing specifications for the formats of a plant passport for movement within the territory of the Union and a plant passport for import into a protected zone and movement within it;</p> <p>5) Regulation (EU) No. 2019/1715 of September 30, 2019 (which replaced Commission Directive 94/3/EC of January 21, 1994 on determining the notification procedure for the withdrawal of a batch or harmful organism from third countries that pose a phytosanitary hazard);</p>	<p>1) regulation of the specifics of phytosanitary procedures, which are based on the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031;</p> <p>2) improvement of requirements in the field of state control over the circulation and use of plant protection products, taking into account the requirements of Directive 2009/128/EU and Regulation (EU) 2009/1107);</p> <p>3) introduction of the European model of training of persons responsible for the circulation and use of plant protection products regarding their safe handling in accordance with Directive 2009/128/EU;</p> <p>4) provision of the possibility of carrying out certain functions of the state by private persons authorized to carry out such activities (Regulation (EU) No. 2017/625);</p> <p>5) introduction of the European model of traceability of plants and products of plant origin, provided for by Regulations (EU) No. 2016/2031, No. 2017/2313;</p> <p>6) following the EU model, the draft Law provides for the use of such a tool as a "plant passport", the issuance of which will ensure traceability and eliminate the need to obtain a quarantine certificate (Regulation (EU) No. 2016/2031);</p> <p>7) introduction of the system of state registration in the field of plant protection, which provides for the creation and operation of four state registers (Regulation (EU) No. 2016/2031);</p> <p>8) requirements for international trade are established regarding the importation (forwarding) into the customs territory of Ukraine, movement through the territory of Ukraine and export outside the</p>	<p>The draft Law provides for:</p> <p>1) consolidate the laws of Ukraine "On Plant Protection", "On Plant Quarantine" and the part of the Law of Ukraine "On Pesticides and Agrochemicals", which concerns the circulation and use of plant protection products, into a single law;</p> <p>2) systematic and comprehensive improvement of Ukrainian legislation in the field of plant protection based on the requirements of EU legislation;</p> <p>3) to implement the requirements of Article 64 of the Association Agreement in the field of plant protection, which foresees the need to approximate the legislation of Ukraine to the legislation of the EU.</p>
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5.	5839	On state regulation of genetic engineering activities and state control over the circulation of genetically modified organisms and genetically modified products to ensure food safety	<p>1) Regulation of the European Parliament and Council (EC) No. 1829/2003 of September 22, 2003 on genetically modified food and feed;</p> <p>2) Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) No. 1830/2003 of September 22, 2003 on the tracking and labeling of genetically modified organisms and the tracking of food and feed produced from genetically modified organisms, amending Directive 2001/18/EC ;</p> <p>3) Commission Regulation (EC) No. 641/2004 of April 6, 2004 on detailed rules for the implementation of Regulation (EC) No. 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council regarding applications for authorization of new genetically modified food and feed, as well as regarding the notification of available products and the accidental or technically unavoidable presence of genetically modified material for which there is a positive risk assessment;</p> <p>4) Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council (EC) No. 1946/2003 of July 15, 2003 on transboundary movements of genetically modified organisms;</p> <p>5) Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) 2001/18/EC of March 12, 2001 on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms, which amends Directive 90/220/EEC;</p> <p>6) Directive of the European Parliament and Council (EU) 2009/41</p>	<p>1) requirements for genetic engineering activities in a closed system, risk classification system for activities with GMOs (Directive 2009/41);</p> <p>2) research and testing of GMOs in an open system (Directive 2001/18/EC);</p> <p>3) state registration of GM sources and requirements for the circulation of GMOs, post-registration monitoring (Regulations 1829/2003 and 1830/2003, Regulation No. 641/2004);</p> <p>4) cross-border movement of GMOs (Regulation No. 1946/2003);</p> <p>5) GMO labeling (Regulations 1829/2003 and 1830/2003)</p>	<p>The main provisions of the draft Law provide for:</p> <p>1) demarcate the powers of state authorities in order to eliminate duplication of functions in the field of handling GMOs;</p> <p>2) to improve the GMO risk assessment system regarding the possible impact on human health and the natural environment;</p> <p>3) introduce European mechanisms for state registration of GMOs;</p> <p>4) improve the requirements for labeling GM products and introduce rules regarding their traceability;</p> <p>5) strengthen state control in the field of handling GMOs, as well as establish responsibility for violations of legislation in this field.</p>
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of May 6, 2009 on the limited use of genetically modified microorganisms;
7) Decision of the Commission (EC) No. 2009/770 of October 13, 2009 on the establishment of standard reporting forms for the presentation of the results of the release into the environment or into products intended for placement on the market of genetically modified organisms in accordance with the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) 2001/18/EC of March 12, 2001;
8) Commission Recommendation (EU) No. 2010/C 200/01 of July 13, 2010 on guidelines for the development of national coexistence measures to avoid the unintentional presence of genetically modified organisms in traditional and organic crops

