



*Amid a full-scale war, the Verkhovna Rada continues to fulfil its constitutional duties without interruption. The functioning of the Verkhovna Rada during this period remains a vital component in sustaining democratic governance and maintaining the trust of Ukraine's international partners.*

*The monitoring of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine's work during the 14<sup>th</sup> session of the 9<sup>th</sup> convocation reflects quantitative indicators of its work and does not assess the substantive quality of the decisions adopted, their strategic importance or their impact on, for example, the state's defence capability. Accordingly, changes in the quantitative indicators of legislative activity do not necessarily indicate changes in the quality of work — they may reflect objective constraints on the functioning of Parliament under martial law.*

*The dynamics of the Verkhovna Rada's work during the 14<sup>th</sup> session resemble the pace observed during the 10<sup>th</sup> session. Like other 'autumn sessions', these are traditionally less intensive due to the shorter calendar period of work.*

*We therefore suggest that the figures recorded and the conclusions drawn regarding the work of the Verkhovna Rada during the 14<sup>th</sup> session be viewed precisely as trends, rather than as an assessment of the work of the single legislative body.*

*This document was prepared with the support of Sweden. The contents of the document are the sole responsibility of CSO 'Agency for Legislative Initiatives' and do not necessarily reflect the position of Sweden.*



# Content

Annotation .....	4
List of Abbreviations .....	5
Summary .....	7
Legislative Activity .....	10
Registered Draft Laws .....	11
Adopted Laws .....	19
Laws Adopted by Groups of Signatories .....	23
Passage of Draft Laws .....	24
Number of Laws by Readings .....	24
Deadlines for Submitting Opinions of the Main Committees for the First Reading .....	25
Deadlines for Submitting Opinions of the Main Committees for the Second Reading .....	29
Time from Registration of Laws to Their Adoption .....	31
Plenary Time .....	38
Plenary Time by Initiators .....	38
Committees .....	41
Committees' Workload .....	42
Violations of the Rules of Procedure .....	47
Parliamentary Oversight .....	53
Government Question Hour .....	53
Temporary Investigative and Special Commissions .....	57
MPs' Inquiries and Appeals .....	58
Annexes .....	60
Annex 1 .....	60
Annex 2 .....	61
Annex 3 .....	63
Annex 4 .....	65
Annex 5 .....	67
Annex 6 .....	69
Annex 7 .....	70

# Annotation

This monitoring report of the activity of the 14th session of the 9th Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine consists of a summary, six units and annexes. The units cover:

1. legislative activity: the total number of registered draft laws and laws, their breakdown by initiators and groups of signatories;
2. passage of draft laws: breakdown of laws by readings of adoption, deadlines for submitting opinions of the main committees, timeframe from registration to adoption of the law, including by readings and initiators;
3. plenary time: total time spent on consideration of draft laws in the VRU, distribution of time for consideration of draft laws according to the initiator and the time required for consideration of the draft law in the session hall;
4. committees: total number and breakdown by initiators of opinions on dismissal, number of committee meetings and their workload in accordance with the number of registered draft laws and submitted opinions on draft laws, including the workload per committee member;
5. violations of the Rules of Procedure: the number of violations of the Rules of Procedure in relation to draft laws and proposals of the President of Ukraine;
6. the oversight function of the Verkhovna Rada: indicators of the 'Government Question Hour', the number of temporary commissions and the number of MPs' inquiries.

Annexes contain lists of draft laws included in the ranking, which is based on various quantitative indicators (e.g., number of days from registration to adoption).

# List of Abbreviations

1. Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine — VRU
2. Main Scientific and Expert Department — MSED
3. Main Legal Department — MLD
4. Restoration of Ukraine parliamentary group in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine — Restoration of Ukraine group, Restoration of Ukraine
5. Dovira parliamentary group — Dovira group, Dovira
6. Party For the Future parliamentary group — Party For the Future group, For the Future group, For the Future
7. Platform for Life and Peace parliamentary group in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine — PFLP, Platform for Life and Peace group, Platform for Life and Peace
8. Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine — CMU, Government
9. Committee on Agrarian and Land Policy — Committee on Agrarian Policy, in diagrams — Agrarian Policy
10. Committee on Anti-Corruption Policy — Committee on Anti-Corruption Policy, in diagrams — Anti-Corruption Policy
11. Budget Committee, in diagrams — Budget
12. Committee on Humanitarian and Information Policy, in diagrams — Humanitarian Policy
13. Committee on Environmental Policy and Nature Management, in diagrams — Environmental Policy
14. Committee on Economic Development, in diagrams — Economic Development
15. Committee on Energy, Housing and Utilities, in diagrams — Energy
16. Committee on National Health, Healthcare and Insurance, in diagrams — National Health
17. Committee on Foreign Policy and Interparliamentary Cooperation, in diagrams — Foreign Policy
18. Committee on Ukraine's Integration into the European Union, in diagrams — EU Integration
19. Committee on Youth and Sports — Committee on Youth and Sports, in diagrams — Youth and Sports
20. Committee on National Security, Defence and Intelligence — Committee on National Security, in diagrams — National Security
21. Committee on the Organisation of State Power, Local Self-Government, Regional Development and Urban Planning — Committee on Organisation of State Power, in diagrams — Organisation of State Power

22. Committee on Education, Science and Innovation — Committee on Education, in diagrams — Education
23. Committee on Human Rights, Deoccupation and Reintegration of Temporarily Occupied Territories of Ukraine, National Minorities and Interethnic Relations (until 15 August 2022 — Committee on Human Rights, Deoccupation and Reintegration of Temporarily Occupied Territories in Donetsk and Luhansk regions and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol, National Minorities and Interethnic Relations), in diagrams — Human Rights
24. Committee on Legal Policy, in diagrams — Legal Policy
25. Committee on Law Enforcement — Committee on Law Enforcement, in diagrams — Law Enforcement
26. Committee on the Rules of Procedure, Parliamentary Ethics and Organisation of Work of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine — Committee on the Rules of Procedure, Rules of Procedure Committee, in diagrams — Rules of Procedure
27. Committee on Freedom of Speech — Committee on Freedom of Speech, in diagrams — Freedom of Speech
28. Committee on Social Policy and Protection of Veterans' Rights — Committee on Social Policy, in diagrams — Social Policy
29. Committee on Transport and Infrastructure — Committee on Transport Policy, in diagrams — Transport and Infrastructure
30. Committee on Finance, Taxation and Customs Policy, in diagrams — Finance
31. Committee on Digital Transformation, in diagrams — Digital Transformation
32. Faction of the All-Ukrainian Union Fatherland political party in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the IX convocation — Fatherland faction, Fatherland
33. Faction of the Holos political party in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the IX convocation — Holos faction, Holos
34. Faction of the European Solidarity political party — European Solidarity faction, European Solidarity
35. Faction of the Opposition Platform — For Life political party in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine — Opposition Platform — For Life faction, Opposition Platform — For Life, OPFL
36. Faction of the Servant of the People political party — Servant of the People faction, Servant of the People

# Summary

Main indicators of the work of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine during the 14th session of the IX convocation:

**389**  
draft laws  
were registered

**7**  
European integration draft laws  
(1.8%)

**17**  
draft laws on the consent to or denunciation  
of international treaties  
(4.4%)

**1**  
urgent draft law  
(0.3%)

**63**  
draft laws  
were adopted

**2**  
European integration draft laws  
(3.2%)

**10**  
laws on ratification of international treaties  
(16%)

**5**  
laws were identified by the President as urgent  
(8%)

**30** draft laws were adopted  
at the first reading

47.6%

**33** draft laws were adopted  
at the second reading

52.4%

Monitoring of the activity of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine during the 14th session of the IX convocation identified five key trends: (1) a decline in legislative activity, (2) a slowdown in the work of the Parliament, (3) a decrease in the number of procedural violations, (4) a reduction in legislative spam and (5) a weakening of the oversight function.

**Legislative activity of the Verkhovna Rada during the 14th session significantly declined** both in terms of the number of registered draft laws and the number of adopted laws. A total of 389 draft laws were registered — one of the lowest figures for the entire IX convocation — while **only 63 laws were adopted, which is an absolute minimum for this convocation**. This dynamic continues the downward trend that emerged after the 9th session and indicates not only a reduction in the legislative workload but also a general slowdown of the parliamentary legislative process. In addition, this session recorded an anti-record in terms of plenary time spent on the consideration of laws — 48 hours. This is the lowest figure in the past three years.

The decrease in the number of adopted laws occurs against the background of **record-long timeframes for their passage**, which further reinforces the decline in the effectiveness of legislative activity. The average time from registration to adoption of draft laws at the second reading reached 382 days — the highest figure for the period from the 4th to the 14th session. In other words, on average, the Verkhovna Rada requires more than one year to adopt a draft law at the second reading. The timeframes between the adoption of draft laws at the first reading and their adoption at the second reading have also increased. In practice, this demonstrates that draft laws are processed very slowly or that there are difficulties in securing the necessary votes for their adoption.

The reasons for such a decline in activity may include both general fatigue within the Parliament and the consequences of scandals related to the activities of anti-corruption bodies. It is also important to consider the exceptionally challenging circumstances of autumn and winter 2025–2026. A large number of air raid alerts and attacks on critical infrastructure facilities may have affected the functioning of state institutions, including the Parliament. This decline is particularly notable considering the change of Government at the end of the previous session: the 14th session was expected to be more active, driven by the legislative initiatives of the new Cabinet of Ministers during its ‘first 100 days’, yet this did not materialise.

Particular attention should be paid to the European integration track. During the 14th session, **only two European integration laws were adopted**. This is the lowest share and number of adopted European integration laws since the 7th session (the first session in which draft laws were labelled as European integration). Such a pace poses risks to Ukraine’s European integration prospects.

Another negative record is the **decrease in the number of Members of Parliament**, as only 393 MPs remained at the beginning of the 15th session. This, of course, also had an impact on legislative activity and the Parliament’s capacity to adopt laws.

During the 14th session, **a decrease in the number of violations of procedural rules** was recorded both at the stage of consideration of draft laws at the first and second readings. Compared to the 13th session, the share of procedural violations in the process of draft laws’ passage decreased by 30%, indicating a more restrained and formalised approach to the consideration of legislative initiatives. This makes it possible to observe a certain pattern in the work of the Verkhovna Rada: the share of violations decreased precisely when overall legislative activity declined. Conversely, the higher the number of laws, the greater the number of violations of the Rules of Procedure recorded. At the same time, only a slight decrease in violations of the constitutional procedure for the signing of laws by the President was observed. Despite a modest positive dynamic of this indicator, the scale of violations remains significant, which does not allow for unequivocal

conclusions about a sustainable improvement in compliance with constitutional requirements and rather points to a temporary fluctuation than to a systemic change in practice.

It is also worth noting **signs of a decrease in legislative spam**. The reduction in the overall number of registered draft laws is accompanied by a decline in the share of initiatives with a single signatory and an increase in the share of draft laws submitted by groups of 8–22 signatories. Such a structure of draft law submission may indicate a somewhat higher level of prior coordination among Members of Parliament. At the same time, the problem of legislative spam has not been fully eliminated: certain parliamentary groups, particularly the Restoration of Ukraine group, continue to demonstrate abnormally high levels of draft law activity per MP, which maintains structural risks for the quality of legislation.

The decrease in the activity of Members of Parliament is also reflected in data on the exercise of the oversight function. During the 14th session, MPs submitted only 218 parliamentary questions, which is almost half as many as during the 13th session. They also held fewer 'Government Question Hour' sessions and asked fewer questions (interventions) compared to previous sessions after their resumption (apart from the 10th session).

# Legislative Activity

## Summary

389 draft laws were registered, of which:

- › 7 (1.8%) European integration draft laws;
- › 17 (4.4%) draft laws on the consent to or denunciation of international treaties;
- › 1 (0.3%) urgent draft law.

63 were adopted, of which:

- › 2 (3.2%) European integration draft laws;
- › 10 (16%) laws on ratification of international treaties;
- › 5 (8%) laws were identified by the President as urgent.

The 14th session of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine is characterised by a further decline in legislative activity: 389 draft laws were registered, which is one of the lowest figures for the entire IX convocation and continues the downward trend that emerged after the 9th session. A similar dynamic is observed in terms of effectiveness — only 63 laws were adopted, which is the lowest figure for this convocation.

The indicators of the 14th session point to a partial decrease in legislative spam, primarily due to the reduction in the overall number of registered draft laws and the declining share of initiatives with one signatory. At the same time, the share of draft laws with 8–22 signatories has increased, which may indicate a higher level of cross-factional cooperation and better prior preparation of documents. However, the problem of legislative spam has not been fully resolved. The Restoration of Ukraine group continues to demonstrate an abnormally high number of draft laws per MP, despite a significant decrease in this indicator, which remains a structural risk to the quality of the legislative process.

## Registered Draft Laws

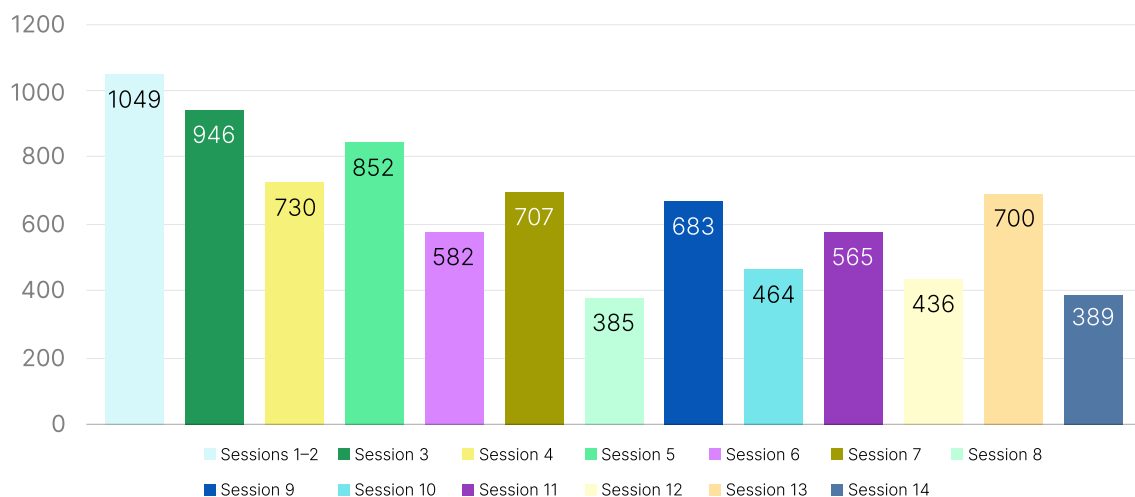
During the 14th session, a total of 389 draft laws were registered — 47 fewer than during the previous autumn (12th) session. Overall, the 14th session is one of the lowest in terms of the number of registered draft laws for the entire IX convocation; fewer draft laws (by four) were registered only during the 8th session. This result returns to the trend of a gradual decrease in the number of registered draft laws observed from the 9th to the 13th session. Such a volume of registered draft laws indicates a potential reduction in legislative spam or, at least, a decrease in legislative activity.

During the 14th session, 7<sup>1</sup> European integration draft laws were registered, accounting for 1.8% of all registered legislative initiatives.

During the 14th session, 17 draft laws on granting consent to or denunciation of international treaties were registered, accounting for 4.4% of all registered legislative initiatives.

During the 14th session, 1 urgent draft law was registered, accounting for 0.3% of all registered legislative initiatives.

### Draft Laws Registered by Session



<sup>1</sup> Euro-integration draft laws are those that have been granted this status by decision of the Committee on European Integration. Consequently, the number of Euro-integration draft laws for the 14th session may vary and may not correspond to the figures given in the Monitoring Report. This may occur if the Committee on European Integration recognises draft laws registered during the 14th session as European integration-related after the publication of the Monitoring for that session. The data presented here regarding the number of registered European integration-related draft laws is current as of 03.02.2026.

