**UKRAINE**
(Ukrayina)

**BACKGROUND AND LEGAL SYSTEM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEGAL SYSTEM</th>
<th>Civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POLITICAL SYSTEM</td>
<td>Republic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEAD OF STATE</td>
<td>President, elected by popular vote for a five year term; eligible for a second term.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEAD OF GOVERNMENT</td>
<td>Prime Minister, nominated and approved by the majority in the Supreme Council, officially named by the President.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBNATIONAL ENTITIES</td>
<td>Ukraine is divided into 24 provinces (oblasti, singular - oblast’), 1 autonomous republic (avtonomna respublika), and 2 municipalities (mista, singular - misto) with oblast status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRANSLITERATION SYSTEM</td>
<td>Cyrillic; on April 19, 1996, an official Ukranian-English transliteration system was adopted by the Ukranian Legal Termination Commission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LANGUAGES</td>
<td>Ukrainian (official state language), Russian.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONSTITUTION**

CITATION FORMAT  
UKR. CONST. art. <article>, para. <paragraph>.

Example  
UKR. CONST., art. 15, para. 3.

STATUTES

GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE  
A unicameral legislature: Supreme Council (Verkhovna Rada). Members are called national deputies. Made up of 450 seats. Seats are allocated on a proportional basis to those parties that gain 3% or more of the national electoral vote. Beginning with the March, 2006 election, members serve five-year terms. Previously, members had served four year terms.

LEGISLATIVE PROCESS  
The Supreme Council is the sole legislative body in Ukraine. Laws are passed by a majority of the Supreme Council. Within 15 days, the President must sign or veto the laws. The President’s veto can be overridden by a 2/3 majority of the Supreme Council. If the President does not sign the act within 15 days it becomes law anyway. A law goes into effect 10 days after it is signed, unless otherwise stated in the law.

REPORTERS FOR LAWS PASSED BY THE SUPREME COUNCIL  

Official Gazette of Ukraine (Oficijnyj Visnyk Ukrainy) (published weekly).

Ukraine’s Voice (Golos Ukrainy) (published daily).

CITATION FORMAT  
<name of law> (<reporter name>, <year>, No. <number>, p. <page>).

Example  

ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS

Washington University Manual of International Legal Citation
The President of Ukraine, on the basis and for the execution of the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine, issues decrees and directives that are mandatory for execution.

The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, within the limits of its competence, issues resolutions and orders that are mandatory for execution. Acts of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine are signed by the Prime Minister of Ukraine.

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

Official Gazette of Ukraine (Oficijnyj Visnyk Ukrainy) (published weekly).

Governmental Courier (Uriadovyj Kurier) (published daily).


In force Dec. 28, 1960. Kriminalny-protsesualny kodeks Ukrainy (KPKU). Legal reformers have made efforts to replace this Soviet-era code, but as of October 2006 it is still in effect.

<name of code>, art. <article> (<year>).
CASE LAW

The judicial system in Ukraine consists of the Constitutional Court (Конституционного Суда України) and courts of general jurisdiction.

The Constitutional Court of Ukraine (Конституционного Суда України) decides issues of constitutional jurisdiction, including whether laws and other legal acts conform with the Constitution. The Constitutional Court also provides official interpretation of the Constitution. It is composed of eighteen judges who serve for nine year terms. Six judges are appointed to the Constitutional Court by the President, six judges are appointed by the Supreme Council, and six judges are appointed by the Congress of Judges.

The courts of general jurisdiction include local courts, courts of appeals, and specialized courts such as military, economic (arbitration), and administrative courts. The Supreme Court of Ukraine (Верховного Суда України) is the highest court of general jurisdiction. High specialized courts include the High Administrative Court of Ukraine and the High Economic Court of Ukraine.

CONSTITUTIONAL COURT REPORTER

The Bulletin of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine (Visnyk Konstytutsiinoho Suda Ukrainy).

CITATION FORMAT


Example

**Ukraine**

**SUPREME COURT REPORTER**  
*Bulletin of the Supreme Court of Ukraine (Visnyk Verkhovnoho Sudu Ukrainy)* (published monthly).

*Resolutions of the Supreme Court of Ukraine (Rishennia Verkhovnoho Sudu Ukrainy)* (published twice a year).

*Compilation of the resolutions of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of Ukraine (Zbirnyk postanov Plenumu Verkhovnoho Sudu Ukrainy).*

**CITATION FORMAT**  
“*<case name>,*” <reporter name>, vol. <volume>, p. <page> (<year>).

**Example**  
Currently none available.

**OTHER REPORTERS**  
*Bulletin of Economic Judiciary (Visnyk hospodars'koho sudochynstva)* (published by the High Economic Court of Ukraine).

**CITATION FORMAT**  
“*<case name>,*” <reporter name>, vol. <volume>, p. <page> (<year>).

**Example**  
Currently none available.

**SOURCES**

CIA World Factbook:  

NYU Guide to Foreign and International Legal Database: Ukraine  
http://www.law.nyu.edu/library/foreign_intl/ukraine.html

Library of Congress Country Studies: Ukraine  
http://www.loc.gov/rr/international/european/ukraine/ua.html

Library of Congress Law Library: Ukraine  
http://www.loc.gov/law/guide/ukraine.html

Washington University Manual of International Legal Citation
Constitution of Ukraine
WashLaw: Legal Research on the Web: Ukraine
   http://www.washlaw.edu/forint/europe/ukraine.html

U.S. Department of State: Ukraine
   http://www.state.gov/p/eur/ci/up/


East View Information Services
   http://www.eastview.com

Research Guide to Ukranian Law by Myroslava Kryvonos
   http://www.llrx.com/features/ukraine.html

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