6.	6480	About geographical indications of alcoholic beverages	EU Regulation No. 2019/787 of the European Parliament and the Council (EU) of April 17, 2019 on the definition, description, presentation and labeling of alcoholic beverages, the use of the names of alcoholic beverages during the presentation and labeling of other food products, the protection of geographical indications of alcoholic beverages, the use of ethyl alcohol and distillates of agricultural origin in alcoholic beverages and repeal of Regulation (EC) No. 110/2008	<p>The main norms of the EU act:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) definition of the terms "alcoholic beverage", "alcohol distillate" and establishing requirements for them when used for the production of all alcoholic beverages; 2) establishment of the classification of alcoholic beverages (44 categories), requirements for them (regarding the content of ethyl alcohol by % vol., raw materials, method of production, aging, content of sweeteners, dyes, flavorings, etc.); 3) definition of terms, in particular "allusion", "geographical significance of an alcoholic beverage", "distillation (distillation)", "coloring", "mixing", "blending", "official name of an alcoholic beverage", "sweetening", "compound term", "spirit specification"; 4) establishment of the circle of entities that have the right to register a geographical indication of an alcoholic beverage, determination of special requirements for the specification of an alcoholic beverage; 5) establishment of general rules for the definition, description, presentation and labeling of alcoholic beverages, rules for the use of official names of alcoholic beverages; 6) establishment of liability for violations of legislation in the field of geographical indications of alcoholic beverages 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the definition of "alcoholic beverage", "alcohol distillate" is introduced, the requirements for ethyl alcohol and distillates, which are used for the production of all alcoholic beverages, are modernized; classification and general requirements for 44 categories of alcoholic beverages (method of production, aging, content of sweeteners, dyes, flavoring agents, etc.); 2) the definition of terms is introduced, including "allusion", "geographical significance of an alcoholic beverage", "distillation (distillation)", "coloring", "mixing", "blending", "official name of an alcoholic beverage", "sweetening", "compound term", "specification of alcoholic beverage"; 3) the range of entities that have the right to register a geographical indication of an alcoholic beverage is defined; the requirements for the specification of the alcoholic beverage and the procedure for its approval are established; 4) uniform rules for the definition, description, presentation and labeling of alcoholic beverages, the use of official names of alcoholic beverages have been established 5) a system of control over geographical indications of alcoholic beverages is introduced and responsibility for violations in this area is established; 6) in order to bring them into line with the proposed draft of the Law, it is also provided for the introduction of amendments to the laws of Ukraine: "On grapes and grape wine", "On state regulation of the production and circulation of ethyl alcohol, cognac and fruit alcohol, alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, liquids that used in electronic cigarettes, and fuel", "On protection of rights to signs for goods and services".
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7.	2693-d	Draft Law on Media	Directive 2010/13/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on audiovisual media services of March 10, 2010 as amended by Directive (EU) 2018/1808 of November 14, 2018	Consolidation at the level of the law of the updated complex of legal norms in the field of audiovisual media, which would meet European standards and the current level of technological development, simplified state regulation of the industry, defined effective and modern principles for the protection of consumers' rights to freely receive information, and also provided legal mechanisms for determining and limiting harmful content	<p>The current legislation in the field of mass media, adopted in 1993-2006, is outdated and does not correspond to the current level of technological development in the field of media, and therefore needs updating. Launching the reform will solve the following problems:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contrary to the principle of technological neutrality, the legislation establishes different legal regimes for the same media, depending on the form of their release (print, electronic, etc.). 2. Some forms of media existence are outside the legal field (not subject to the requirements, prohibitions or restrictions that are established for the same media released to the world in a different form). So, for example, the legislation provides for the regulation of "classic" TV (air, satellite, cable) while there is a complete lack of regulation regarding "new" methods of TV distribution (IPTV, OTT), video on demand and information sharing platforms. 3. The legislation contains a number of outdated and ineffective procedural norms related to registration and/or licensing of activities in the field of media, document circulation, etc., and allows legal uncertainty in the exercise of regulatory and supervisory powers in the field of media. 4. The legislation does not provide for effective mechanisms for the protection of the national media space of Ukraine and the construction of an information environment capable of resisting the current realities of hybrid warfare and threats to information security
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8.	4162	<p>On amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On Tourism" and some other legislative acts regarding the basic principles of tourism development</p>	<p>Legal relations similar to those proposed to be regulated by the draft Law in the European Union (hereinafter referred to as the EU) are regulated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Treaty on the functioning of the European Union; - Directive 2015/2302/EU of the European Parliament and the Council of November 25, 2015 on package tours and related travel, amending Regulation 2006/2004/EU and the Directive 2011/83/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council and the repeal of Council Directive 90/314/EEC (hereinafter - Directive 2015/2302/EU); - Directive 2006/123/EU of the European Parliament and the Council of December 12, 2006 on services in the internal market; - Regulation 810/2009/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of July 13, 2009 regarding the Community Code on visas; - Regulation 692/2011/EU. <p>When preparing for the 2nd reading, the draft of the Law needs significant revision with maximum consideration of the provisions of Directive 2015/2302/EU and the comments expressed in the conclusion of the Committee on the Integration of Ukraine into the European Union</p>	<p>Among other things, the draft law provides for changes to the terminological and conceptual apparatus, improvements and additions taking into account generally accepted international definitions, including the classification of the World Tourism Organization UNWTO and the implementation of the provisions of the EU Directives in this area. This, in particular, concerns the legislative definition of the concept of "tourist", it is proposed to introduce the concept of visitor, tourist, excursionist, which will create the legal basis for the development of tourism statistics and will ensure the improvement of tourism statistics in accordance with Regulation (EU) No. 692/2011 of the European Parliament and the Council of July 6, 2011 on European tourism statistics, which will contribute to the creation of an information base for the introduction of the compilation of a tourism satellite account or, instead, the implementation methods for using indicators of sustainable development of a tourist destination "The European Tourism Indicator System (ETIS)" as a management, monitoring and assessment tool at the level of a tourist destination, with the aim of assessing the contribution of tourism to the country's economy.</p>	<p>The draft law proposes to introduce amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On Tourism" by presenting it in a new version, as well as to other legislative acts regarding the basic principles of tourism development. Thus, the draft law proposes to create an effective system for organizing the interaction of all participants in tourism activities by introducing a state electronic information system, which contains information about all subjects of tourism activities and other information about the organization of tourism activities, which will allow to reduce to a minimum the corruption component in part of the organization of tourism activity, will create equal rights for subjects of tourism activity, conditions for the effective functioning of the market of tourist services and its development, will contribute to the improvement of the quality of the national tourism product to the level of international and European standards and the level of quality of service provision by subjects of tourism activity.</p> <p>The draft law proposes to replace the licensing of tour operator activities with the entry of information about the subject of tourist activity into the Unified Tourist Register by submitting a notice of the start of activity, which will lead to a reduction of administrative pressure on business subjects and simplify the start-up and conduct of business by eliminating unnecessary restrictions in the conduct of business activities in the field of tour operator activity.</p> <p>Along with this, the draft law conceptually changes the conditions of financial support of the tour operator, which, as practice shows, is completely ineffective and does not fulfill its main function of protecting the rights and</p>
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					<p>legitimate interests of tourists, introducing such a type of financial support as insurance. In order to create an additional effective mechanism for financing relevant programs and activities at the local level, the project envisages the creation of local tourism development funds as part of local budgets, which are expected to be filled at the expense of the tourist tax, which is a local tax, and the funds from which, as of today, go to the general fund local budgets and are allocated to the needs of the territorial community, i.e. they are dissolved in the general fund of the local budget and actually do not fulfill their main function of developing the tourist infrastructure of the respective territorial community; fines for violating the requirements of legislation in the field of tourism; targeted and other voluntary contributions of enterprises, institutions, organizations and citizens. Funds from local tourism development funds can be used exclusively for the implementation of the country's priorities in the field of tourism in accordance with local tourism development programs approved in accordance with the established procedure</p>
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9.	5870	Draft Law of Ukraine "On the Protection of Services Provided Using the Conditional Access System"	Directive No. 98/84/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 20.11.1998 on the legal protection of services based on, or consisting of, conditional access		<p>The project proposes to determine the legal and organizational principles of the market of services provided using the conditional access system, the mechanism of their protection, as well as the responsibility of individuals and business entities that participate in the provision and receipt of such services. In the process of preliminary analysis of the draft law by the working group of the Committee, certain differences in the approaches to the definition of certain concepts proposed in the project from the terminology of the current national legislation and the terminology of Directive No. 98/84/EU were clarified. The draft law contains contradictory norms regarding the procedure for detecting and documenting the facts of unauthorized use of conditional access systems, ensuring liability</p>
10.	5871	Draft Law of Ukraine "On Protection of Conditional Access Services"	Directive No. 98/84/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 20.11.1998 on the legal protection of services based on, or consisting of, conditional access		<p>The draft law contains provisions that provide for the creation of an effective system of combating the production, sale, use and other illegal activities with the use of an illegal system of conditional access, and also has the goal of harmonizing the provisions of the current legislation of Ukraine with the provisions of Directive 98/84/EU by ensuring state (supervision) control over compliance with the legislation on the protection of conditional access services</p>

11.	2350	Draft Law on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment	Directive No. 2008/98/EC Directive No. 2012/19/EU	Establishment of a mechanism for full coverage of costs in accordance with the "polluter pays" principle and the principle of extended producer responsibility.	Introducing a system of extended producer responsibility for electrical and electronic equipment, promoting the sustainable production and consumption of electrical and electronic equipment, preventing the formation of WEEE, creating a WEEE management system, ensuring a high degree of recycling and returning valuable secondary raw materials to economic circulation, reducing the disposal of WEEE waste
12.	2352	Draft Law on Batteries and Accumulators	Directive No. 2008/98/EC Directive No. 2006/66/EC	Establishment of a mechanism for full coverage of costs in accordance with the "polluter pays" principle and the principle of extended producer responsibility.	Introducing a system of extended producer responsibility for batteries and accumulators, promoting their sustainable production and creating a battery and accumulator waste management system, ensuring a high degree of recycling and returning secondary raw materials to economic circulation, reducing the disposal of unprocessed battery and accumulator waste
13.	6477	Draft Law on the National Register of Emissions and Transfer of Pollutants	Regulation No. 166/2006 of the European Parliament and the Council of 18.01.2006 Protocol on emission registers and transfer of pollutants to the Aarhus Convention	Creation of the European Register of Emissions and Transfer of Pollutants, which contains data on national PRTRs of the Parties to the Protocol.	Implementation of legal and organizational principles for the creation and operation of the national register of emissions and transfers of pollutants (hereinafter referred to as the national PRTR) and the creation of a single unified electronic system of access to information on the state of the environment for authorities and providing every citizen with access to such information to improve the effectiveness of electronic governance in the field environmental protection