## Registered Draft Laws by Initiator

Initiator <sup>2</sup>	Number of registered draft laws (percentage of total draft laws)
Servant of the People faction	153 (39.3%)
Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine	79 (20.3%)
Restoration of Ukraine group	55 (14.1%)
Non-factional	34 (8.7%)
Fatherland faction	17 (4.4%)
Holos faction	15 (4%)
European Solidarity faction	13 (3.3%)
President of Ukraine	10 (2.6%)
Party For the Future	9 (2.3%)
Platform for Life and Peace group	2 (0.5%)
Dovira group	2 (0.5%)

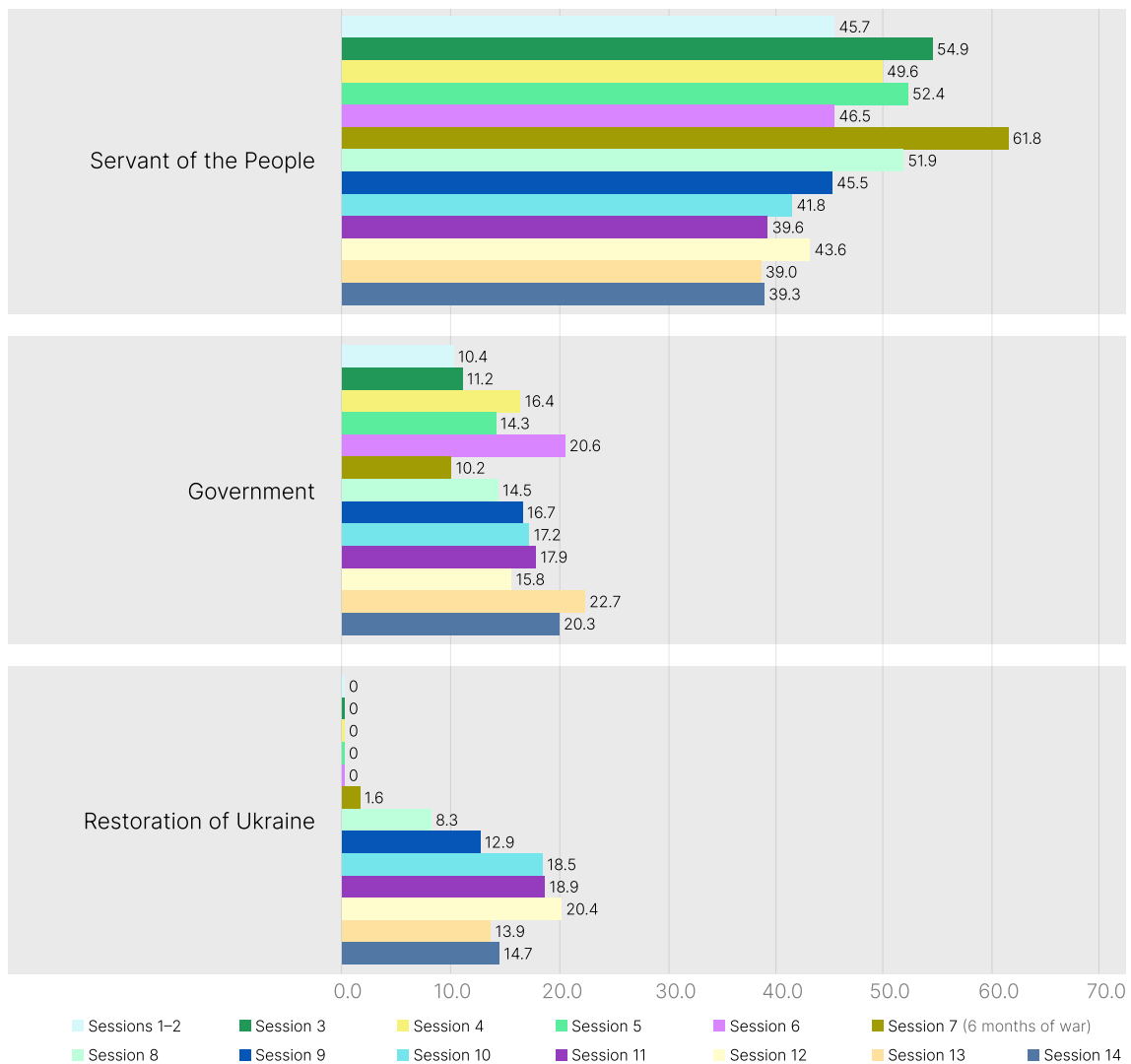
For most factions and groups of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the indicators of the 14th session remain relatively stable, demonstrating trends similar to those of the previous sessions (10th–13th). Fatherland (4.4%) and European Solidarity (3.3%) registered between 13 and 17 draft laws, which corresponds to their previous activity. The share of draft laws submitted by the Servant of the People faction (39.3%) has remained almost unchanged and continues to be relatively low for this faction. However, several notable changes and specific features should be highlighted:

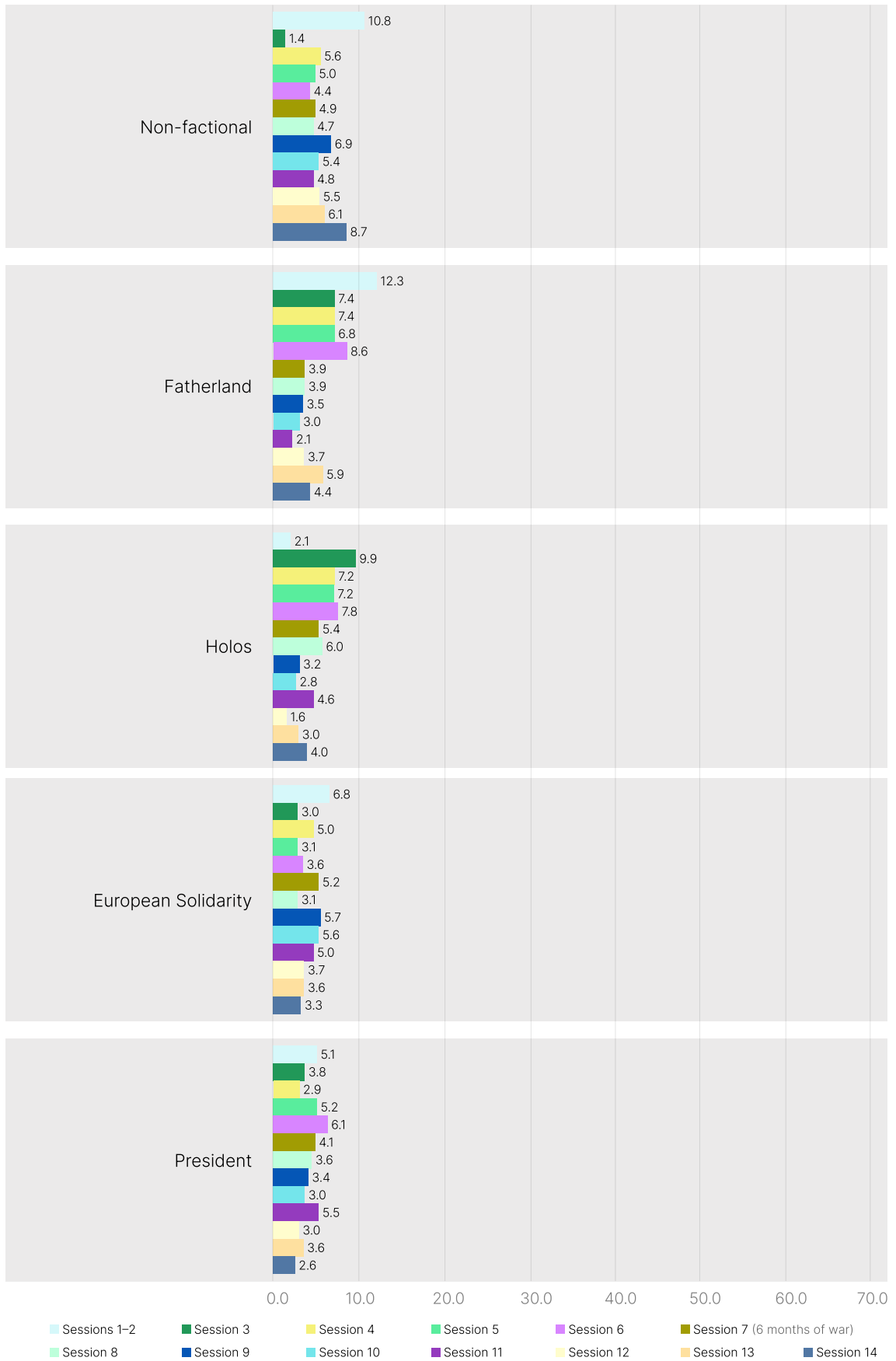
1. The share of draft laws initiated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine decreased to 20.3%, compared to 22.7% during the 13th session. At the same time, this share remains higher than the Cabinet's typical level. While during the previous session such high figures were largely the result of re-registration of draft laws, in the current session this may indicate an increase in the Government's actual legislative activity.
2. The share of draft laws submitted by the President reached a record low for the IX convocation. This could suggest at least a formal distancing of the President from domestic policymaking; however, the relatively high share of adopted presidential laws indicates the opposite.

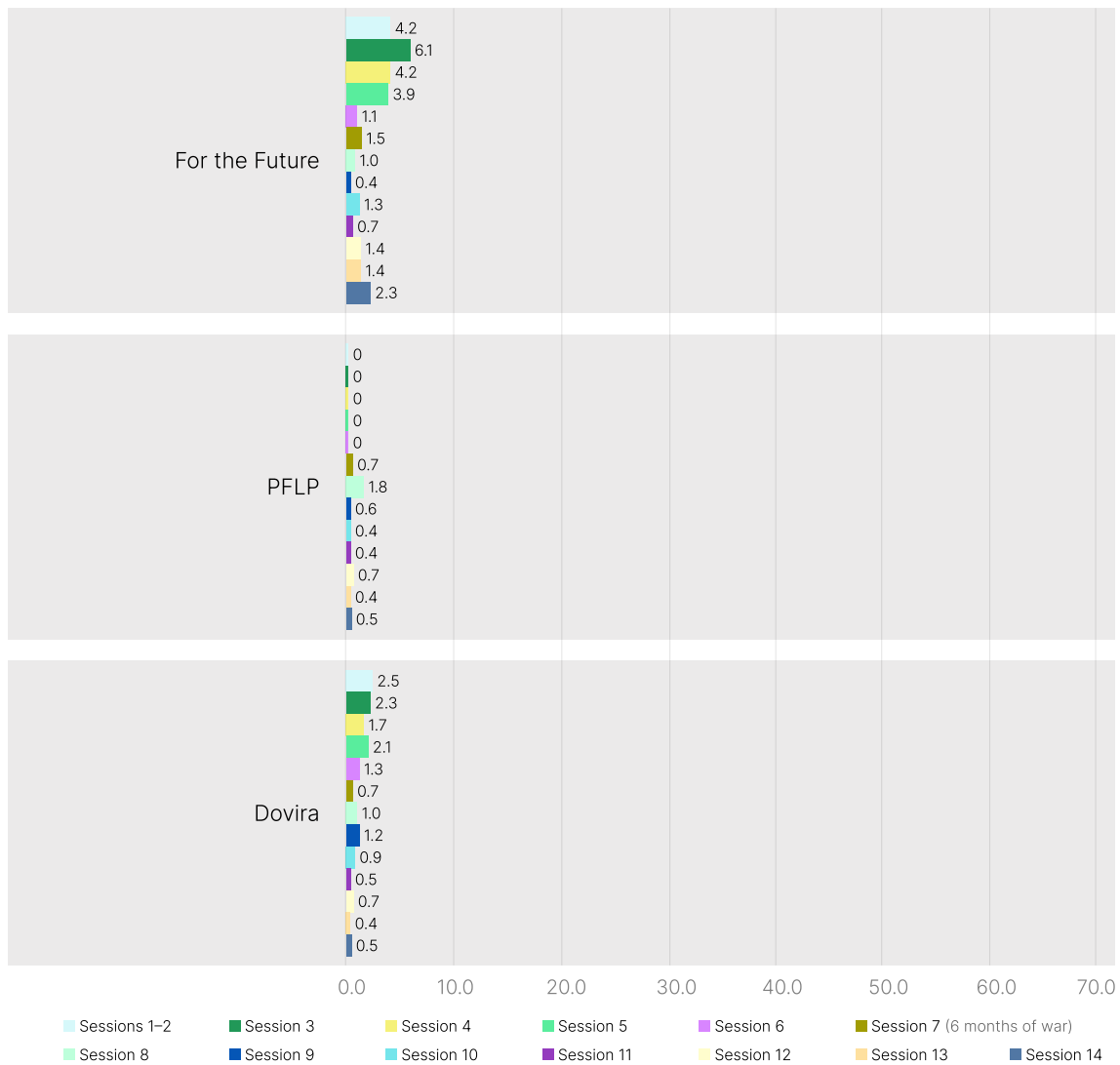
<sup>2</sup> For simplicity, the term 'initiator' is used here and in similar tables below. This is accurate in the case of the Government and the President. Factions of the Verkhovna Rada do not have the right of legislative initiative; therefore, when referring to factions, this should be understood as indicating the faction or group affiliation of the first signatory (initiator) among Members of Parliament.

3. The Holos faction continues to increase its activity (4% compared to 3% during the 13th session and 1.6% during the 12th), although it remains at a relatively low level compared to the sessions prior to the full-scale invasion.
4. The share of draft laws submitted by the Restoration of Ukraine group increased after a significant decline during the 13th session. The group remains one of the most active, surpassing most factions and groups, which confirms the tendency towards possible legislative spam. However, this increase in share is rather a result of the overall decline in indicators: in absolute terms, the group has in fact almost halved its activity (during the previous five sessions, the number of draft laws remained at around 90 per session).
5. Non-factional MPs have increased their share of registered draft laws: while during the 13th session it amounted to 6%, it now exceeds 8.7%. This increase is primarily explained by the decrease in the number of draft laws registered by other factions and groups.

### Draft Laws Registered by Entity and Session in Per Cent







*The authorship of the draft law was determined by the initiator’s factional affiliation. For MPs, the first signatory of the draft law is considered the initiator. This method has certain limitations; however, it is also used by the VRU Secretariat. In addition, Article 90(3) of the Rules of Procedure explicitly defines the MP whose signature appears first as the initiator of a draft law.*

The number of registered draft laws per MP<sup>3</sup> for the majority of factions and groups in the 14th session demonstrates a significant decrease compared to the 13th session. The main reason for this is that the 14th session is the least active, whereas the 13th session was one of the most active (during the period of the full-scale invasion) in terms of the number of draft laws.

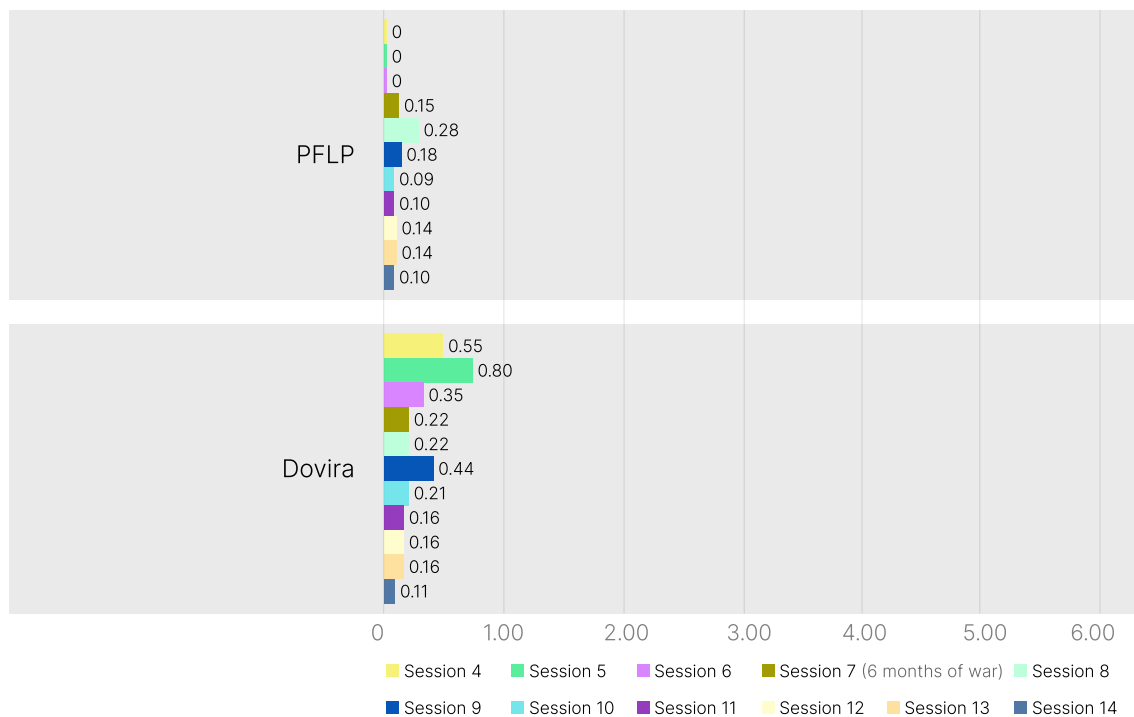
<sup>3</sup> Notably, the number of draft laws per MP cannot be considered an indicator of the effectiveness of factions or groups. Rather, it is a metric that helps to better understand general trends in the work of the Verkhovna Rada. The number of draft laws introduced by individual MPs is deliberately not presented here, as it is often perceived by them as a measure of their personal performance, which incentivises the registration of a greater number of draft laws at the expense of quality — one of the drivers of legislative spam.

As during the 12th session, most factions and groups account for fewer than one draft law per MP, with two exceptions — non-factional MPs and the Restoration of Ukraine group. Compared to the 12th session, the Fatherland and Holos factions, the Party For the Future group and non-factional MPs have increased the number of registered draft laws per MP. This is particularly evident in the case of the Holos faction, which has doubled the number of draft laws per MP (0.79 during the 14th session compared to 0.35 during the 12th session). Overall, all four of these factions and groups have higher indicators during the 13th and 14th sessions than during the 12th session. The average number of draft laws per MP<sup>4</sup> stands at 0.9.

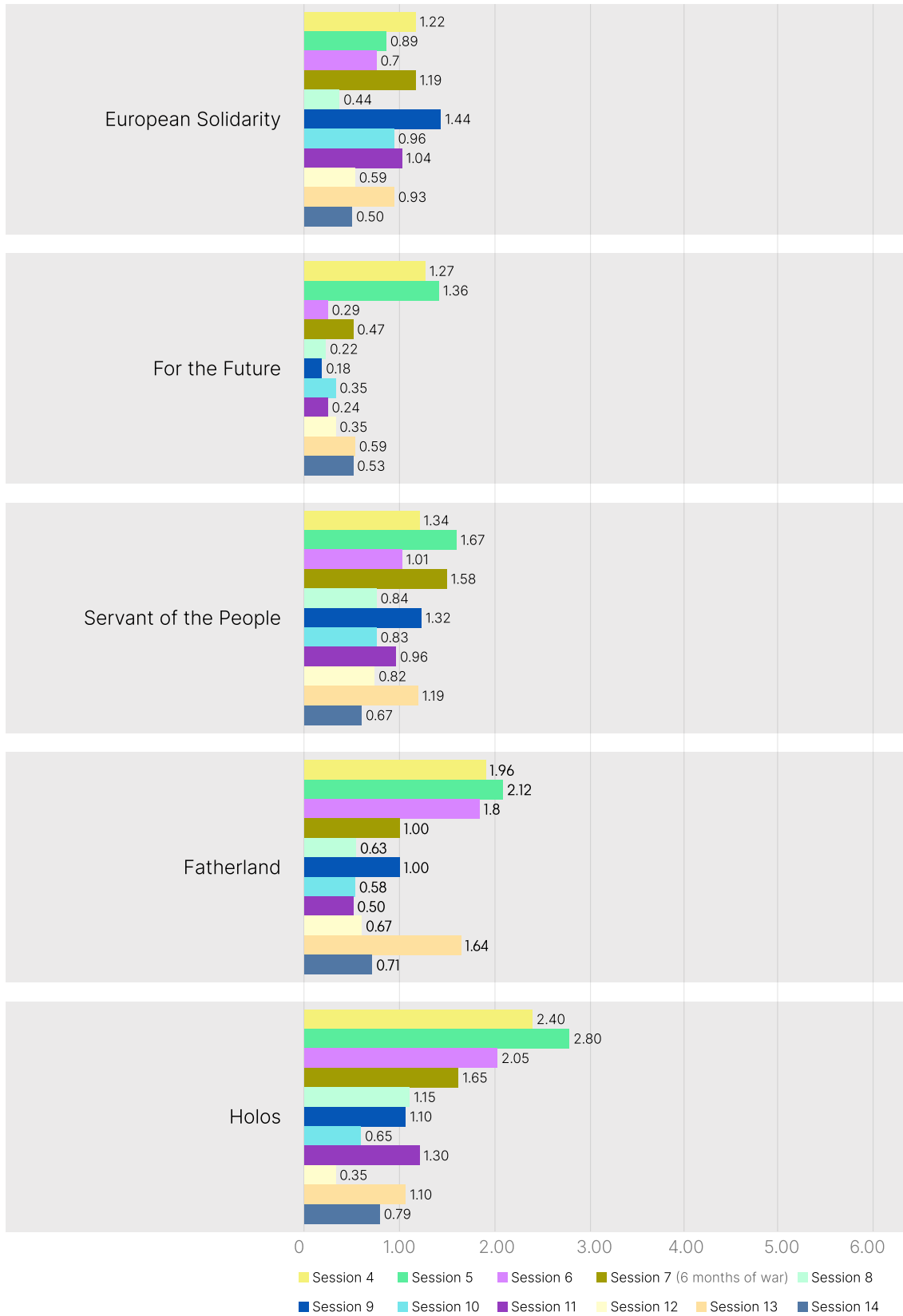
For the seventh consecutive session, the Restoration of Ukraine group stands out the most. Despite a significant decrease in this indicator during the 14th session (3.24 compared to 5.71 during the 13th session and 4.94 during the 12th session), the group remains the leader. This number of draft laws per MP still exceeds the indicators of all other factions and groups in any other session and is indicative of legislative spam.

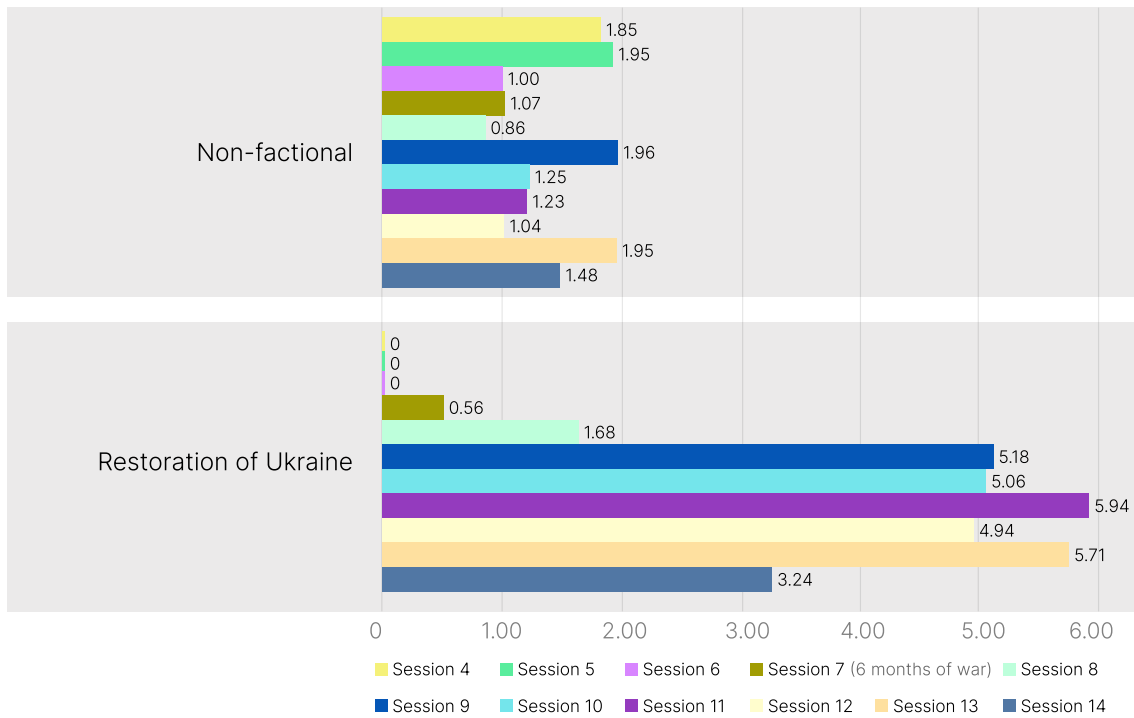
In the context of this indicator, it is worth noting the gradual decrease in the number of Members of Parliament in the Verkhovna Rada. Thus, from the 11th to the 14th session, their number decreased from 401 to 393.

### Number of Draft Laws per MP of Factions/Groups by Session



<sup>4</sup> It is reasonable to assume that legislative drafting work within political parties forming factions is better organised than in groups formed by MPs elected in single-member constituencies, given the existence of a stable organisational structure and the capacity to organise the work of a parliamentary association as a subject of the right of legislative initiative. This evidently affects their ability to develop group draft laws.

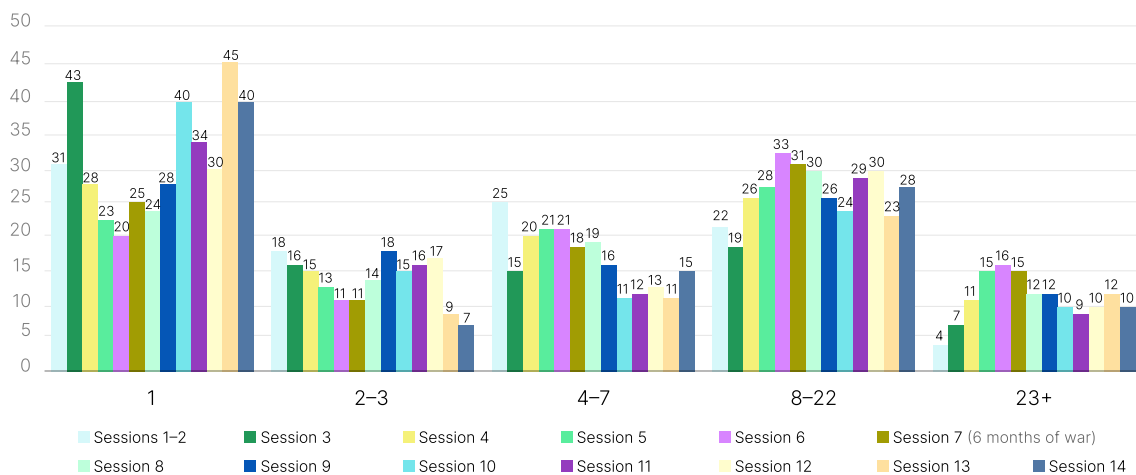




### Registered Draft Laws by Groups of Signatories

Groups by the number of MPs who signed draft laws	Number of draft laws initiated by MPs (percentage of the total number of draft laws from MPs)
1	120 (40%)
2-3	23 (7.6%)
4-7	44 (14.7%)
8-22	83 (27.7%)
23+	30 (10%)

### Distribution of Draft Laws by the Number of Signatories in Per Cent



In terms of the number of signatories to draft laws, the 14th session returns to the trend observed during the 12th session — namely, a decrease in the number of draft laws with one initiator, a large number of which indirectly indicates the presence of legislative spam. The share of draft laws with one signatory decreased compared to the 13th session, although it still remains higher than during the 11th and 12th sessions. At the same time, the share of draft laws with 4–7 and 8–22 signatories increased. This may indicate a higher level of cooperation among MPs and potentially a somewhat higher quality of draft laws. At the same time, the share of draft laws with more than 23 signatories decreased.

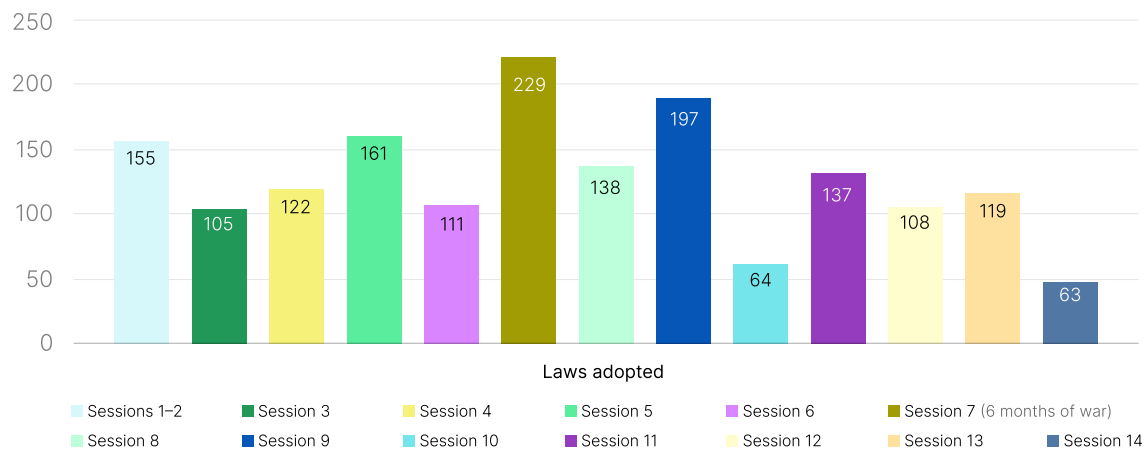
In this section of parliamentary monitoring, the authors proceed from the assumption that a larger number of signatories positively correlates with better elaboration of draft laws, a higher level of consensus and serves as an indicator of a reduction in legislative spam.

The draft law with the largest number of signatories — 183 — is the draft law on amendments to the Civil Code of Ukraine No. 14057 of 21 September 2025.

## Adopted Laws

During the 14th session, a total of 63 laws were adopted in their entirety. This is the lowest figure for the IX convocation. At the same time, it is slightly lower than the result of the 10th session, which until now had been the minimum in terms of the number of adopted laws. Given the record-low number of registered draft laws, it can be concluded that there has been a significant decrease in legislative activity.

## Laws Adopted by Session



During the 14th session, 2 European integration laws were adopted, accounting for 3.2% of all adopted laws.

During the 14th session, the Verkhovna Rada adopted 10 laws on granting consent to international treaties, accounting for 16% of all adopted laws. Of the 10 treaties ratified by the Verkhovna Rada during the 14th session, 1 was a multilateral agreement and 9 were bilateral agreements. Among these, two agreements each were ratified with the European Investment Bank and Italy.

Five draft laws (8%) adopted during the 14th session were identified by the President of Ukraine as urgent.

The President vetoed (and submitted his proposals to) one draft law. At present, this draft law is being prepared for consideration.