14.	5593-d	On making changes to some legislative acts of Ukraine regarding the improvement of corporate governance of legal entities whose shareholder (founder, participant) is the state	Association Agreement, OECD Principles of Corporate Governance	OECD Guidelines for Corporate Governance at State-Owned Enterprises	The project was developed with the aim of improving the corporate governance of legal entities whose shareholder (founder, participant) is the state.
15.	3869	Draft Law on Amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On the Use of Nuclear Energy and Radiation Safety" regarding the radiation protection expert, CMU	Council Directive 2013/59/Euratom dated 05.10.2013 on the establishment of basic safety standards for protection against threats caused by exposure to ionizing radiation and repeal of directives 89/618/Euratom, 90/641/Euratom, 96/29/Euratom, 97/43 /Euratom and 2003/122/Euratom.	<p>Establish the prerequisites for the domestic procedure for the introduction of the radiation protection expert institute, which will contribute to increasing the efficiency of radiation protection of personnel and the population.</p> <p>The requirement for a radiation protection expert to obtain certain qualifications is consistent with clause 73 of Council Directive 2013/59/Euratom, according to which "radiation protection expert" means a person or, if provided for by national legislation, a group of persons who have knowledge, the training and experience necessary to provide recommendations on radiation protection in order to ensure the effective protection of persons and whose qualifications in this activity are recognized by the competent authority."</p> <p>In order to fully bring its provisions into line with EU law, the draft law needs to take into account the requirements of Articles 34 and 82 of Council Directive 2013/59/Euratom.</p>	<p>In the draft law with the aim of "enabling subjects of activity in the field of nuclear energy use, other legal entities and individuals, authorities to use the recommendations (consultations) of qualified radiation protection experts, whose competence is recognized in the established order, when planning and implementing measures with radiation protection of personnel and the population" it is proposed to amend the Law of Ukraine "On the use of nuclear energy and radiation safety".</p> <p>These changes, in particular: define the powers of an expert on radiation protection, establish general requirements for an expert and the list of documents that a person who intends to become an expert submits for recognition of his competence, also provide the authority of the state regulatory body for nuclear and radiation safety to recognize the competence of an expert on radiation protection</p>

16.	4527	Draft Law on Amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On Combined Production of Thermal and Electric Energy (Cogeneration) and Use of Waste Energy Potential" on the Development of Highly Efficient Cogeneration (second reading)	Directive 2012/27/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, which amends Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EC and repeals Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC	Harmonization of the provisions of the current legislation of Ukraine with the principles and provisions of the legislation of the European Union in the field of development of highly efficient cogeneration, in particular, Directive 2004/8/EU and Directive 2012/27/EU.	The draft law proposes to regulate the creation of conditions for the development of highly efficient cogeneration in Ukraine by amending the Law of Ukraine "On the combined production of thermal and electric energy (cogeneration) and the use of waste energy potential".
17.	5322	Draft Law on Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine on Prevention of Abuse in Wholesale Energy Markets	Adapted version of Regulation 1227/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council on integrity and transparency in the wholesale energy market of October 25, 2011	Implementation of the adapted version of Regulation No. 1227/2011 of October 25, 2011 into Ukrainian legislation. For which it is proposed to specify aspects of regulatory policy, protection of consumer rights, to establish rules at the legislative level that will ensure the transparency and integrity of wholesale energy markets: electricity and natural gas markets	The draft law is aimed at preventing abuse by participants in wholesale energy markets and establishing liability for participants for manipulation in energy markets, as well as for trading based on insider information.

18.	5860	Draft Law on Amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On the Use of Nuclear Energy and Radiation Safety", KMU	Directive 2014/87/Euratom of July 8, 2014 amending Directive 2009/71/Euratom establishing a Community framework for the nuclear safety of nuclear installations. Council Directive 2013/59/Euratom of December 5, 2013 on establishing basic safety standards for protection against threats caused by exposure to ionizing radiation and repealing Directives 89/618/Euratom, 90/641/Euratom, 96/29/Euratom, 97/43/Euratom and 2003/122/Euratom	Introduction of definitions of the terms "spent nuclear fuel" and "radioactive substance" in accordance with Council Directive 2013/59/Euratom; Bringing the provisions of the Law relating to the improvement of nuclear legislation to the provisions of Council Directive 2014/87/Euratom (clauses 7, 8, 9 of Article 1 of the Directive	In the draft law, by making amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On the use of nuclear energy and radiation safety", the following issues are regulated in particular: improvement of terms in the field of safety of nuclear installations and spent nuclear fuel in accordance with EU law; carrying out an assessment of the legal framework in the field of nuclear energy use and the activities of the state regulatory body for nuclear and radiation safety (at least once every 10 years) with the participation of international experts, (clause 9, article 1 of the Directive 2014/87/Euratom) ; ensuring by licensees in case of involvement of contractors or subcontractors in the performance of works that affect the safety during the use of nuclear energy, that such contractors have the necessary resources and personnel in accordance with the requirements of the law (Clause 7 of Article 1 of Council Directive 2014/87/Euratom); licensees' responsibility for preventing accidents and mitigating their consequences in the event of an accident (Clause 8 of Article 1 of Council Directive 2014/87/Euratom)
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19.	6425	Draft Law on Amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On Licensing Activities in the Use of Nuclear Energy", CMU	Council Directive 2013/59/Euratom of December 5, 2013 on establishing basic safety standards for protection against threats caused by exposure to ionizing radiation and repealing Directives 89/618/Euratom, 90/641/Euratom, 96/29/Euratom, 97/43/Euratom and 2003/122/Euratom	Compliance with Article 25 of Directive 2013/59/Euratom.	<p>The bill envisages:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) introduction of the procedure for informing the subject of activity on his notification of intentions regarding the possibility of carrying out activities involving the use of sources of ionizing radiation: without a license and without state registration of sources of ionizing radiation; without a license, subject to state registration of sources of ionizing radiation in the prescribed manner; after submitting an application and obtaining a license, subject to state registration of sources of ionizing radiation in accordance with the established procedure; 2) improvement of licensing by excluding license re-issuance as such, which is not provided for by EU law and, in connection with this, reviewing the grounds for making changes to licenses in the field of nuclear energy use; 3) the possibility of leaving the application for obtaining a license without consideration and the reasons for making such a decision are given. The introduction of such a rule optimizes the activities of the state regulatory body for nuclear and radiation safety and the applicant. <p>The implementation of the provisions of the draft Law of Ukraine will allow to improve the procedures for issuing authorization documents for the implementation of activities in the field of nuclear energy use, taking into account the provisions of EU law documents and the acquired experience of conducting authorization activities.</p>
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20.	4142	On the public health system (preparing for second reading)	<p>Association Agreement between Ukraine, of the one part, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and their member states, of the other part, Chapter V "Economic and Sectoral Cooperation", Chapter 22. Public Health.</p> <p>Decision of the European Parliament and Council No. 1082/2013/EC of October 22, 2013 on serious cross-border threats to health and repeal of Decision No. 2119/98/EC.</p> <p>Commission Implementing Decision (EU) No. 2018/945 of 22 June 2018 on infectious diseases and related special health concerns to be covered by epidemiological surveillance and relevant case definitions</p>	<p>The WHO-recommended system of prevention and control of infectious and most common non-infectious diseases.</p> <p>Implemented: the requirements stipulated by Decision No. 1082/2013/EU regarding the appointment in each country of a competent authority responsible for epidemiological surveillance in a member state, as well as mechanisms for exchanging information on serious cross-border threats to health (infectious, chemical, environmental, etc.) between member countries and the European Commission; the provisions of Decision No. 2018/945 regarding the creation of a network of epidemiological surveillance and control over the spread of infectious diseases in the Community.</p>	<p>Draft law: introduces the concept of "public health" at the legislative level; determines the subjects of relations in the public health system; defines and delimits the powers of the CMU, the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, other Central Committees, local executive bodies and local self-government bodies in the public health system; forms a national public health system and a network of disease control and prevention centers as a component of the system of epidemiological surveillance and response to emergency situations in the field of public health, taking into account a comprehensive approach - health in all policies; determines the operational functions of public health, that is, the main areas of activity that are carried out in the state to ensure the highest possible indicators of health and well-being of the population, as well as the most complete observance of the principle of justice in relation to health; provides for the formation of a public health information fund as a state information resource containing data on the state of health, well-being of the population and indicators of the living environment; determines the basic principles of the implementation of the operational function of monitoring, preparedness and response to dangerous factors and emergency situations in the field of public health, including provisions on the implementation of International Medical and Sanitary Regulations and the timeliness of response in order to localize and eliminate such threats</p>
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21.	6082	On cross-border cooperation	Regulation No. 1082/2006 of the European Parliament and the Council of 06.05.06	<p>Article 1</p> <p>..</p> <p>2. The purpose of the European Union for Territorial Cooperation (EUTC) is to promote, in particular, territorial cooperation, including one or more cross-border, transnational and interregional areas of cooperation between its members, with the aim of strengthening the economic, social and territorial cohesion of the European Union.</p> <p>Article 1</p> <p>1. EOTS may be established on the territory of the European Union in accordance with the conditions defined by the Regulation</p> <p>..</p> <p>3. EOTS must have legal personality</p> <p>..</p> <p>5. The registered office of the EOTS must be located on the territory of a member state of the European Union, according to the legislation of which at least one of the participants of the EOTS was established.</p> <p>Article 7</p> <p>EOTS performs the tasks assigned to it by the participants in accordance with the Regulations. The tasks of the EOTS are determined by the agreement agreed by its participants, in accordance with Articles 4 and 8.</p> <p>Article 8</p> <p>The EOTS must be governed by an agreement concluded unanimously by its members.</p> <p>Article 9</p>	<p>In the draft Law of Ukraine "On Cross-Border Cooperation" a new article (Article 12) was added, which is devoted to the implementation of Regulation No. 1082/2006 of the European Parliament and the Council of 06.05.06 in terms of the creation and participation of Ukrainian subjects of cross-border cooperation in European territorial associations cooperation. The changes determine the participants of the European Union of Territorial Cooperation, the mechanism of development of agreements on the formation of the European Union of Territorial Cooperation and the statute of such an association. The adoption of the Law with these changes will create conditions for expanding the access of subjects of cross-border cooperation of Ukraine to additional sources of financial resources and will facilitate the implementation of cross-border cooperation projects, including reconstruction projects after armed aggression</p>
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The EOTS charter must be approved unanimously by its members based on and in accordance with the agreement on the formation of the EOTS.