## Laws Adopted by Initiators

Initiator	Number of laws (share of the total number of laws)
Servant of the People faction	25 (39.7%)
Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine	17 (27%)
President of Ukraine	14 (22.2%)
Holos faction	3 (4.8%)
Non-factional MPs	3 (4.8%)
Fatherland faction	1 (1.5%)
Restoration of Ukraine group	0
Platform for Life and Peace group	0
European Solidarity faction	0
Party For the Future group	0
Dovira group	0

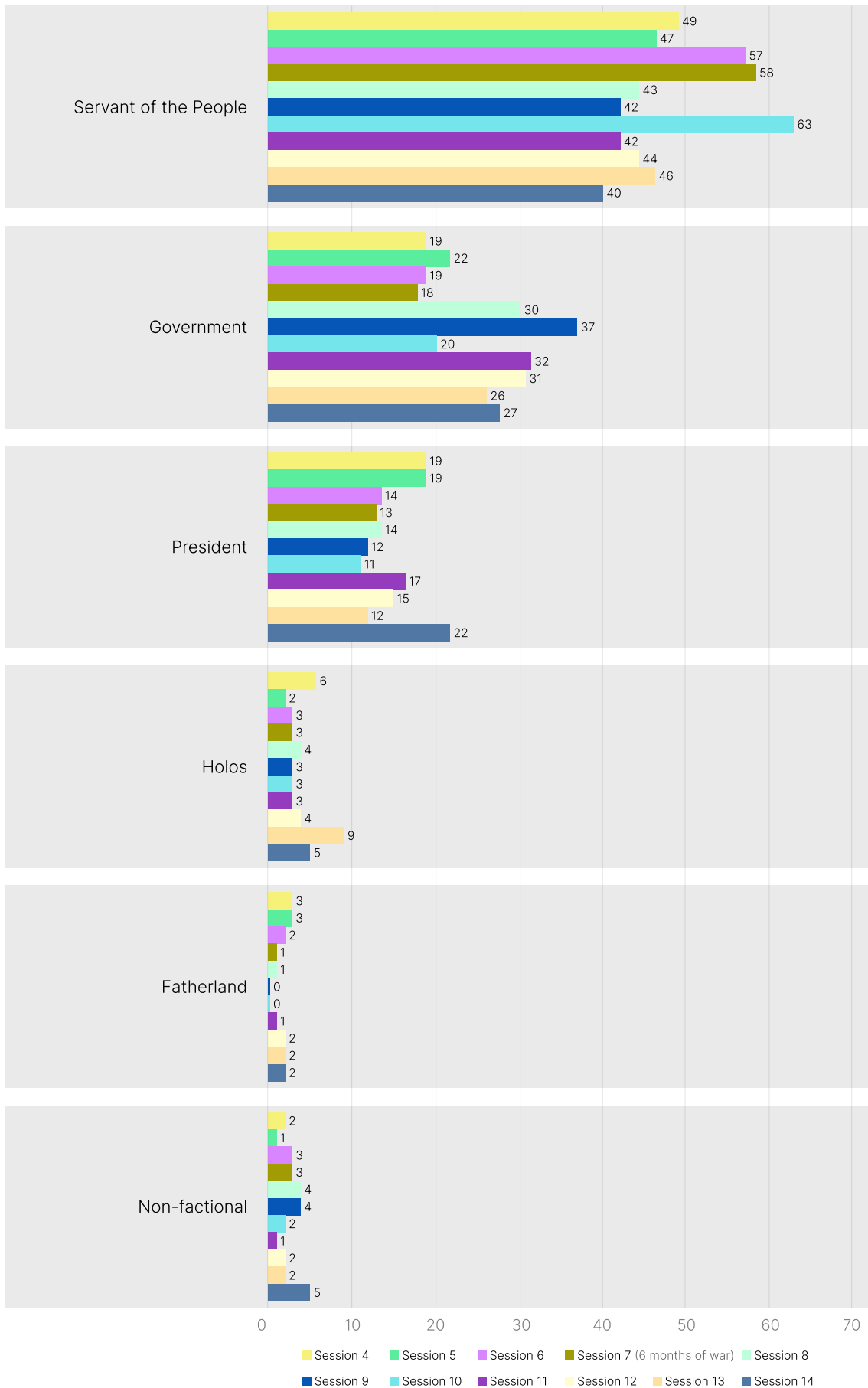
According to the results of monitoring of the 14th session, several observations can be made.

First, MPs of the Servant of the People faction demonstrated the lowest share of all adopted draft laws for the entire IX convocation (39.7%). For comparison, the average share for this faction across all sessions under martial law is 48%. The share of adopted draft laws submitted by Servant of the People had been increasing since the 10th session.

Second, the share of adopted laws initiated by the President of Ukraine increased significantly (22.2%) compared to the results of the 13th (12%) and 12th (15%) sessions. This is the highest share of adopted presidential laws for the IX convocation. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, for the first time in the last four consecutive sessions, demonstrated a slight increase in its share of adopted laws; however, this increase is indeed minimal — less than 1%.

Third, the share of laws initiated by MPs from minority factions and non-affiliated MPs amounts to 12% in total, which is lower than during the 13th session (16%). This level is more typical for the IX convocation. In particular, the decrease in this indicator may be explained by the fact that (1) the share of draft laws initiated by the President has significantly increased and (2) the number of factions and groups with adopted draft laws has decreased overall.

### Laws Adopted by Initiators and Sessions in Per Cent





## Laws Adopted by Groups of Signatories

The 14th session reinforced the positive trends observed in previous sessions. Compared to the 13th session, the share of adopted laws with more than 8 signatories increased significantly. Overall, draft laws with 8–22 signatories account for nearly one third, while those with more than 23 signatories constitute more than half of all adopted laws.

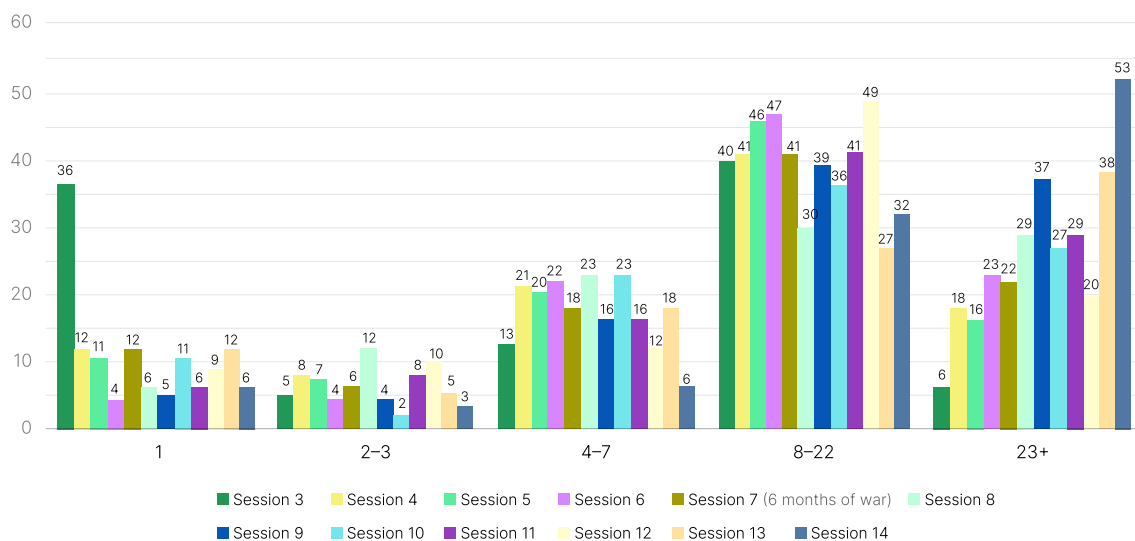
For the second consecutive session, the share of draft laws with 23+ signatories is not only record-high but also the highest among all groups. At the same time, the share of draft laws with fewer than 8 signatories continues to decline. Thus, 84% of adopted laws have more than 8 signatories, compared to 64% during the 13th session.

The draft law with the highest number of signatories — 65 — is the draft law on academic integrity No. 10392 of 08 January 2024, adopted by the Verkhovna Rada on 18 December 2025.

## Laws Adopted by Number of Signatories

Groups by the number of signatories — MPs for adopted laws	Number of laws submitted by MPs (percentage of total MPs' laws)
1	2 (6.2%)
2–3	1 (3.1%)
4–7	2 (6.2%)
8–22	10 (31.2%)
23+	17 (53.1%)

## Distribution of Adopted Draft Laws by the Number of Signatories in Per Cent



# Passage of Draft Laws

## Summary

47.6% of draft laws were adopted after the first reading, while 52.4% were adopted after the second reading; the third reading was not applied.

Only 3 out of the 63 laws adopted during the 14th session were registered before 24 February 2022, indicating the dominance of the martial law agenda.

Main timeframes for the passage of draft laws (average values):

- › from registration to adoption in the first reading and in entirety — 63 days;
- › between the first reading and adoption in the second reading and in entirety — 264 days;
- › from registration to adoption in the second reading and in entirety — 382 days.

The timeframes for the passage of draft laws set **three record-high slowest values**.

The average time from registration to adoption of draft laws at the second reading is 382 days — the highest for the period from the 4th to the 14th sessions. In other words, on average, the Verkhovna Rada requires more than one year to adopt a draft law in the second reading. Given that two-thirds of the adopted draft laws were registered during the 13th and 14th sessions, this indicates a slowdown in the Parliament's legislative activity.

The other two records are also related to the adoption of draft laws at the second reading and concern MPs' initiatives. Draft laws initiated by MPs have the highest average number of days from registration to adoption at the second reading and in its entirety (433 days), as well as from adoption at the first reading to adoption at the second reading and in its entirety (308 days), for the period from the 4th to the 14th sessions of the IX convocation.

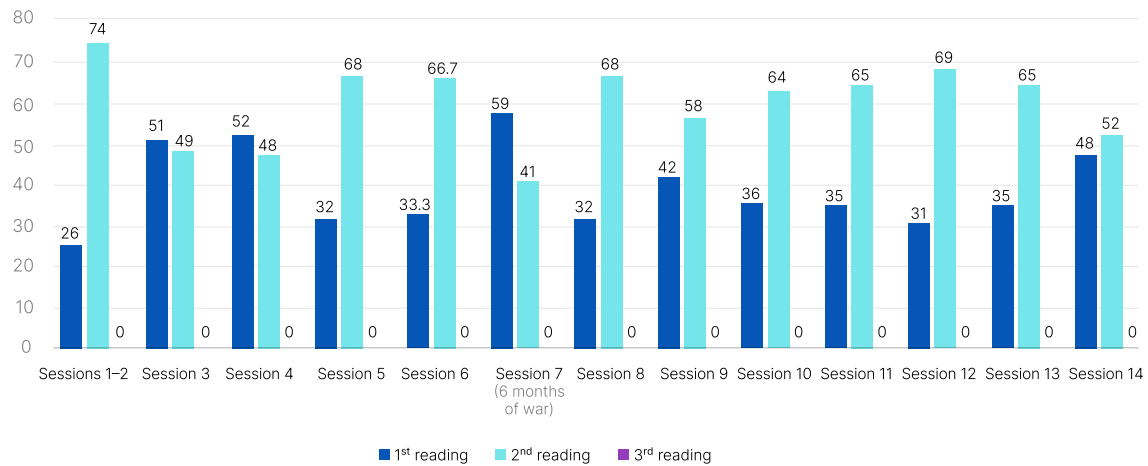
## Number of laws by readings:

- › 30 — adopted in their entirety after the first reading (47.6%);
- › 33 — adopted in their entirety after the second reading (52.4%);
- › 0 — adopted in their entirety after the third reading (0%).

**The 14th session disrupted the previous trend in the distribution of adopted laws by stage of reading. While in previous sessions almost two-thirds of laws were adopted at the second reading and in their entirety, during the 14th session the distribution of laws adopted in their entirety at the first and second readings became nearly equal: 47.6% and 52.4%, respectively.** A similar situation was observed during the 3rd, 4th and 7th sessions (the first six months of the war). The trend of not applying the third reading remained unchanged — no draft law passed

through three readings.<sup>5</sup> It should be recalled that two readings allow for better preparation of a draft law and for correcting shortcomings and errors identified during the first reading. However, two readings also require more time.

### Percentage of Laws Adopted by Readings



### Deadlines for Submitting Opinions of the Main Committees for the First Reading

When reviewing the information on committees, it should be borne in mind that this monitoring report is based on the number of opinions of the main committees. These methods are used due to the availability of data. Specifically, information on the opinions of the main committees is constantly available on the website of the Verkhovna Rada, is regularly updated and covers all opinions of the main committees. However, committees, of course, perform many other functions and tasks in addition to providing opinions of the main committees. Three committees<sup>6</sup> are required to provide mandatory opinions on all draft laws; committees may also be tasked with preparing opinions as auxiliary committees; committees consider and make decisions within the framework of the oversight function; they review letters and appeals and hold conferences and round tables. However, all this information is published only in fragments and therefore cannot be used for the purposes of regular monitoring. If such information is available in a form acceptable for systemic monitoring, it is used. These limitations should be considered when reviewing the information below, which is based on the opinions of the main committees.

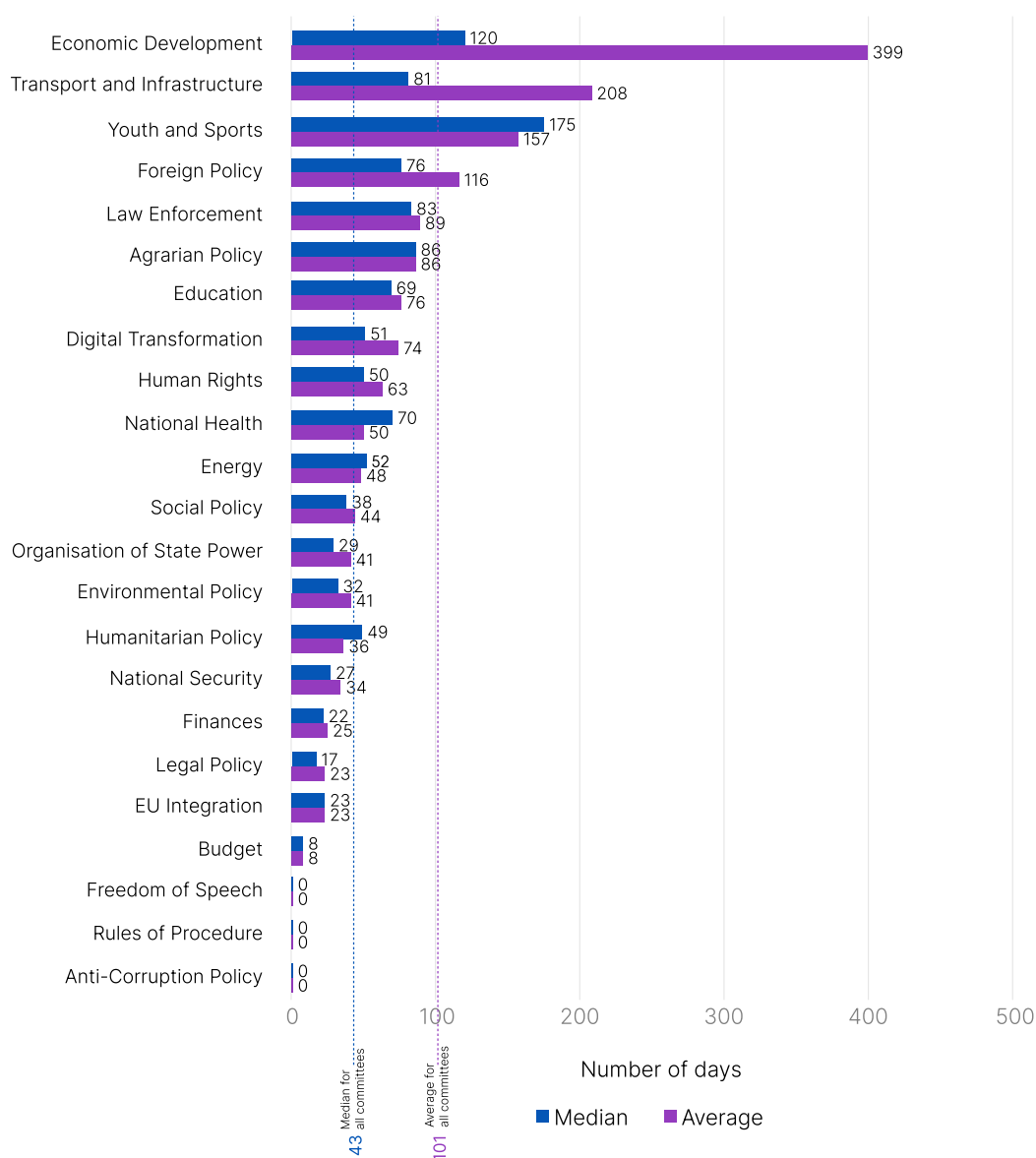
<sup>5</sup> According to Article 1(102) of the Rules of Procedure, 'draft laws shall be considered by the Verkhovna Rada, as a rule, according to the procedure of three readings'. [More information on the peculiarities of the third reading.](#)

<sup>6</sup> The Budget Committee, the Committee on Anti-Corruption Policy and the Committee on Ukraine's Integration into the European Union.

The timing of the main committees' opinions on draft laws<sup>7</sup> allows for the assessment of several important indicators. In terms of committees, the time from registration to the submission of the first opinion by the committee characterises the workload of the committees and enables a general forecast of the speed of preliminary processing of a given draft law, depending on its main committee. In terms of initiators, the time of submitting opinions characterises the commitment of committee members to a particular initiator and enhances the predictive capacity of the speed of preliminary processing. Finally, the time required to receive the main committee's first opinion, together with the data on the overall passage of draft laws, makes it possible to better understand the overall dynamics of the passage of draft laws.