Article 4a

In the event of the creation of an EUTC with a potential participant from a "third country", the Member State of the European Union with which such potential participant is connected must ensure that the conditions of Article 3a are met and confirm in writing to the Member State of the European Union where the registered office will be EOTS, that the competent body of the "third country" has approved the participation of the future participant in EOTS in accordance with the conditions and procedures set forth in the Regulations.

			Regulation No. 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and the Council of 17.12.2013	7.2 Member States and regions should, in their respective territories, seek to engage in cross-border and transnational cooperation with the aim of: promoting coordinated planning and development of cross-border network infrastructure, in particular missing cross-border links, and environmentally safe and functionally compatible modes of transport in larger geographical areas	
22.	7039	Draft Law on Adult Education	Association Agreement between Ukraine, on the one hand, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and their member states, on the other hand, approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of October 25, 2017 No. 1106		
23.	0931	On amendments to some legislative acts of Ukraine (regarding the harmonization of legislation in the field of prevention and counteraction of discrimination with the law of the European Union)	The plan of actions regarding the liberalization of the EU visa regime for Ukraine (further - VAT), provided for in subsection 2.4.3. "Citizens' rights, including the protection of minorities"		Elimination of gaps in the legislation regarding responsibility for violations of legislation in the field of prevention and counteraction of discrimination in Ukraine and clarification of the provisions of the Law of Ukraine "On Principles of Prevention and Counteraction of Discrimination in Ukraine" in accordance with the acts of EU law, the implementation of which is provided for by the Association Agreement between Ukraine, on the one hand, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and their member states, of the other part.

24.	6516	Draft Law of Ukraine on Amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On Immigration"	Article 16 "Cooperation in the field of migration, asylum and border management" of Chapter III "Justice, Freedom and Security" of the Association Agreement between Ukraine, on the one hand, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and their member states, on the other hand	The conclusion of the Committee on the Integration of Ukraine with the European Union of June 22, 2022 - does not contradict the goals of the Association Agreement	Improvement of mechanisms for granting immigration permits, including simplification of procedures for granting immigration permits to foreign highly qualified IT specialists, refusal to grant immigration permits, cancellation of immigration permits and permanent residence permits, as well as strengthening measures to combat illegal migration in relation to persons who immigration permit denied or revoked, taking into account the demands and challenges of today
25.	6089	Draft Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses on Establishing Liability for Violation of the Requirements of the Legislation on Fees for the Use of Public Highways"	EU Council Directive 1999/62/EC of June 17, 1999 on charges from vehicles for the transportation of heavy goods for the use of certain infrastructures, in accordance with the Association Agreement between Ukraine, on the one hand, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and by their member states, on the other hand, and the Action Plan for the implementation of the Association Agreement between Ukraine, on the one hand, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and their member states, on the other hand, approved by the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated October 25 2017 No. 1106 "On the implementation of the Association Agreement between Ukraine, on the one hand, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and their member states, on the other hand"	Introduction of legal liability for non-compliance with the requirements for the payment of fees for the use of public highways and with the aim of adapting the normative legal acts of Ukraine to the acts of the European Union	The purpose of the draft law is to introduce administrative responsibility: 1) the movement of a vehicle on public highways and their separate sections, on which a fee for the use of public highways is paid, without the presence of a device that ensures the transmission of information about the use of such roads, and on the condition that the fee for the use of public highways is paid as follows vehicles in accordance with the procedure established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. 2) violation of the payment procedure for the use of public highways by vehicles with a gross weight of 12 tons or more

26.	4331	Draft Law on Amendments to the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses on Expanding the Powers of Private Executors	Memorandum of Understanding between Ukraine as a Borrower and the European Union as a Creditor and a Credit Agreement between Ukraine as a Borrower and the National Bank of Ukraine as an Agent of the Borrower and the European Union as a Creditor (regarding Ukraine receiving macro-financial assistance from the European Union in the amount of up to 1 billion 200 million euros)	Article 14 "Rule of law and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms" of the Association Agreement between Ukraine, on the one hand, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and their member states, on the other hand	It is proposed to amend Articles 300 and 308 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses to determine that the decision on the imposition of an administrative penalty is executed not only by the authorized bodies, but also by a private executor, in particular, in the case of non-payment by the offender of the fine within the term established by law
27.	5643	Draft Law on Amendments to the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses, the Criminal Code of Ukraine and the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine on Liability for Violation of Copyright and (or) Related Rights	Directive 2001/29/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of May 22, 2001 on the harmonization of certain aspects of copyright and related rights in the information society	Provisions of Articles 161-192 of Part Two "Standards Relating to Intellectual Property Rights" of Chapter 9 of Section IV "Trade and Trade-Related Matters" of the Association Agreement between Ukraine, on the one hand, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and by their member states, on the other hand.	Strengthening of administrative and criminal liability for violation of copyright and (or) related rights and exclusion of administrative and criminal liability for lack of marking with control marks of copies of audiovisual works, phonograms, videograms, computer programs, databases.
28.	6097	Draft Law on Amendments to the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses and the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine on Electronic Identification and Electronic Trust Services	Regulation (EU) No. 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for the purposes of electronic transactions in the internal market, repealing Directive 1999/93/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.	Provisions of Article 6 and objectives of the Association Agreement between Ukraine, on the one hand, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and their member states, on the other hand	Bringing the provisions of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses and the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine into compliance with the Law of Ukraine "On Electronic Trust Services" in connection with the improvement of state regulation in the fields of electronic identification and electronic trust services based on the legislation of the European Union and the experience of states members of the European Union to facilitate access to electronic services