On average, the committees provided their opinions for the first reading in 101 days, and half of all opinions were provided within 43 days.

### Days from Registration to the First Opinion of the Main Committee



<sup>7</sup> The data presented relate only to cases where opinions were provided. The time between the date of draft law registration and the date of submission of the first opinion by the main committee was calculated, including opinions on inclusion in the agenda. This type of opinion was taken into account, as the committee often considers draft laws on their merits during preliminary processing.

**The speed of providing opinions varies significantly depending on the committee**, in some cases reaching almost a **fiftyfold difference**. When comparing the indicators of the 14th session with those of the previous 13th session, the average time for providing the first opinion decreased for almost half of the committees (for one committee, by nearly one and a half years).<sup>8</sup> For most other committees, the increase was moderate, within one to two months, while only one committee recorded an increase in the average time of more than six months.

Overall, the workload and the speed of issuing opinions are mostly correlated. For example, the Committee on Economic Development provided the highest number of opinions (22) and at the same time had the highest average duration for providing an opinion — 399 days. By contrast, the Budget Committee provided only 4 opinions but did so the fastest — on average within 8 days. However, in some cases, workload and the speed of providing opinions do not correlate. For instance, the Committee on Youth and Sports, despite providing a small number of opinions (only 3), delivered them on average within 157 days.

### Days from Registration to the First Opinion of the Main Committee by the Submitting Entity

Submitting entity	Average number of days	Median <sup>9</sup> number of days
Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine	44	34
MPs of Ukraine	136	53
President of Ukraine	52	15

Compared to the 13th session, the average number of days required to provide the first committee opinion before the first reading almost doubled for presidential draft laws, although it has not yet reached the level of the 12th session. For the Cabinet of Ministers, the average timeframe for providing an opinion decreased by more than half (by 56 days), while for MPs it increased by 19 days. For the sixth consecutive session, **the average timeframe for providing first opinions on government draft laws remains shorter than that for MPs’ draft laws**.

The median time for providing the first opinion on government draft laws is significantly shorter than the average timeframe for providing opinions on MPs’ draft laws. Compared to the 13th session, the median time for government draft laws decreased, while for MPs’ draft laws it increased significantly (by 15 days). At the same time, the median time for providing the first committee opinion on presidential draft laws is considerably shorter than that for both government and MPs’ draft laws. As is typically the case, presidential draft laws receive committee opinions the fastest, with half of such draft laws receiving the first committee opinion within two weeks.

<sup>8</sup> If during the 13th session the average number of days from registration to the provision of the first opinion for the Committee on Transport and Infrastructure was 755 days, during the 14th session this indicator decreased to 207 days.

<sup>9</sup> The median is the value that divides all the data in half, meaning that half of all observations will be less than the median and half will be more than the median.

**Draft laws submitted by most factions and groups during the 14th session received opinions faster than during the 13th session, and for some factions, the average speed increased almost fourfold.** However, for draft laws initiated by MPs from the Servant of the People and Fatherland factions and the Restoration of Ukraine group, the speed of providing first opinions decreased. For draft laws initiated by MPs from the European Solidarity faction, no committee opinions were provided before the first reading.

### Number of Days from Registration to Submission of the First Committee Opinion by the Factional Affiliation of Initiator

Factional affiliation of initiator	Average number of days	Median number of days
Restoration of Ukraine	355	355
Servant of the People	156	53
PFLP	102	102
For the Future	74	74
Fatherland	69	66
Non-factional	52	54
President	52	15
Government	44	34
Holos	19	14

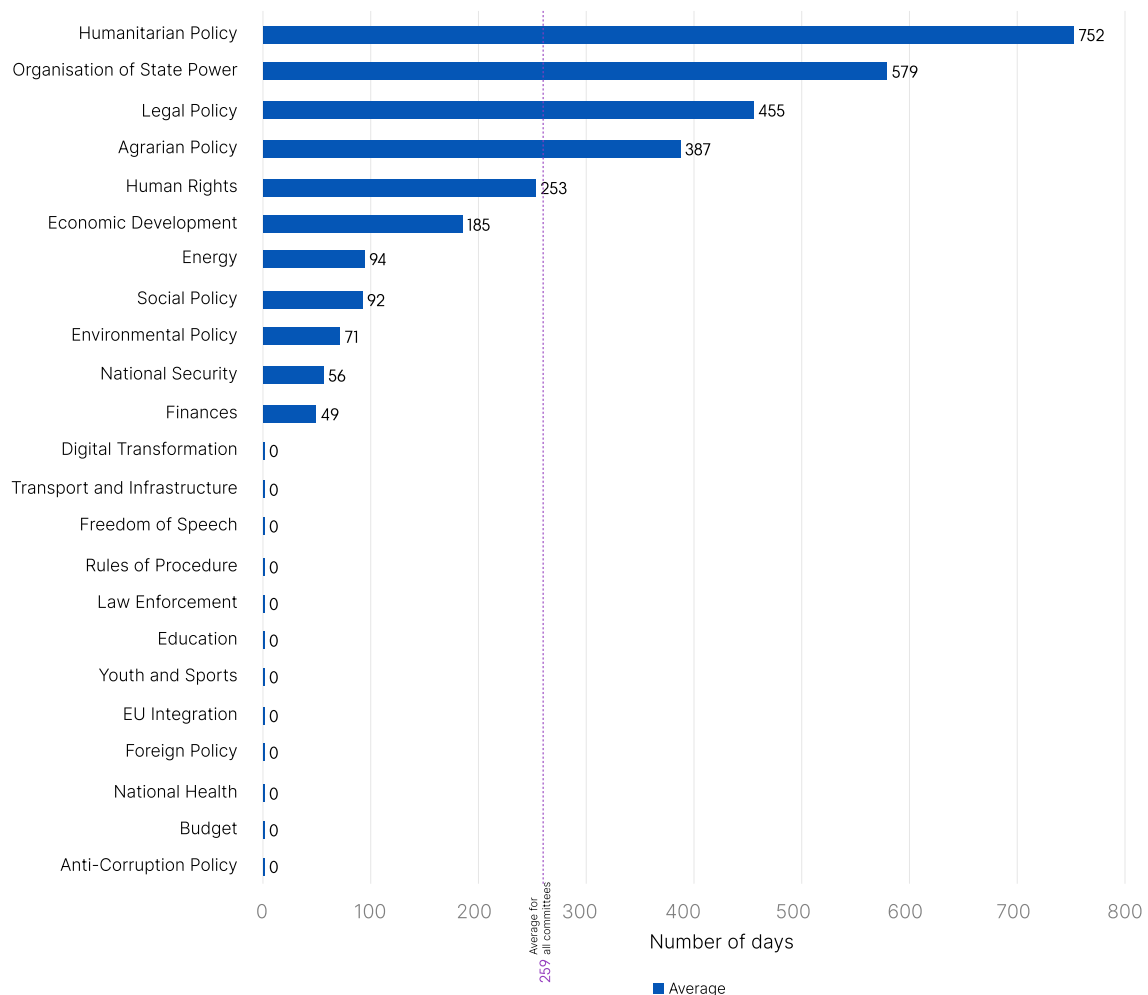
The five draft laws with the longest timeframes from registration to the first opinion of the main committee are presented in [Annex 1](#).

## Deadlines for Submitting Opinions of the Main Committees for the Second Reading

The speed of providing committee opinions before the second reading<sup>10</sup> is less indicative due to the small number of such opinions per committee. These data<sup>11</sup> should therefore be treated with caution; however, they still merit attention. **Six out of eleven<sup>12</sup> committees (i.e. more than half) increased the average time taken to provide opinions before the second reading compared to the previous 13th session**, while three committees increased this timeframe by one year or more.

The average time from the adoption of a draft law at the first reading to the provision of an opinion before the second reading amounted to 259 days, which is twice as long as during the 13th session, while half of all opinions were provided by committees in less than 114 days.

### Average Number of Days from the First Reading to the Provision of the First Opinion of the Main Committee before the Second Reading by the Submitting Entity



<sup>10</sup> The number of days was calculated between the date the draft law was adopted in the first reading and the date the committee submitted its first opinion for the second reading (although there may be several opinions).

<sup>11</sup> Due to the small number of opinions for the second reading, only the average value is used here. Only eight committees submitted five or more opinions for the second reading during the 14th session.

<sup>12</sup> Another 13 committees did not provide any opinion for the second reading.

### Average Number of Days from the First Reading to the Submission of the First Opinion of the Main Committee for the Second Reading by the Submitting Entity

Submitting entity	Average number of days from the first reading to the submission of the first opinion of the main committee for the second reading
Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine	341
MPs of Ukraine	230
President of Ukraine <sup>13</sup>	—

The speed of providing the first committee opinion before the second reading shows that, compared to the 13th session, the average time for providing opinions on government draft laws increased almost two and a half times, while for MPs' draft laws it nearly doubled. During the 14th session, committees did not provide any opinions before the second reading for presidential draft laws. For draft laws initiated by MPs from the Servant of the People faction, the time required to provide the first committee opinion before the second reading also increased (by 36 days).

### Average Number of Days from the First Reading to the Provision of the First Opinion of the Main Committee before the Second Reading by Factional Affiliation of the Initiator

Affiliation of initiator <sup>14</sup>	Average number of days
Holos	1094
Government	341
Servant of the People	181
Non-factional	65
Fatherland	42

The five draft laws with the longest timeframes from the first reading to submission of the first opinion of the main committee for the second reading, as well as the five fastest draft laws, are presented in [Annex 2](#).

<sup>13</sup> Committees did not provide opinions on presidential draft laws for the second reading during the 14th session. Therefore, this initiator is highlighted in grey in the table.

<sup>14</sup> It should also be taken into account that a significant number of opinions (more than five) were provided only for draft laws initiated by the Government and MPs from the Servant of the People faction. For other factions and groups, the number of draft laws for which opinions were provided is fewer than five; these are also highlighted in grey in the table. For these categories, the indicated values may be explained by coincidence rather than a systemic pattern.

## Time from Registration of Laws to Their Adoption

The average timeframe for the adoption of laws, regardless of the reading at which they were adopted, is 230 days, with a median of 106 days (i.e. half of the draft laws were adopted in more than 106 days and half in a shorter period).

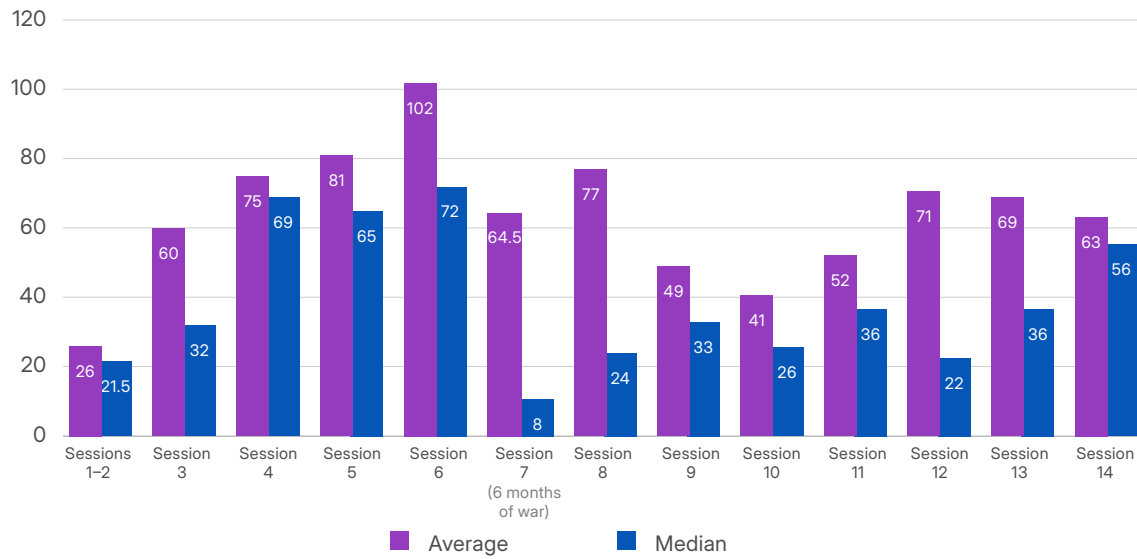
### Time from Registration to Adoption in the First Reading and in Entirety

Session	Average number of days	Median number of days
1-2	26	21.5
3	60	32
4	75	69
5	81	65
6	102	72
7 (six months of war)	64.5	8
8	77	24
9	49	33
10	41	26
11	52	36
12	71	22
13	69	36
14	63	56

For 90% of draft laws, the time required for adoption at the first reading and in their entirety increased. As a result, the median time rose compared to the 13th session. All draft laws adopted at the first reading and in their entirety were registered after 2025. This trend generally corresponds to the standard logic of using the first reading as a fast-track mechanism for adopting the most urgent draft laws.

The experimental indicator 'growth rate' increased by approximately 7 days, indicating an acceleration in the growth of the time required to adopt draft laws at the first reading and in their entirety. It should be recalled that the growth rate is calculated as the average difference between the decile differences in the number of days from registration to adoption for the 13th and 12th sessions and the decile differences for the 14th and 13th sessions.

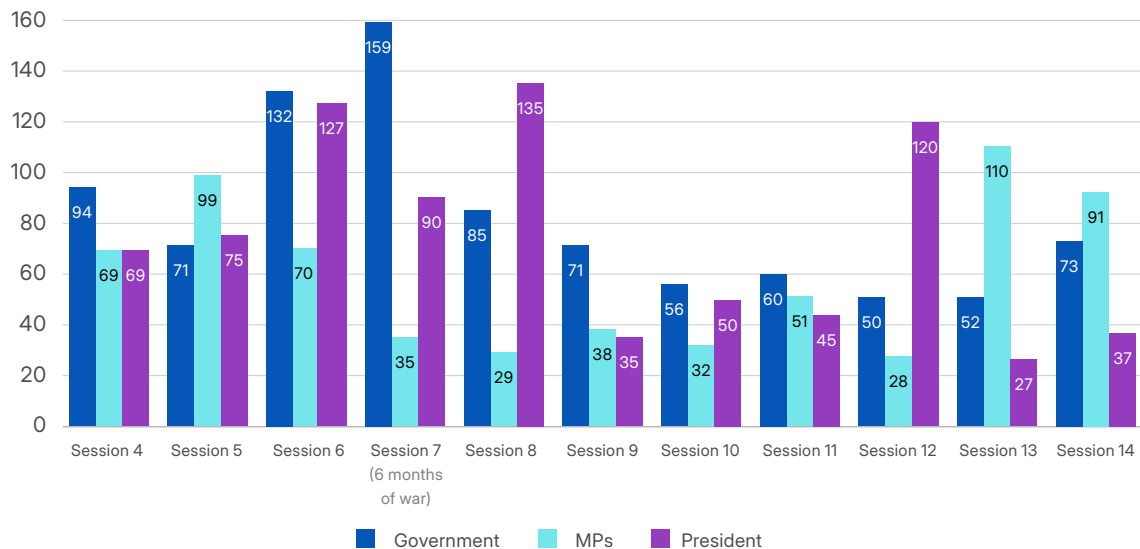
### Comparison of Sessions by the Number of Days Spent on Adopting Draft Laws in the First Reading



### Average Days from Registration to Adoption of a Draft Law in the First Reading by Session and Entity

Submitting entity	Average number of days	Median number of days
Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine	73	70
MPs of Ukraine	91 (109 for Servant of the People faction)	79 (84 for Servant of the People faction)
President of Ukraine	37	42

### Average Number of Days from Registration to the Adoption of a Draft Law in the First Reading by Session and Entity



In the first reading and in entirety, 10 government draft laws, 8 MPs' draft laws and 12 presidential draft laws were adopted. Half of the government draft laws consisted of ratifications. At the same time, all (except one) presidential draft laws adopted at the first reading and in entirety were approvals of decrees and ratifications.

The timeframe for the passage of government draft laws from registration to adoption at the first reading and in entirety increased by 21 days. The average timeframe for MPs' draft laws is 91 days, which is the third highest figure for the period from the 4th to the 13th sessions of the IX convocation. It is noteworthy that for MPs' draft laws, both the average and the median timeframe increased. This indicates that some MPs' draft laws have taken significantly longer to pass from registration to adoption at the first reading and in their entirety, including due to the consideration of a number of older draft laws.

For presidential draft laws, the average timeframe increased and returned to the level of the 9th session. The median timeframe also increased, indicating that presidential draft laws have begun to take longer to pass from registration to adoption at the first reading and in their entirety.

The five draft laws with the longest timeframes from registration to adoption at the first reading and in their entirety, as well as the five fastest draft laws, are presented in [Annex 3](#).

### Time from Registration to Adoption in the Second Reading and in Entirety

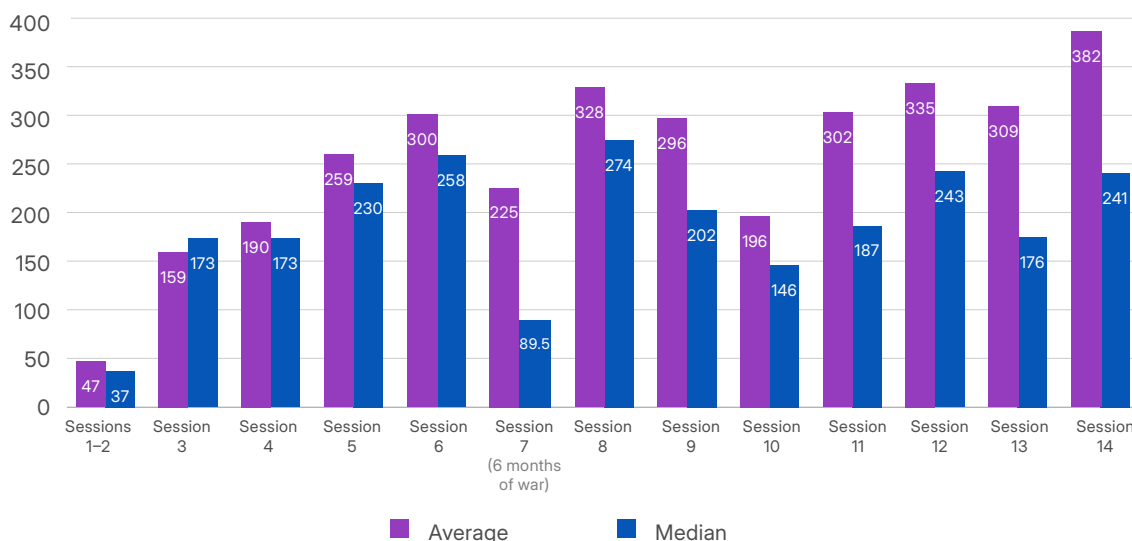
Session	Average number of days	Median number of days
1-2	47	37
3	159	173
4	190	173
5	259	230
6	300	258
7 (six months of war)	225	89.5
8	328	274
9	296	202
10	196	146
11	302	187
12	335	243
13	309	176
14	382	241

**During the 14th session, the Parliament increased the time required for the passage of draft laws from registration to adoption at the second reading and in their entirety.** On average, this timeframe increased by 73 days compared to the 13th session and by 47 days compared to the 12th session. **The average time from registration to adoption at the second reading and in its entirety is the highest for the entire period of the IX convocation.** The median value increased

by 65 days and returned to the level observed during the 12th session. For 70% of draft laws, the time required for adoption at the second reading and in their entirety increased. Only 3 out of 33 (9%) draft laws adopted at the second reading and in their entirety were registered before 24 February 2022. This indicates that during the 14th session, Parliament adopted almost exclusively laws corresponding to the martial law agenda. These indicators demonstrate that over three years and eight sessions under martial law, the Verkhovna Rada has effectively developed a new legislative agenda with a new volume of draft laws.

The growth rate of the time from registration to adoption at the second reading and in its entirety increased, interrupting the trend of the previous two sessions. While the timeframes for adopting draft laws increased during the 14th session, the pace of this increase declined significantly compared to previous periods.

### Comparison of Sessions by the Number of Days Spent on Adopting Draft Laws in the Second Reading

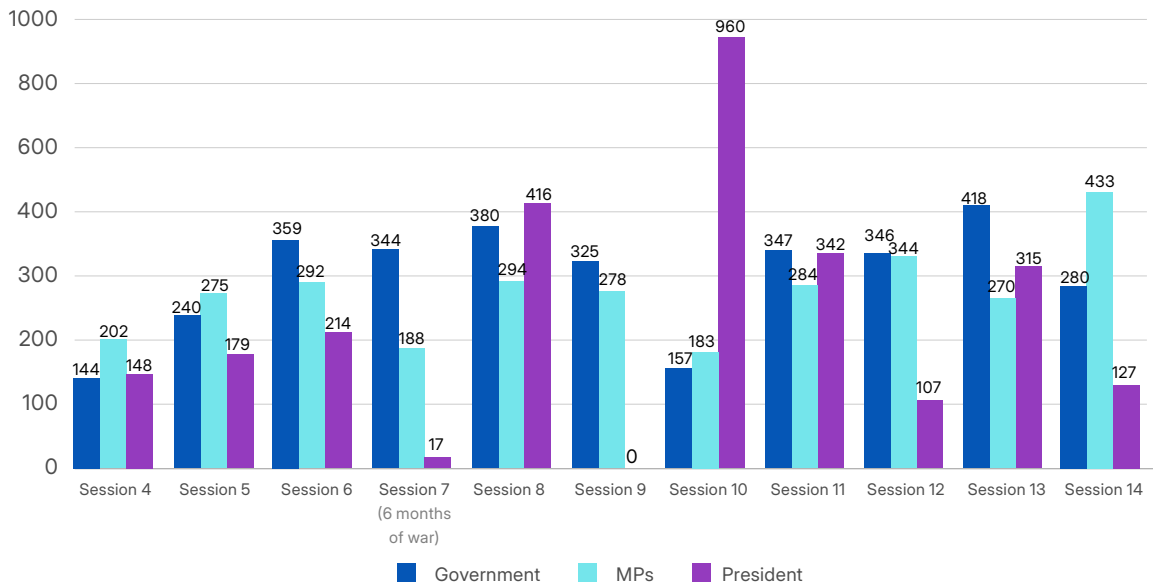


### Days from Registration to Adoption of a Draft Law in the Second Reading by Entities

Submitting entity	Average number of days	Median number of days
Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine	280	281
MPs of Ukraine	433 (295 for Servant of the People faction)	237 (229 for Servant of the People faction)
President of Ukraine <sup>15</sup>	127	127

<sup>15</sup> The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted only two presidential draft laws in the second reading and in entirety during the 14th session. Therefore, this initiator is highlighted in grey in the table.

### Average Number of Days from the First Reading to the Adoption of a Draft Law in the Second Reading by Session and Entity



**Government draft laws** reduced (compared to the 13th session) the average time required for their passage from registration to adoption at the second reading and in their entirety and, **for the first time since the 10th session, continue to pass this stage faster than MPs’ draft laws**. At the same time, MPs’ draft laws set a new record during the 14th session — their average time from registration to adoption reached 433 days, the slowest figure for the period from the 4th to the 14th sessions.

During the 14th session, 2 presidential draft laws were adopted, which on average passed from registration to adoption within 127 days. However, no conclusions can be drawn regarding the influence of the President as a legislative initiator on the legislative process due to the small number of adopted laws.

The five draft laws with the longest timeframes from registration to adoption at the second reading and in their entirety, as well as the five fastest draft laws, are presented in [Annex 4](#).

### Time between the First Reading of a Draft Law and its Adoption in the Second Reading and in its Entirety

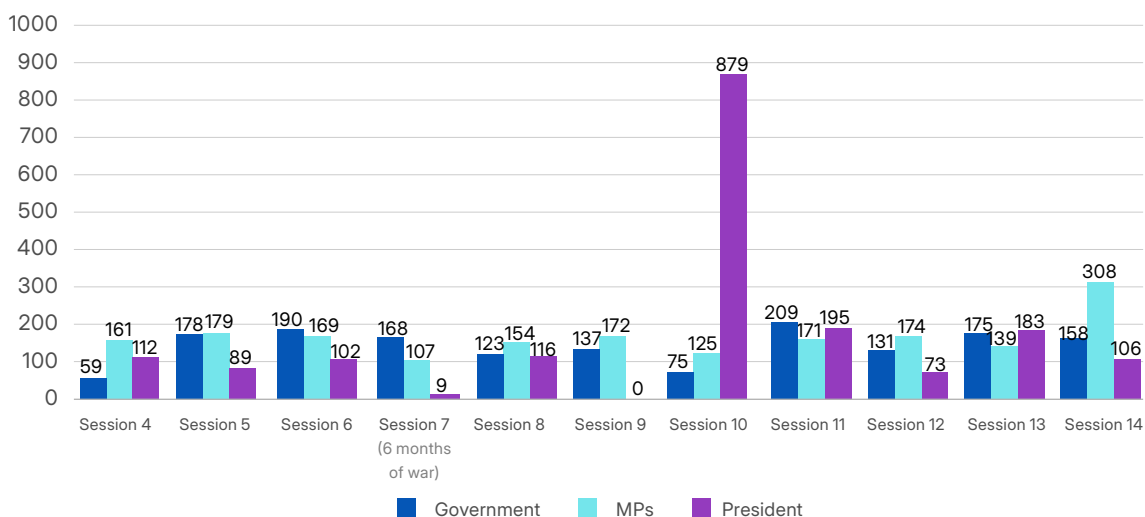
Session	Average number of days	Median number of days
4	93	75.5
5	130	91
6	168	148
7 (six months of war)	121	38
8	141	57
9	159	97

Session	Average number of days	Median number of days
10	133	90
11	181	75
12	156	92
13	149	84
14	264	174

### Days from the First Reading to the Adoption of a Draft Law in the Second reading by Entity

Submitting entity	Average number of days	Median number of days
Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine	158	176
MPs of Ukraine	308 (224 for Servant of the People faction)	174 (174 for Servant of the People faction)
President of Ukraine <sup>16</sup>	106	106

### Average Number of Days from the First Reading to the Adoption of a Draft Law in the Second Reading by Session and Entity



<sup>16</sup> The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted only two presidential draft law in the second reading and in entirety during the 14th session. Therefore, this initiator is highlighted in grey in the table.

The passage of draft laws from adoption in the first reading to adoption at the second reading and in their entirety during the 14th session returned to the trends observed during the 8th, 9th and 12th sessions, when MPs' draft laws took longer to pass from the first reading to adoption at the second reading and in their entirety than government initiatives. However, compared to the 13th session, the timeframe for the passage of MPs' draft laws increased more than twofold and set a new record. The timeframe for government draft laws slightly decreased compared to the 13th session, although it has not yet reached the level of the 12th session. A similar situation is observed with presidential legislative initiatives.

The timeframe between the first reading and adoption at the second reading increased for 100% of draft laws.

The five draft laws with the longest timeframes from adoption in the first reading to adoption in the second reading and in their entirety, as well as the five fastest draft laws, are presented in [Annex 5](#).

# Plenary Time

## Summary

During the 14th session, a total of 48 hours was spent on the consideration of draft laws in the session hall, which is the lowest figure for the 9th–14th sessions of the IX convocation.

7.4% of plenary time during the 14th session was spent on the consideration of draft laws initiated by actors outside the governing majority.

Draft laws for which both readings took place during the 14th session demonstrate the highest average and median consideration time indicators for the entire period of the IX convocation.

Overall, draft laws were discussed significantly longer than during other sessions; however, the record-low amount of plenary time is explained by the relatively small number of adopted draft laws.

*For the calculation of plenary time indicators, only the time spent on the consideration of draft laws was used. Time for registration, announcements of inquiries, the 'Government Question Hour', resolutions and other matters was not considered.*

## Plenary Time by Initiators

During the 14th session, Members of Parliament spent almost 48 hours of plenary time on the consideration of draft laws. This constitutes a new negative record for the Verkhovna Rada, as it is the lowest amount of time spent on the discussion of draft laws for the period of the 9th–14th sessions. It may also indicate a possible end to the trend of increasing plenary time expenditure, which began during the 9th session.

During the 14th session, 92.6% of plenary time was devoted to the consideration of draft laws initiated by the governing actors — the Servant of the People faction, the Government and the President. This is a fairly typical situation for recent sessions, as this figure usually exceeds 90%.

## Plenary Time for Laws Adopted in the First Reading and in their Entirety (seconds, minutes)

Session	Average	Median
4	509 s (8.5 min)	182 s (3 min)
5	391 s (6.5 min)	118 s (2 min)
6	701 s (12 min)	901 s (15 min)

Session	Average	Median
7	151 s (2.5 min)	42 s (0.7 min)
8	260 s (4 min)	86 s (1.5 min)
9	302 s (5 min)	134 s (2 min)
10	418 s (7 min)	185 s (3 min)
11	612 s (10 min)	668 s (11 min)
12	536 s (9 min)	568 s (9.5 min)
13	673 s (11.2 min)	770 s (12.8 min)
14	679 s (11.3 min)	821 s (13.7 min)

The 14th session of the Verkhovna Rada demonstrates a further increase in both the average and median time spent on the discussion of draft laws compared to previous sessions. The average and median consideration time represent the second-highest indicators for the IX convocation and the highest for the period of the full-scale invasion. This indicates a continuation of the trend towards longer consideration of draft laws. For 70% of draft laws adopted at the first reading and in their entirety, the amount of plenary time spent increased, although the average time remains slightly lower than the peak value of the 6th session (701 seconds). These data demonstrate a return to the pre-war format of draft law consideration.

### Plenary Time for Laws Adopted in the Second Reading and in their Entirety (the first reading of which took place before the 14th session)

Session	Average	Median
4	1003 s (17 min)	258 s (4 min)
5	3527 s (59 min)	139 s (2 min)
6	1439 s (24 min)	408 s (7 min)
7	449 s (7 min)	141 s (2 min)
8	440 s (7 min)	79 s (1 min)
9	872 s (14.5 min)	193 s (3 min)
10	1226 s (20 min)	477 s (8 min)
11	834 s (14 min)	471 s (8 min)
12	866 s (14 min)	434 s (7 min)

Session	Average	Median
13	872 s (14.5 min)	496 s (8 min)
14	1853 s (30.9 min)	761 s (12.7 min)

Draft laws considered only in the second reading during the 14th session were discussed in the session hall twice as long as during the previous three sessions and even exceeded the indicators of some pre-war sessions. For 80% of draft laws adopted at the second reading and in their entirety (where the first reading took place before the 14th session), plenary time increased.

### Plenary Time for Laws for which both Readings Took Place during the 14th Session

Session	Average	Median
4	2000 s (33 min)	1423 s (24 min)
5	2178 s (36 min)	1178 s (20 min)
6	4851 s (81 min)	1556 s (26 min)
7	798 s (13 min)	367 s (6 min)
8	910 s (15 min)	285 s (5 min)
9	920 s (15 min)	547 s (9 min)
10	4830 s (80 min)	830 s (14 min)
11	1714 s (29 min)	881 s (15 min)
12	4593 s (77 min)	1705 s (28 min)
13	1723 s (29 min)	1257 s (21 min)
14	7385 s (123.1 min)	2435 s (40.6 min)

Draft laws for which both readings took place during the 14th session were considered, on average, for the longest time across the entire IX convocation. The average consideration time amounted to approximately 123 minutes, while the median was 40 minutes. This indicates a significant increase in time, partly driven by the lengthy consideration of the State Budget for 2026, which in total amounted to almost 12 hours. Thus, in terms of the format of draft law consideration in the session hall, the 14th session significantly exceeded the indicators of pre-war sessions. For 100% of draft laws, plenary time for both readings increased compared to the 13th session.

The five draft laws with the longest consideration time in the plenary hall are presented in [Annex 6](#).

# Committees

## Summary

- › The most heavily burdened committees are the Committee on Economic Development (34 opinions), the Committee on Finance (25 opinions), the Committee on National Security and the Committee on Social Policy (24 opinions each).
- › In terms of the number of draft laws per MP, two committees had the highest workload during the 14th session — the Committee on Economic Development and the Committee on Social Policy. Both committees account for more than 2 assigned draft laws and provided opinions per MP. In nine committees, the workload (number of provided opinions) does not exceed 0.5 per MP.