29.	5488	Draft Law "On Amending the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses and the Criminal Code of Ukraine on Combating Manifestations of Discrimination	Directive No. 2000/43/EC of the Council of the EU implementing the principle of equal treatment between people, regardless of their racial or ethnic origin	Article 8 of Directive No. 2000/43/EC of the Council of the EU, which implements the principle of equal treatment between persons regardless of their racial or ethnic origin, provides that "Member States of the EU shall introduce such measures as are necessary in accordance with their judicial systems, with the aim of providing the court or other competent authority with the opportunity to establish facts, based on which it is possible to conclude about the existence of acts of direct or indirect discrimination in the case when a person considers himself a victim as a result of not applying the principle of equal treatment to him. The defendant's duties should include proving the fact that he did not commit a violation of the principle of equal treatment."	The draft Law harmonizes the conceptual apparatus of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses and the Law of Ukraine "On Principles of Prevention and Counteraction of Discrimination in Ukraine" in terms of qualification of various forms and manifestations of intolerance
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30.	5054	On amendments to the Code of Labor Laws of Ukraine regarding the definition of the concept of labor relations and signs of their existence	Directive (EU) 2019/1152, Council Directive 2001/23/EC, Council Directive 2002/14/EC, Council Directive 89/391/EEC		It is proposed to make a number of changes to the Code of Labor Laws of Ukraine, which will define at the legislative level the concept of labor relations and their signs (if there are at least three of them, the work will be considered to be performed within the framework of labor relations, regardless of the name and type of contractual relations between the parties) ; introduce the principle of presumption of existence of labor relations; settle the issue of legal succession in labor relations; to define the meaning of the term "employer", which means the owner of an enterprise, institution, organization or an authorized body (person) or an individual who uses hired labor within the scope of employment relations, etc.
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31.	1193-1	Draft Law on Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine to Bring Them Into Compliance with European Union Legislation in the Field of Transportation of Dangerous Goods	Directive 2008/68/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of September 24, 2008 on domestic transport of dangerous goods	Article 4 of Directive 2008/68/EC provides that the transport of dangerous goods between EU member states and third countries must be permitted to the extent that it meets the requirements of the European Agreement on the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) concluded in Geneva, September 30, 1957, the Regulations for the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (RID/RID), specified in Annex C to the Convention on International Carriage by Rail (COTIF), concluded in Vilnius on June 3, 1999, the European Agreement on the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Domestic by waterways (ADN), concluded in Geneva on May 26, 2000, unless otherwise specified in the Annexes to Directive 2008/68/EC.	It is proposed to bring separate legislative acts of Ukraine regulating relations in the field of transportation of dangerous goods into compliance with the requirements of the Directive, in particular, it is proposed to establish for specialized vehicles transporting dangerous goods annual mandatory technical inspection (the current norm is 1 time per half year); define a number of new terms: "cargo of increased danger"; "freight operations with dangerous goods", "other operations with dangerous goods", "other participants in the transportation of dangerous goods", "packer", "labeler", "responsible for filling", "loader", etc.; review the competence of the bodies that carry out state management in the field of transportation of dangerous goods; establish the rights and obligations of other participants in the transportation of dangerous goods; determine the duties of the authorized persons on the safety of transportation of dangerous goods, experts on the transportation of dangerous goods, etc
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32.	1196-1	Draft Law on Railway Transport of Ukraine	<p>Council Directive 91/440/EEC of 29 July 1991 on the development of Community railways; Council Directive 95/18/EC of June 19, 1995 on licensing of railway enterprises; Directive 2001/14/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of February 26, 2001 on the allocation of capacity of railway infrastructure and collection of fees for the use of railway infrastructure; Directive 2004/49/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of April 29, 2004 on railway safety in the Community; Directive 2007/59/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of October 23, 2007 on the certification of locomotive and train drivers in the railway system of the Community; Directive 2008/57/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of June 17, 2008 on the interoperability of the railway system within the Community; Council Directive 92/106/EEC of December 7, 1992 on establishing common rules for certain types of combined transport of goods between member states; Regulation (EC) No. 1370/2007 of the European Parliament and the Council of October 23, 2007 on public passenger transportation by rail and road transport;</p> <p>Регламент (ЄС) № 1371/2007 Європейського Парламенту та Ради від 23 жовтня 2007 року про права та обов'язки пасажирів, які</p>	<p>Acts of EU legislation provide for the creation of conditions for the development of a competitive environment in the rail transport market of the Community by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - admission to the transportation of passengers and cargo by carriers of any form of ownership; - licensing of passenger and cargo transportation activities; - determination of the procedure for issuing drivers' certificates and certificates, safety certificates and authorization certificates; - application of free tariffs for the transportation of passengers and cargo; - admission to railway infrastructure on a non-discriminatory basis; - establishment of a compensation basis for the provision of socially important passenger transportation services (passenger transportation in domestic and suburban traffic) 	<p>The draft laws present a new model of the rail transport market, similar to the European railway systems, define the basic requirements, duties and rights of the infrastructure operator, the carrier, the basic requirements for railway rolling stock and the basis of the activity of railway rolling stock operators. The draft laws provide for:</p> <p>1) a competitive market of passenger and cargo transportation by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> carrying out the transportation of passengers and cargo by carriers of any form of ownership that provide traction rolling stock; licensed passenger and cargo transportation activity; application of free tariffs for the transportation of passengers and cargo; <p>2) non-discriminatory access to public infrastructure through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> providing access to the public rail transport infrastructure to carriers on a non-discriminatory basis, subject to the availability of a safety certificate; functioning of public infrastructure, which is state property, operated and maintained by the infrastructure operator; development of public infrastructure at the expense of the investment component in the tariff for infrastructure access services; supervision of non-discriminatory access to public infrastructure by the regulatory body; <p>state regulation by the National Commission, which carries out regulation in the field of transport of tariffs for access services to public infrastructure;</p> <p>provision of additional and auxiliary infrastructure services on a competitive basis (maneuvering works at the station; fuel supply, service maintenance);</p>
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користуються залізничним транспортом;
 Регламент (ЄС) № 913/2010 Європейського Парламенту та Ради від 22 вересня 2010 року стосовно Європейської залізничної мережі для конкурентоздатності вантажних перевезень;
 Регламент Ради (ЄЕС) № 1192/69 від 26 червня 1969 року про спільні правила стандартизації звітності підприємств залізничного транспорту

3) regulation of the activities of the owners of driveways by:
 lack of licensing to carry out shunting work on access tracks without entering public infrastructure;
 the obligation of the owner of the approach track, which can potentially serve more than one business entity, to grant access to carriers to its infrastructure;
 4) creation of two new bodies that will carry out state management in the competitive transport market (regulator), namely:
 of the central executive body, which carries out state regulation and supervision in the field of railway transport, whose competence includes consideration of complaints regarding equal access to infrastructure, distribution of infrastructure capacity, level or structure of tariffs, issuance of licenses, safety/authorization certificates;
 the national commission that carries out state regulation in the field of transport, the competence of which includes: approving the methodology for forming the tariff for mandatory services for access to infrastructure and services provided by entities that occupy a monopoly position;
 5) implementation of the traffic safety system on railway transport by obliging the infrastructure operator, carrier and access track owner to develop, implement, maintain and improve their own traffic safety management systems, which is confirmed by an authorization/safety certificate;
 6) the introduction of a technical investigation of railway transport events in order to establish the causes of railway transport events, improvement of traffic safety management systems and taking preventive measures to

					<p>prevent such events in the future, which will be carried out by a state specialized expert institution for the technical investigation of transport events, which is created by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine;</p> <p>7) establishing the legal basis of technical regulation to ensure interoperability (the ability of railway transport to maintain safe traffic) by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">commissioning of structural subsystems of railway transport;maintaining registers of railway rolling stock, public infrastructure and access tracks;train drivers and issue a driver's license, driver's certificate;a new approach to providing socially important transportation, which involves the determination by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and local self-government bodies of socially important transportation on a competitive basis, carried out on a compensatory basis at the expense of state and local budgets
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33.	4353	On postal communication	Directive 97/67/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of December 15, 1997 on common rules for the development of the internal market of postal services of the Community and improvement of the quality of service, as amended by Directive 2002/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 10, 2002, Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and Council No. 1882/2003 of September 29, 2003, Directive of the European Parliament and Council 2008/6/EU of February 20, 2008.	Activities in the field of providing postal services are regulated: powers of central executive bodies and the national regulator; rights and obligations of postal operators and users of the specified services; regulation of the principles of responsibility of postal operators and users of services in this area	Providing all users throughout Ukraine with free access to the postal network; ensuring the continuity of the provision of postal services, except in cases of force majeure; users receiving high-quality postal services, etc
34.	4560	Draft Law on Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on the Regulation of the Road Transport Services Market in Ukraine in order to bring them into line with the act of the European Union	Regulation (EC) No. 1071/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of October 21, 2009, introducing general rules regarding the conditions of admission to the work of road transport operators and repealing Council Directive No. 96/26/EC	Settlement of the issue in the field of admission of operators (car carriers) to the transportation market.	Offered: - to determine the peculiarities of licensing in road transport, taking into account impeccable business reputation, professional competence, proper financial status; - introduction of a system for obtaining certificates of professional competence of transport managers (managers), - introduction of a mechanism for confirming the impeccable business reputation of automobile carriers. The draft Law provides for the creation of a single complex of information systems (Register of motor carriers)

35.	4583	Draft Law on Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine Regarding Publicly Important Passenger Transportation Services by Road and Urban Electric Transport	Regulation (EC) No. 1370/2007 of the European Parliament and the Council of October 23, 2007 on public passenger transport by rail and road transport and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No. 1191/69 and No. 1107/70	Activities in the field of providing passenger services by public transport are regulated.	Ensuring a comprehensive approach to the provision of socially significant passenger transportation services by public road routes and implementing a system of receiving financial compensation paid to road carriers that provide socially significant services
36.	6087	On amendments to some laws of Ukraine regarding tolls for the use of public highways	Directive 1999/62/EC of June 17, 1999 on charges for heavy goods vehicles using certain infrastructures	A toll for freight vehicles is being implemented. The category of vehicles from which fees are collected is determined.	It is assumed: - establishment of fees for the use of public highways of state importance by vehicles with a gross weight of 12 tons or more, regardless of the country of registration of the vehicle; - introduction of a system of control over the movement of vehicles using a radio frequency identification tag and management of an electronic system of fees for the use of automobile roads; - funds received for payment of tolls for the use of public highways of state importance and funds from sanctions for violation of the procedure for payment of such tolls are sent to the state road fund; - establishment of the main responsibilities regarding the implementation, maintenance and development of the system of paying for the use of public highways by vehicles, as well as access to it; - ensuring proper control over compliance with the legislation on payment for the use of automobile roads