During the 14th session, committees of the Verkhovna Rada continued to operate in conditions of a slight decrease in the number of registered draft laws compared to the 12th session. The total number of provided opinions decreased to 260, which is 32 fewer than during the corresponding 12th session. The uneven distribution of workload among committee members, which in some cases differs by as much as 17 times, raises the issue of redistributing responsibilities or revising the composition of MPs and secretariat staff within committees.

*Information on the timeframes for the provision of committee opinions is presented in the section on the speed of passage of draft laws.*

## Opinions on Rejection (total: 38 opinions)

Submitting entity	Number of opinions on rejection of draft laws (share of total opinions on rejection)
MPs of Ukraine	38 (100%)
Government	0
President	0

## Number of Opinions Recommending Rejection of MP's Draft Laws by Factions and Groups

Factional affiliation of initiators of draft laws	Number of opinions on rejection of draft laws (share of MPs' opinions on rejection)
Servant of the People faction	27 (71%)
Fatherland faction	3 (8%)
For the Future group	2 (5%)
European Solidarity	2 (5%)
Non-factional	2 (5%)
Restoration of Ukraine	1 (3%)
Platform for Life and Peace group	1 (3%)

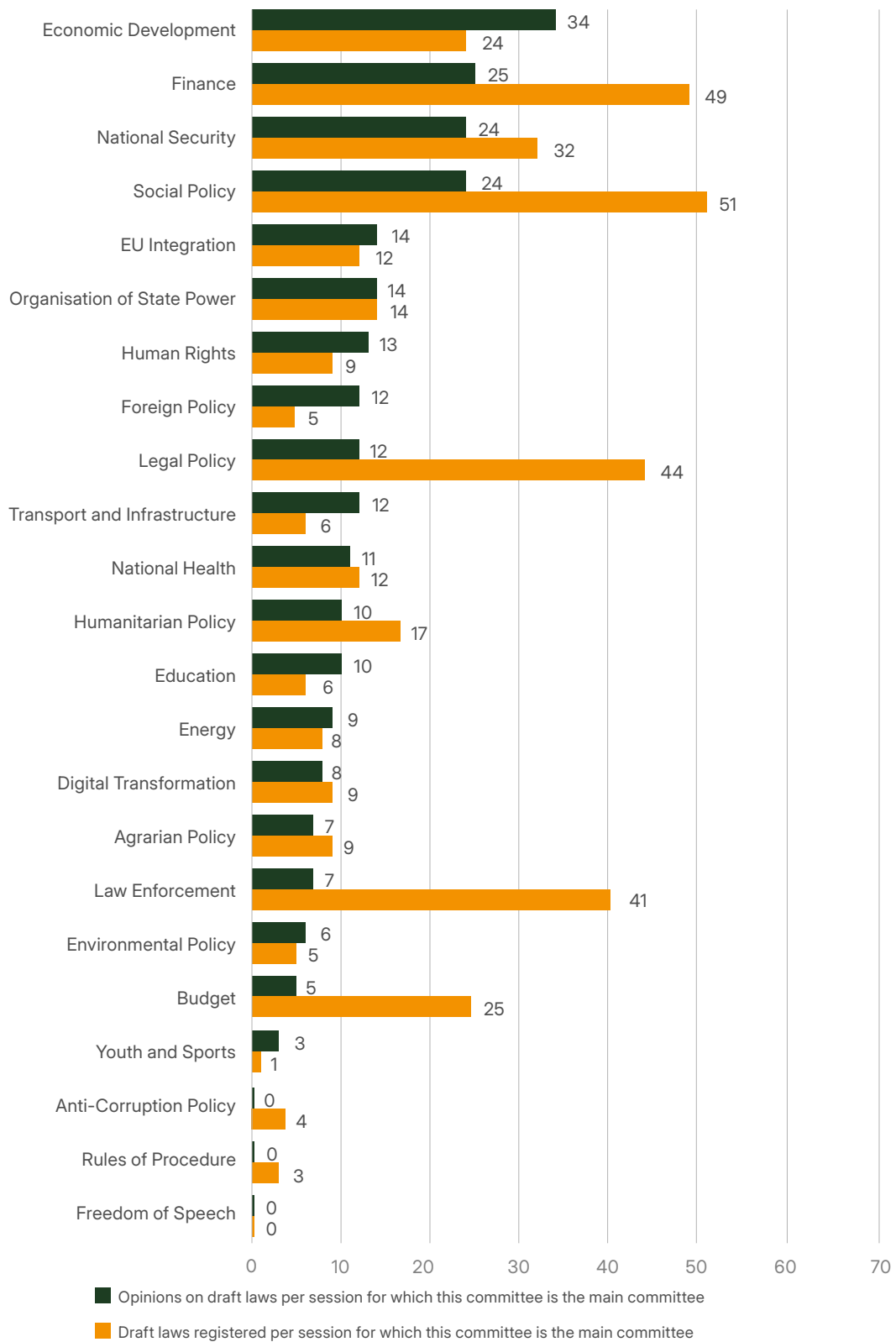
During the 14th session, 38 opinions of main committees recommending the rejection of draft laws were prepared. Opinions recommending rejection may indicate both the political alignment of committees and the level (at least minimal) of the quality of draft law preparation. At the same time, as during the 11th session, two-thirds of the rejected draft laws are alternative draft laws. Presidential draft laws appear to meet both criteria, as none received opinions recommending rejection (it should be noted, however, that the number of presidential draft laws was limited and they are often ratifications and decrees). Government draft laws also appear largely unproblematic: during the 14th session, they did not receive any opinions recommending rejection. Most rejection opinions were issued for draft laws initiated by MPs from the Servant of the People faction, which is logical given the number of MPs and their legislative activity.

## Committees' Workload

When assessing committee workload, it should be borne in mind that this monitoring primarily **calculates workload based on the number of opinions by main committees**. This method is used due to data availability (open data format). Information on the opinions of main committees is consistently available on the website of the Verkhovna Rada, is regularly updated and covers all such opinions. At the same time, committees perform **many other functions and tasks beyond providing opinions as main committees**. Three committees<sup>17</sup> are required to provide mandatory opinions on all draft laws; committees may also be tasked with preparing opinions as supporting committees; they consider and adopt decisions within the framework of the oversight function; review letters and appeals; and organise conferences, round tables and other events. These limitations should be considered when reviewing the information presented below, which is based on the opinions of main committees.

<sup>17</sup> Budget Committee, Committee on Anti-Corruption Policy, Committee on European Integration.

### Workload of the Main Committees



The presented chart includes two indicators. First, it shows the number of opinions<sup>18</sup> provided by the main committees. The second indicator reflects the number of draft laws assigned to each committee as the main committee in accordance with its remit. Together, these indicators illustrate the distribution of legislative work related to the preliminary consideration of draft laws.

The highest workload in terms of the number of opinions (34) falls on the Committee on Economic Development. Three other committees also demonstrate a relatively high workload (compared to other committees): the Committee on Finance (25 opinions), the Committee on National Security and the Committee on Social Policy (24 opinions each). While the Committee on Economic Development was not among the leaders in terms of the number of provided opinions in recent sessions, for the other committees, this distribution is relatively typical for the last seven sessions under martial law (7th–13th sessions).

The total number of opinions decreased to 260, which is 32 fewer than the number provided by committees during the corresponding 12th session.

The largest decreases (compared to the corresponding 12th session) in the number of opinions provided during the 14th session were recorded by the Committee on Legal Policy (–32 opinions) and the Committee on Law Enforcement (–29 opinions).

At the same time, for some committees, the number of opinions increased compared to the 12th session. In particular, the largest increase was recorded by the Committee on Economic Development (+18 opinions).

The number of draft laws assigned to committees, as compared to the 12th session, changed within a range from –28 to +15 assigned draft laws.

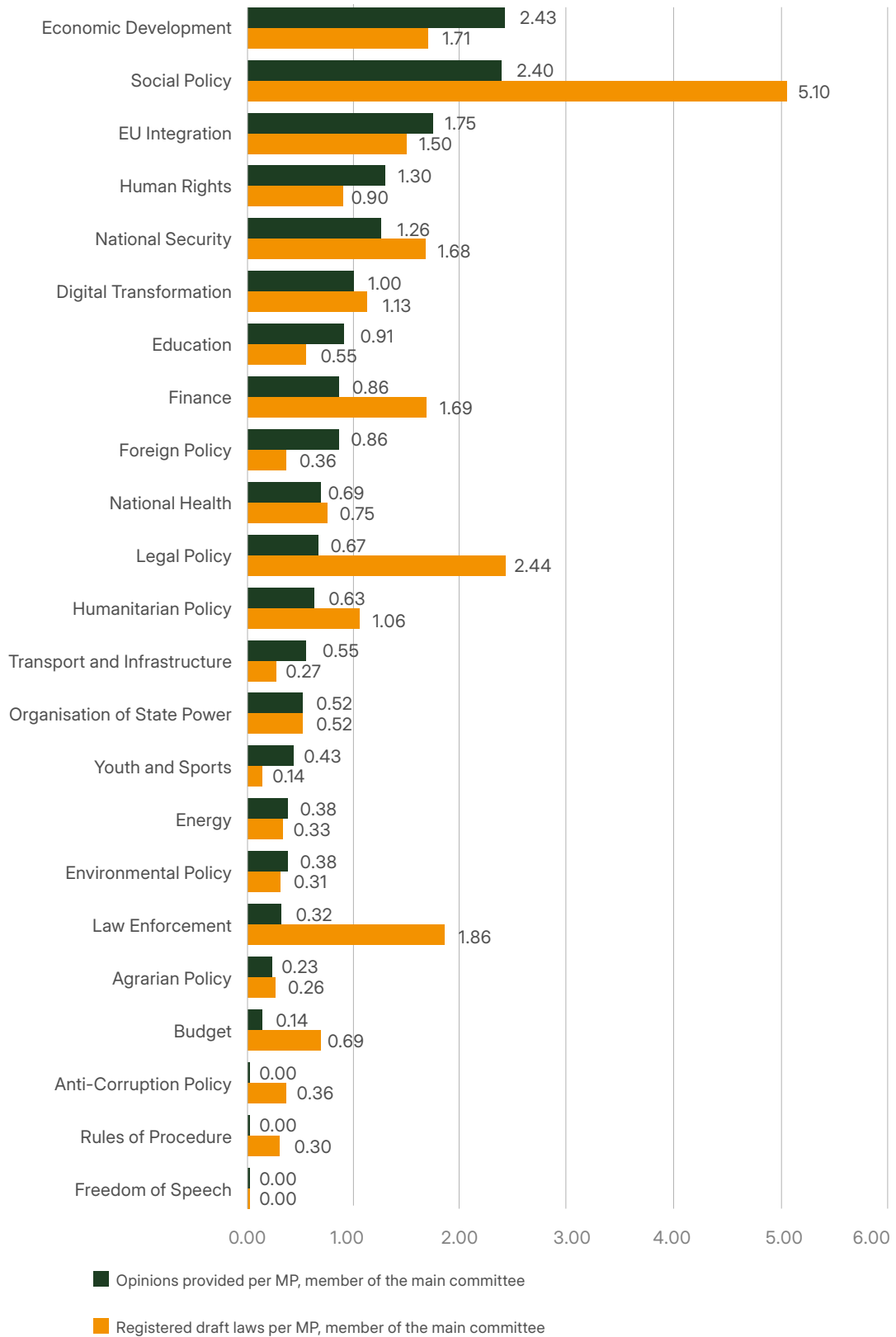
The potential workload (i.e. the number of assigned draft laws) of committees during the 14th session decreased most significantly (as compared to the 12th session) for the same committees that also experienced a decrease in actual workload: the Committee on Legal Policy (–28 assigned draft laws) and the Committee on Law Enforcement (–27 assigned draft laws).

At the same time, the potential workload increased most significantly for the Budget Committee (+15 assigned draft laws) and the Committee on Social Policy (+10 assigned draft laws).

---

<sup>18</sup> The number of opinions does not correspond to the number of draft laws considered. A committee may provide several opinions on a single draft law, for example: an opinion on inclusion in the agenda, opinions for the first and second readings, for repeated readings, or on revised versions of the draft law, etc.

### Workload per MP of the Main Committee



Another dimension of committee workload is illustrated by the chart above, which shows how many opinions or registered draft laws fall per MP who is a member of a committee.<sup>19</sup> A high workload (where the number of assigned draft laws and provided opinions exceeds 2 per MP) during the 14th session is observed only in one committee — the Committee on Social Policy (5.1 draft laws per MP and 2.4 opinions per MP). Two other committees (the Committee on Economic Development and the Committee on EU Integration) have a workload exceeding 1.5 opinions and draft laws per MP.

In nine committees, the number of provided opinions per MP does not reach 0.5 (during the 12th session, this indicator also did not reach 0.5 for nine committees). The lowest number of provided opinions per MP is recorded for the Budget Committee (0.14 opinions per MP) and the Committee on Agrarian Policy (0.23 opinions per MP). Three other committees, despite having assigned draft laws, did not provide any opinions.

When comparing the 14th session with the corresponding 12th session, a noticeable difference in workload can be observed, as the difference in the number of provided opinions per MP ranges from -1.78 to +1.43. The number of assigned draft laws also varies significantly — within the range from -1.56 to +1.

The actual workload (i.e. the number of provided opinions per MP) decreased the most for the Committee on Legal Policy (-1.89 opinions per MP) and the Committee on Law Enforcement (-1.32 opinions per MP). The largest increase in actual workload was recorded for the Committee on Economic Development (+1.43 opinions per MP).

The potential workload decreased the most (compared to the 12th session) for the Committee on Legal Policy (-1.56 assigned draft laws per MP) and the Committee on Law Enforcement (-1.23 draft laws per MP). At the same time, the largest increase in potential workload was recorded for the Committee on EU Integration (+0.88 assigned draft laws per MP) and the Committee on Social Policy (+1 assigned draft law per MP).

Overall, the trends in actual and potential workload per committee member correspond to the general data on committee workload.

When comparing the least and most heavily burdened committees, their **workload differs by a factor of 17**. This situation observed during the 14th session, as well as persistent trends in committee workload across sessions, raises the issue of redistributing either MPs or the areas of competence among committees.

---

<sup>19</sup> Number of MPs at the end of the 14th session; during the 14th session the number of MPs in committees changed.

# Violations of the Rules of Procedure

## Summary

During the 14th session, the share of violations of the Rules of Procedure in the adoption of laws amounted to 38%, which is 30% lower than during the previous session.

The share of violations at the second reading of draft laws decreased by half compared to the 13th session.

The overall share of violations of the constitutional time limit (15 days) for the signing of laws by the President during the 14th session again amounted to 44%. The time limit for signing (or submitting proposals) was violated for 20 laws, while another 8 laws were neither signed nor vetoed.

The volume of violations of the legislative procedure during the 14th session decreased significantly and almost reached the level observed before the full-scale invasion. The overall share of draft laws adopted with violations is lower than during all other sessions under martial law, due to the significant decrease in violations at the second reading.

*This section provides information on violations of the Rules of Procedure during the 14th session.*

The 14th session demonstrated a decrease in the share of violations across all categories. During the 14th session, **approximately 38% (more than one third) of laws were adopted with violations of consideration procedures**, compared to 68% during the 13th session.