37.	5353	Draft Law on Amendments to the Customs Code of Ukraine on Bringing the Procedure for Determining the Country of Origin of Goods into Compliance with the Customs Code of the European Union	<p>No. 952/2013 Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council (EU) on establishing the Customs Code of the Union;</p> <p>No. 2015/2446 Delegated Regulation of the Commission (EU) supplementing the Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council (EU) No. 952/2013 regarding detailed rules regarding certain provisions of the Customs Code of the Union;</p> <p>No. 2015/2447 Implementing Regulation of the Commission (EU) on the detailed rules for implementing certain provisions of the Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council (EU) No. 952/2013 on the establishment of the Customs Code of the Union</p>	<p>The purpose of determining the non-preferential origin of goods (Article 59 of the EU Customs Code); peculiarities of determining the origin of accessories, spare parts and tools (Article 35 of Act No. 2446), neutral elements and packaging (Article 36 of Act No. 2446);</p> <p>a list of goods completely produced in this country (Article 31 of Act No. 2446);</p> <p>criteria for sufficient processing of goods produced using materials of foreign origin (Article 32 of Act No. 2446);</p> <p>a list of simple operations (Article 34 of Act No. 2446);</p> <p>procedure for verification by customs authorities of certificates of origin of goods (including electronic certificates of origin) after completion of customs clearance (Article 59 of Act No. 2447).</p> <p>According to the conclusion of the Committee on the Integration of Ukraine into the European Union (protocol No. 87 dated 20.10.2021), the project does not contradict the international legal obligations of Ukraine in the field of European integration, with the exception of the provision to amend Clause 10 of Article 38 of the Customs Code</p>	<p>The draft Law proposes to rewrite Chapter II "Country of origin of the goods" of the Customs Code of Ukraine in a new edition, to include certain provisions of the Customs Code of the European Union, Delegated Act No. 2015/2446, Implementing Act No. 2015/2447</p>
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38.	4517	<p>Draft Law on Amendments to the Customs Code of Ukraine on Regulation of the Procedure for Compiling Customs Declarations for Goods Subject to Various Commodity Subheadings According to the UCT of the Economic and Monetary Union, in accordance with the Customs Code of the European Union</p>	<p>Association Agreement between Ukraine, on the one hand, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and their member states, on the other hand.</p> <p>Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council (EU) of October 9, 2013 No. 952/2013 on establishing the Customs Code of the Union</p> <p>Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2447 of November 24, 2015 on detailed rules for implementing certain provisions of Regulation (EU) No. 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of the Union Customs Code</p> <p>According to the conclusion of the Committee on the Integration of Ukraine into the European Union dated February 19, 2021, the provisions of the draft Law correspond to international legal obligations in the field of European integration</p>	<p>Simplified declaration of a batch of goods that are classified in different commodity subheadings according to the UCT of the ZED (at the level of the first six characters) under one classification code according to the UCTZED, provided that this code corresponds to the highest rate of duty from the commodity subheading of the UCT of the ZED within one commodity item UCT ZED (Article 177 (1) MK EU);</p> <p>extension of the simplified declaration of a batch of goods, which are classified in various commodity subheadings of the UCT of the Economic and Monetary Union, to the export of goods (Article 177 (1) of the EU Code);</p> <p>the procedure for converting a specific duty rate into an ad valorem duty for the payment of duty at the highest rate from a commodity sub-item of the UCT of the ZED within one commodity item of the UCT of the ZED (Article 177 (1) of the EU Code) (Article 228 of Act No. 2447).</p>	<p>The draft Law proposes to rewrite Article 267 and supplement Article 280 of the Customs Code of Ukraine with relevant provisions of European legislation</p>
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39.	4603	Draft Law on Amendments to the Customs Code of Ukraine in connection with the adoption of the Law of Ukraine "On Plant Protection"	<p>Association Agreement between Ukraine, on the one hand, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and their member states, on the other hand.</p> <p>Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council (EU) of October 9, 2013 No. 952/2013 on establishing the Customs Code of the Union</p> <p>According to the conclusion of the Committee on the Integration of Ukraine into the European Union dated February 11, 2022, the provisions of the draft Law correspond to international legal obligations in the field of European integration</p>	<p>Article 134 of the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No. 952/2013, according to which goods moved to the customs territory of the Union are subject to customs supervision from the moment of their arrival and may be subject to customs control. If necessary, they are subject to such prohibitions and restrictions as are justified, among other things, by the needs of maintaining public morals, public order or public safety, protection of health and life of people, animals and plants, protection of the environment, protection of national assets that have artistic, historical or archaeological value, and protection of industrial or commercial property, including the control of precursors of narcotics, goods that violate some intellectual property rights, and money - as well as measures for the conservation and management of fish resources and trade policy measures are taken in relation to them</p>	<p>The draft Law provides for: regulate individual issues of state control at the border of cargoes with plants, plant products, plant protection products and active substances of plant protection products, taking into account the norms of EU legislation, the implementation of which is provided for by the draft Law of Ukraine "On Plant Protection"; eliminate inconsistencies, including terminological ones, between the Customs Code of Ukraine and the draft Law of Ukraine "On Plant Protection".</p>
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40.	5125	Draft Law on Credit Unions (repeated second reading)	Chapter 6 "Establishment of business activities, trade in services and electronic trade" Chapter IV "Trade and trade-related issues" of the Association Agreement between Ukraine, on the one hand, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and their states - members, on the other hand. Directive 2001/24/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of April 4, 2001 on the reorganization and liquidation of credit institutions (OJ L 125, 5.5.2001, p. 15–23) Directive 2013/36/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 26, 2013 on access to the activities of credit institutions and prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms, amending Directive 2002/87/EC and repealing Directive 2006/48 /EU and 2006/49/EU (OJL 176, 21.11.2006, p. 338)	The entire bill is based on the requirements of Directive 2001/24 and Directive 2008/48. According to the conclusion of the Committee on the Integration of Ukraine into the European Union "No. 04-20/10-2021/163994 dated 20.05.2021, the draft Law does not contradict the Association Agreement in terms of its purpose, but requires significant revision, in particular, in order to take into account the specified provisions of the Directive 2001/24 and Directive 2008/48. The comments were taken into account during the finalization of the draft law for the second reading of this draft law, as well as in the Law of Ukraine "On Financial Services and Financial Companies".	The purpose of the draft law is to expand the opportunities and prospects for the development of credit unions, to update the requirements of their regulation and supervision, taking into account international practices, which will create prerequisites for the functioning of a stable, efficient, competitive and transparent market of credit unions and increase the protection of the rights of members of credit unions. The adoption of the draft law will ensure the introduction of a qualitatively new model of regulation of credit unions in Ukraine, which takes into account the provisions of EU directives, the best global practices of regulation and supervision in such a market, will ensure a deeper penetration of credit unions into the financial market, will contribute to their more effective functioning, increase the stress resistance of the market and protection of the rights of consumers and creditors
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41.	5810	Draft Law on Amendments to the Customs Code of Ukraine on the Implementation of the Association Agreement between Ukraine, on the one hand, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and their member states, on the other hand, in terms of exemption from payment of import duties	<p>1) Association Agreement between Ukraine, on the one hand, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and their member states, on the other hand</p> <p>2) Council Regulation (EC) No. 1186/2009 establishing a Community system for exemption from customs duties</p> <p>3) Council Directive No. 2007/74/EU (chapter III) on exemption from value added tax and excise duties on goods imported by persons traveling from third countries (in accordance with the conclusion of the Verkhovna Rada Committee on the Integration of Ukraine into the EU (No. 04 -20/10-2021/312142 dated 07.10.2021) - the draft Law does not contradict the international legal obligations of Ukraine in the field of European integration, at the same time, some of its provisions need to be revised in order to fully take into account the norms of Council Regulation (EC) No. 1186/2009 dated 11/16/2009 on the creation of a common system of duty exemption provided for in the Association Agreement.)</p>	<p>1) Article 84, 353, Annex XV "Approximation of customs legislation" and Annex XXVIII to Chapter 4 "Taxation" to the Agreement, paragraphs 567 - 585 and 1469 - 1471 of the plan of measures for the implementation of the Association Agreement between Ukraine, on the one hand, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and their member states, on the other hand, approved by the Resolution of the CMU dated 10/25/2017 No. 1106. The agreement provides for the implementation of the provisions of Sections I and II of Regulation No. 1186 and Section 3 of Directive No. 74 into national legislation</p>	<p>A number of exemptions from the payment of import duties are introduced, in accordance with the obligations undertaken by Ukraine within the framework of the Association Agreement between Ukraine, on the one hand, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and their member states, on the other hand, ratified by the Law of Ukraine dated 16.09.2014 No. 1678-VII (hereinafter - the Agreement), in terms of the implementation into the legislation of Ukraine of the provisions of Chapters I and II of Council Regulation (EC) No. 1186/2009, which establishes the Community system for exemption from the payment of customs duties, and Section 3 of the Directive Council No. 2007/74/EU on exemption from value added tax and excise duties on goods imported by persons traveling from third countries</p>
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42.	6003	Draft Law on Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine on Improving Mechanisms for Validating Information on Ultimate Beneficial Owners and Ownership Structure of Legal Entities (Second Reading)	<p>Association Agreement between Ukraine, on the one hand, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and their member states, on the other hand.</p> <p>Directive 2015/849 of the European Parliament and of the Council of May 20, 2015 on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing, on the amendment of the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No. 648/2012 and on the repeal of the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council 2005/60/EC and Commission Directive 2006/70/EC.</p> <p>Directive 2018/843 of the European Parliament and the Council of the EU dated May 30, 2018 amending Directive 2015/849/EU on preventing the use of the financial system for the purpose of money laundering and terrorist financing, and amending Directive 2009/138/EU, 2013/ 36/EU</p>	<p>As part of the first and second national risk assessments, "ineffective measures to establish ultimate beneficial owners (controllers) and control over them" were twice identified as a national risk in the field of money laundering.</p> <p>According to the conclusions of the second national risk assessment, information about the beneficial owner of a legal entity is entered into the Unified State Register of Legal Entities, Individual Entrepreneurs, and Public Organizations (hereinafter referred to as the Unified State Register of Legal Entities, Individual Entrepreneurs, and Public Organizations), which is publicly available, without verification for authenticity and relevance.</p> <p>According to the conclusion of the Committee on the Integration of Ukraine into the European Union No. 04-20/10-2021/383907 dated December 9, 2021:</p> <p>The provisions of the draft law do not</p>	<p>The draft law amends Part 4 of Article 9 of the Law of Ukraine "On State Registration of Legal Entities, Individual Entrepreneurs and Public Organizations", which provides that "information about a legal entity, a public organization that does not have the status of a legal entity, and an individual - the entrepreneur is entered into the Unified State Register on the basis of: reports on the discovery of discrepancies between information on the ultimate beneficial owners and the client's ownership structure, in particular, on the discovery of incompleteness or inaccuracies or errors in the information on the ultimate beneficial owner or the ownership structure contained in the Unified State Register.</p> <p>Also, the draft law supplements Article 17 of the Law of Ukraine "On State Registration of Legal Entities, Individual Entrepreneurs and Public Organizations" in Clause 24 of the draft law with provisions that establish a mechanism for detecting discrepancies between information on the ultimate beneficial owners and the ownership structure of a legal entity (in particular, when incompleteness or</p>
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43.	6085	Draft Law on Amendments to the Tax Code of Ukraine on Electronic Identification and Electronic Trust Services	Regulation (EU) No. 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of July 23, 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions within the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC, the implementation of which is provided for in Appendix XVII-3	<p>The subject of legal regulation of the draft law is covered by the provisions of Chapter 14 "Information society" of Chapter V "Economic and sectoral cooperation" of the Association Agreement between Ukraine, on the one hand, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and their member states, on the other hand (further - Association Agreement). Legal relations that are the subject of legal regulation of the draft law in the European Union are regulated by: Regulation (EC) No. 910/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council of July 23, 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions within the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC, the implementation of which is provided for in Appendix XVII-3 (hereinafter - Regulation 910/2014).</p> <p>Committee on Ukraine's Integration into the European Union (June 7, 2022) - The bill does not conflict with the requirements of clauses 1 and 2 of Article 27 of Regulation No. 910/2014, according to which if a member state needs an advanced electronic signature to use online services offered by the body public sector or offered on its behalf, such Member State shall recognize advanced electronic signatures, advanced electronic signatures based on a qualified electronic signature certificate and qualified electronic signatures and</p>	The draft law provides for amendments to the Tax Code of Ukraine aimed at providing legislative grounds for the application of the new conceptual apparatus introduced in connection with the adoption of the Law of Ukraine "On Electronic Trust Services", simplifying the procedure for obtaining electronic trust services and ensuring the possibility of implementing the use of advanced electronic signatures, which are based on qualified public key certificates, and means of electronic identification with a similar level of trust.
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				shall recognize advanced electronic signatures based on a qualified certificate and qualified electronic signatures	
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44.	6086	Draft Law on Amendments to the Customs Code of Ukraine on Electronic Identification and Electronic Trust Services	<p>Regulation (EU) No. 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of July 23, 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions within the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC, the implementation of which is provided for in Appendix XVII-3</p> <p>According to the conclusion of the Committee on the Integration of Ukraine into the European Union dated December 16, 2021, the provisions of the draft Law do not contradict international legal obligations in the field of European integration</p>	<p>The subject of legal regulation of the draft law is covered by the provisions of Chapter 14 "Information society" of Chapter V "Economic and sectoral cooperation" of the Association Agreement between Ukraine, on the one hand, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and their member states, on the other hand (further - Association Agreement). Legal relations that are the subject of legal regulation of the draft law in the European Union are regulated by: Regulation (EU) No. 910/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council of July 23, 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions within the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC, the implementation of which is provided for in Appendix XVII-3 (hereinafter - Regulation 910/2014)</p>	<p>Adoption of the act will ensure: application of the new conceptual apparatus introduced in connection with the adoption of the Law of Ukraine "On Electronic Trust Services"; simplification of the procedure for obtaining electronic trust services; ensuring the possibility of using improved electronic signatures, which are based on qualified public key certificates, and means of electronic identification with a similar level of trust.</p> <p>In connection with this draft act, it is proposed to make changes to the Customs Code of Ukraine.</p>
45.	6245	Draft Law on Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine on Improving the Legal Basis of Conducting Audit Activities in Ukraine	<p>Directive of the European Parliament and Council (EC) dated 17.05.2006 No. 2006/43/EC on mandatory audit of annual statements and consolidated statements and Regulation of the European Parliament and Council (EC) dated 16.04.2014 No. 537/2014 on specific requirements regarding mandatory audit of socially significant business entities</p>	<p>Further implementation of the norms of the EU Directive and the Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council (EU)</p>	<p>Bringing the terms of the Law of Ukraine "On the Audit of Financial Statements and Auditing Activities" into compliance with other laws, improving the provisions on the specifics of conducting a mandatory audit, in particular the audit of the SSI, etc.</p> <p>The Committee on Ukraine's Integration into the European Union plans to consider the draft law on July 14, 2022</p>

46.	6320	Draft Law on Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine on Simplifying the Procedure for Submitting Information Necessary for Financial Monitoring (second reading)	<p>The subject of legal regulation of the draft law is covered by the provisions of Subsection 6 of Chapter 6 "Establishment of entrepreneurial activity, trade in services and electronic trade" of Section IV "Trade and issues related to trade", Chapter 13 "Legislation on the establishment and operation of companies, corporate governance, accounting and audit" of Chapter V "Economic and industry cooperation", Annexes XVII and XXXIV of the Association Agreement between Ukraine, on the one hand, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and their member states, on the other hand (hereinafter - the Agreement about the association).</p> <p>Legal relations, which are the subject of legal regulation of the draft law, in the European Union are regulated by: Directive (EU) 2015/849 of the European Parliament and of the Council of May 20, 2015 on preventing the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing, which amends Regulation No. 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and also repeals Directive 2005/ 60/EC of the European Parliament and the Council and Commission Directive 2006/70/EC (Official Journal L 141, 5.6.2015, p.</p>	<p>The introduction of an effective procedure for the disclosure by legal entities of information about the ultimate beneficial owner and the ownership structure is a component of Ukraine's international obligations, in particular regarding the harmonization of national legislation with the requirements of the Directive of the European Parliament and the Council (EU) 2015/849 "On preventing the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing, on amending Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No. 648/2012 and repealing Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council 2005/60/EC and Commission Directive 2006/70/EC", as well as 8 25th and 25th recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF).</p> <p>According to the conclusion of the Committee on the Integration of Ukraine into the European Union No. 04-20/03-2022/17695 dated January 21, 2022:</p> <p>According to the provisions of Article 127 of the Association Agreement, each Party shall make the necessary efforts to ensure the implementation of international standards of regulation and supervision in the field of financial services and to combat tax evasion throughout its territory. Such</p>	<p>The purpose of the draft law is to simplify the submission of information on the ultimate beneficial owners and ownership structure by legal entities entered into the Unified State Register of Legal Entities, natural persons - entrepreneurs and public organizations, to speed up the verification of the submitted information, to create a system of methodological assistance to legal entities in determining the ultimate beneficial owners and ownership structure.</p>
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47.	7420	Draft Law on Amendments to the Customs Code of Ukraine on Certain Issues of Implementation of Chapter 5 of Section IV of the Association Agreement between Ukraine, on the one hand, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and their member states, on the other hand	<p>1) Fulfillment of Ukraine's obligations within the framework of the Association Agreement between Ukraine, on the one hand, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and their member states, on the other hand (hereinafter - the Agreement), in terms of approximation of the customs legislation of Ukraine to EU customs legislation in accordance with Annex XV to this Agreement;</p> <p>2) implementation of Articles 76, 84 of the Agreement, Annex XV to the Agreement in terms of further participation of Ukraine in the joint transit system in accordance with the Convention on the Joint Transit Procedure of May 20, 1987</p> <p>3) Convention on the common transit procedure of May 20, 1987</p> <p>According to the conclusion of the Committee of the Verkhovna Rada on the Integration of Ukraine into the EU (No. 04-20/10-2021/312142 dated 07.10.2021) - the draft Law does not contradict Ukraine's international legal obligations in the field of European integration</p>	<p>1) Articles 76, 84 of the Agreement, Annex XV to the Agreement in terms of further participation of Ukraine in the joint transit system in accordance with the Convention on the joint transit procedure of May 20, 1987;</p> <p>2) Convention on the common transit procedure of May 20, 1987</p>	Implementation of European practices in the implementation of customs affairs in Ukraine, preparation of national legislation for the implementation of organizational procedures for the accession of Ukraine to the Convention on the Common Transit Procedure of May 20, 1987 and the participation of Ukraine in the New Computerized Transit System (NCTS), which used by the contracting parties of the Convention, and promoting the effective protection of the rights and interests of the subjects of the FTA
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48.	5628	On the protection of personal data	Convention on the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automated Processing of Personal Data (Convention 108) Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council on the protection of natural persons in connection with the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data 2016/679 (General Regulation on the Protection of Personal Data)	Increasing the level of protection of the constitutional right to respect for private life due to the strengthening of personal data processing standards and the provision of rights to the subject of personal data to ensure the possibility of full control by the subject over the processing of his personal data	Bringing Ukraine closer to obtaining the status of a state that ensures proper protection of personal data, which in turn will speed up and facilitate the entry of our country into the Single Digital Market of the European Union; enabling personal data subjects to control the processing of their personal data; strengthening the rights and obligations of those responsible for the processing of personal data and empowering them with appropriate powers to monitor and ensure compliance with the rules on personal data protection, and to apply sanctions to violators; establishing clear obligations of the data controller and operator to comply with the requirements of the Law and encouraging data users to implement internal measures that allow them, as data controllers, to prove the fact of compliance with regulatory requirements; introduction of stricter sanctions to be applied in case of violation of legislation in the field of personal data protection
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49.	6173	<p>On amendments to some legislative acts of Ukraine on ensuring the conclusion of an agreement between Ukraine and the European Union on mutual recognition of qualified electronic trust services and implementation of European Union legislation in the field of electronic identification</p>	<p>Regulation (EU) No. 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions within the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC</p>	<p>Implementation of mechanisms for remote identification of a person and confirmation of data about him, including for obtaining electronic trust services; using pseudonyms when receiving electronic identification services and electronic trust services; addition and clarification of the conceptual apparatus based on the results of an international expert evaluation of the provisions of the Law of Ukraine "On Electronic Trust Services" for compliance with the legislation of the European Union.</p>	<p>Approximation of provisions of national legislation to European requirements in the fields of electronic identification and electronic trust services; use of reliable, safe, alternative for one level of trust, modern means of electronic identification by individuals and legal entities based on the principle of technological neutrality; creation of a system of electronic identification service providers, their accounting and promotion of their effective activity; confirmation of the compliance of electronic identification means issued under the electronic identification scheme with a certain level of trust in electronic identification means; inclusion of electronic identification schemes in the list of electronic identification schemes used in the field of electronic government; possibilities of using means of electronic identification for authentication in information and information and communication systems, with the help of which electronic services are provided; ensuring cross-border recognition of electronic identification schemes and means, including those based on qualified electronic trust services; improvement of state regulation in the field of electronic trust services</p>
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