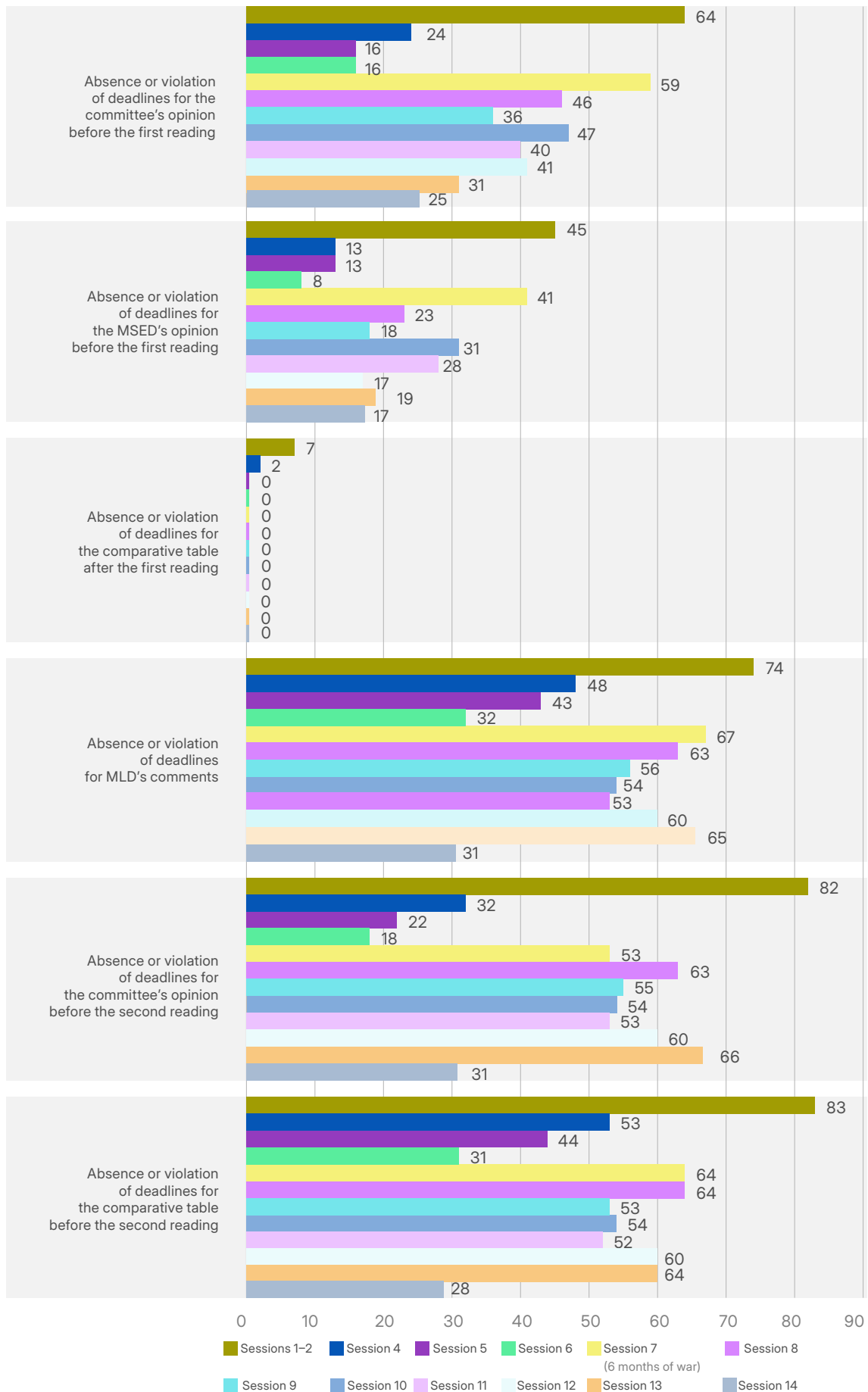
During the 14th session, the dynamics of the frequency of violations of the Rules of Procedure are similar for both the first and second readings. For the first reading, the share of violations decreased compared to the 13th session. Overall, the share of violations of the Rules of Procedure at the first reading has continued to decline since the 11th session.

Since the 9th session, the share of violations at the second reading had been increasing. During the 14th session, however, the share of violations of the Rules of Procedure at the second reading decreased almost twofold across all three types of violations monitored for the second reading.

These are among the lowest indicators for the entire IX convocation. The volume of violations at both the first and second readings continues to gradually approach the levels observed before the full-scale invasion.

In the charts and table, data on the share of draft laws adopted with specific types of violations of the Rules of Procedure are presented by session.

### Distribution of Types of Violations of the Rules of Procedure in Per Cent by Sessions



## Violations of the Rules of Procedure in the Adoption of Laws in the Verkhovna Rada

Type of violation	Provision of the Rules of Procedure	Total number of laws assessed for violations	Number of laws with violations
Opinion of the committee before the first reading (absence of such opinions or violation of the time limits established for familiarisation with these opinions prior to their consideration in the session hall)	The opinion is provided 7 days prior to the consideration of the draft law in the session hall at the first reading	63	16 (25.4%) violations, all related to time limits, including 3 cases where the draft law was adopted on the day the opinion was provided. All opinions are available
Opinion of the MSED <sup>20</sup> before the first reading (absence of such opinions or violation of the time limits established for familiarisation with these opinions prior to their consideration in the session hall)	The opinion is provided 7 days prior to the consideration of the draft law in the session hall at the first reading	63	11 (17%) violations of time limits. All opinions are available

<sup>20</sup> The Rules of Procedure of the VRU do not contain a direct and clear requirement regarding the mandatory nature of opinions of the MSED. Alongside Article 103(4), which provides that in the absence of opinions within 14 days there are deemed to be no comments, there are also provisions requiring MSED opinions:

- 1) Article 112 establishes that accompanying documents to a draft law shall be provided to MPs no later than seven days before the day of consideration of the draft law at a plenary sitting of the Verkhovna Rada.
- 2) Article 99(2)(3) provides that expert opinions on a draft law form part of the accompanying documents.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the Rules of Procedure of the VRU are imperfect and contain contradictory provisions. For example, the MSED may provide an opinion after the 14-day deadline (due to workload), and in such a case it is unclear what the main committee should do — treat the absence of timely opinions as meaning there are no comments or consider the comments submitted after the deadline.

Type of violation	Provision of the Rules of Procedure	Total number of laws assessed for violations	Number of laws with violations
Comparative table after the first reading (absence of the comparative table or preparation of such a table within timeframes that do not allow all entities to submit their amendments within the time limits established by the Rules of Procedure)	Proposals and amendments must be submitted to the table no earlier than 14 days after adoption at the first reading, or 7 days in case of shortened timeframes	32 (draft laws adopted at the second reading)	No violations of time limits. All comparative tables are available
Opinions of the MLD (absence of MLD opinions or violation of the time limits established for familiarisation with these opinions prior to their consideration in the session hall)	MLD comments are provided 10 days prior to the consideration of the draft law in the session hall at the second reading, or 5 days in case of shortened timeframes	32 (draft laws adopted at the second reading)	10 (31.3%) violations of time limits. All opinions are available <sup>21</sup>
Opinion of the committee before the second reading (absence of committee opinions or violation of the time limits established for familiarisation with these opinions prior to their consideration in the session hall)	Committee opinions before the second reading are provided 10 days prior to the consideration of the draft law in the session hall at the second reading, or 5 days in case of shortened timeframes	32 (draft laws adopted at the second reading)	10 (31.3%) violations of time limits. Committee opinions are available for all laws

<sup>21</sup> The opinion of the MLD was absent for the draft state budget, but this was not considered a violation due to the established practice of the absence of MLD opinions on budgets in different years.

Type of violation	Provision of the Rules of Procedure	Total number of laws assessed for violations	Number of laws with violations
Comparative table before the second reading (absence of the comparative table or violation of the time limits established for familiarisation with these tables prior to their consideration in the session hall)	Tables must be provided 10 days prior to the consideration of the draft law in the session hall at the second reading, or 5 days in case of shortened timeframes	32 (draft laws adopted at the second reading)	9 (28.1%) violations of time limits. All tables are available

In addition to standard violations of the Rules of Procedure, **monitoring was carried out of violations of the Constitution related to breaches of the 15-day time limit for the signing of adopted laws by the President** (Article 94 of the Constitution). The monitoring covered 63 laws adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine during the 14th session. The time limit for signing (or submitting proposals) was violated for 20 laws, i.e. in 32% of cases (compared to 43% during the 13th session). In addition, a further 8 laws were neither signed by the President, nor vetoed, nor accompanied by proposals (although the deadline for their signing had already expired). If all violations are combined, this amounts to 44% of all laws adopted during the 14th session, which is lower than the results of the 13th session (47%). Thus, almost half of all laws adopted during the 14th session involved violations of the time limits established by the Constitution of Ukraine.

Of course, the extent of the delay — whether 2 days or 102 days — does not change the fact that both constitute a violation. If one considers the most extreme cases, the longest recorded time for signing was 83 days.

Violations of the constitutional procedure began to increase with the introduction of martial law. The 11th and 13th sessions recorded the highest number of such violations, while the 12th and 14th sessions showed only a slight decrease. However, it is premature to conclude that the trend has changed. Despite significant improvements in the process of adopting laws, the timeframes for signing remain a major issue. These violations also cannot be explained by deficiencies in the regulatory or procedural framework,<sup>22</sup> as the relevant provisions have not changed.

<sup>22</sup> According to the Constitution of Ukraine, the President has 15 days to sign a law and officially promulgate it, or to return it with his reasoned and formulated proposals to Parliament. At the decision of the President, the Government organises an expert review of the law submitted for signature. According to the Rules of Procedure of the Cabinet of Ministers, the Government has a maximum of seven days to submit its proposals regarding the signing of the law by the President or reasoned and substantiated proposals on the expediency of the President exercising the right of veto. The time spent on preparing generalised comments and proposals depends both on the scope and complexity of the law and on other factors — the day of the week and time when the copy of the law was received, the number of ministries involved in the review, differences in their positions regarding the adopted law, internal bureaucratic procedures in the ministries, technical reasons, etc. Any combination of these factors may delay the Government's submission of proposals on the law and, accordingly, the President's decision to sign the law or return it to Parliament.

During the 14th session, the President, within the established 15-day time limit (i.e. without violation), vetoed one draft law and submitted his proposals. The draft law had been initiated by representatives of the Servant of the People faction, which suggests that, in this case, the positions of the initiators and the President were not aligned or that the draft law was technically flawed. The Verkhovna Rada has not yet considered this draft law.

# Parliamentary Oversight

## Summary

During the 14th session, 7 'Government Question Hours' were held — in total, MPs and ministers spent more than 8 hours asking questions and providing answers.

The largest number of questions raised by MPs concerned the implementation of state social policy under martial law and the fulfilment of Ukraine's European integration commitments.

Members of Parliament terminated the activities of 8 temporary commissions and established 5 temporary investigative commissions.

During the 14th session, MPs submitted 218 parliamentary questions — almost half as many as during the 13th session, and on a par with the 10th session. All inquiries addressed to the President concerned the conferment of titles.

## Government Question Hour

'Government Question Hour' is an instrument of parliamentary oversight through which Members of Parliament may ask questions to members of the Cabinet of Ministers on a defined topic and receive answers. During the 'Government Question Hour', only issues related to the designated topic may be raised. As a rule, responses are delivered from the rostrum by the minister responsible for the relevant area, although questions may also be addressed to the Prime Minister and other ministers.

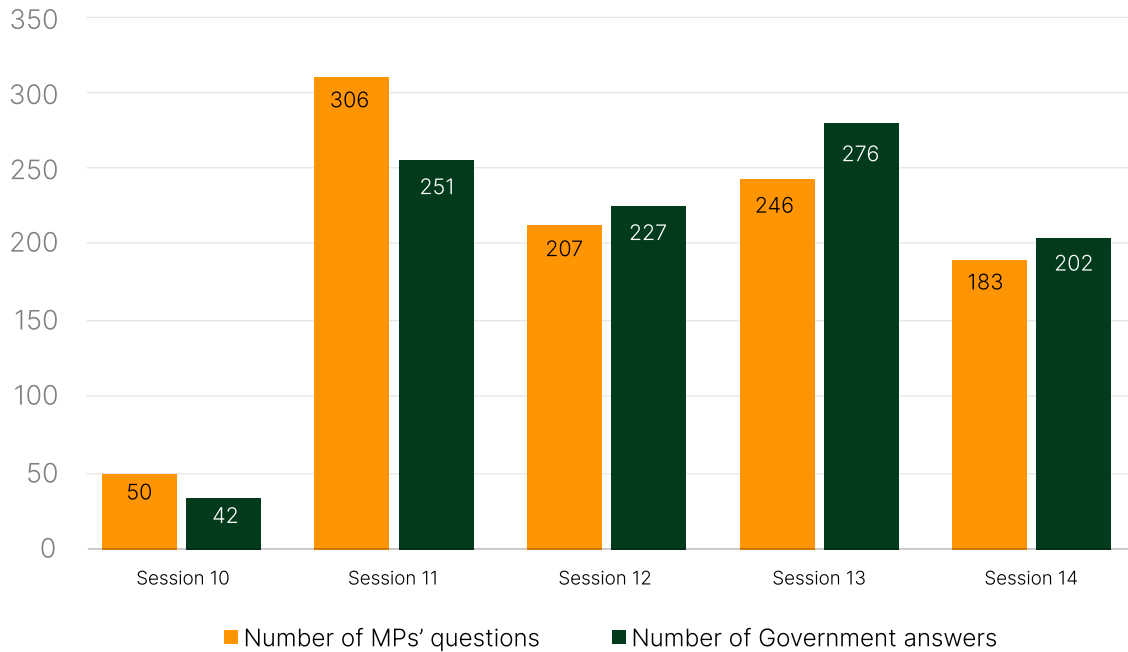
## Government Question Hours Held

Session	Number of Government Question Hours held	Total time spent on Government Question Hours	Average time spent on one Government Question Hour
Session 10	1	126 min	126 min
Session 11	8	524.2 min	65.5 min
Session 12	8	564.5 min	69.3 min
Session 13	9	660 min	71.9 min
Session 14	7	508.8 min	71.7 min

During the 14th session, 7 ‘Government Question Hours’ were held — in total, MPs and ministers spent more than eight hours asking questions and receiving answers.<sup>23</sup>

**MPs may ask several questions during a single intervention, while ministers may respond to several questions, or several ministers may respond to a single question. Considering these features of the ‘Government Question Hours’, the data obtained illustrate MPs’ interest in particular topics or even specific ministers.**

### Questions and Answers



Compared to the 13th session, the data on the ‘Government Question Hours’ demonstrate a decrease in MPs’ activity, which is generally consistent with the overall trends of this session.

### MPs Speeches by Factions and Groups<sup>24</sup>

	Session 10	Session 11	Session 12	Session 13	Session 14
Servant of the People	14 (28%)	89 (29%)	68 (33%)	75 (30%)	64 (35%)
European Solidarity	6 (12%)	49 (16%)	30 (14%)	44 (18%)	26 (14%)

<sup>23</sup> MPs may often yield the floor to another MP during the Government Question Hour to ask a question. Therefore, remarks by MPs lasting less than 10 seconds were removed from the data, as these were most likely such transfers of the floor.

<sup>24</sup> It should be noted that the ‘Government Question Hour’ is divided into two parts: 1) questions from parliamentary factions (parliamentary groups) to members of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and responses thereto; 2) questions from Members of Parliament to members of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and responses thereto — up to 30 minutes.

	Session 10	Session 11	Session 12	Session 13	Session 14
Dovira	4 (8%)	35 (11%)	15 (7%)	26 (11%)	17 (9%)
Holos	5 (10%)	27 (9%)	32 (15%)	23 (9%)	16 (9%)
PFPL	8 (16%)	17 (6%)	11 (5%)	15 (6%)	15 (8%)
Fatherland	2 (4%)	30 (10%)	24 (12%)	18 (7%)	13 (7%)
Restoration of Ukraine	4 (8%)	22 (7%)	10 (5%)	12 (5%)	11 (6%)
Non-factional	3 (6%)	18 (6%)	11 (5%)	20 (8%)	11 (6%)
For the Future	4 (8%)	19 (6%)	6 (3%)	13 (5%)	10 (5%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>50 (100%)</b>	<b>306 (100%)</b>	<b>207 (100%)</b>	<b>246 (100%)</b>	<b>183 (100%)</b>

As in previous sessions, the largest number of questions (interventions) came from the Servant of the People faction — its representatives accounted for almost one third of all questions.

During the 14th session, questions from Members of Parliament were most frequently answered by the Prime Minister of Ukraine, Yuliia Svyrydenko, and the Minister of Education and Science, Oksen Lisovyi. This distribution is expected, given the role of the Prime Minister in coordinating the activities of the Cabinet of Ministers and the fact that the Minister of Education served as the main speaker during the 'Government Question Hours'.

### List of Government Question Hour Topics during the 14th Session

Date	Topic	Time spent	Number of MPs speeches	Number of Government answers
05.09.2025	Organisation of the new academic year and the state of security infrastructure of educational institutions under martial law (speaker — Minister of Education and Science of Ukraine Oksen Lisovyi)	76.3 min	26	28

Date	Topic	Time spent	Number of MPs speeches	Number of Government answers
19.09.2025	State of Ukraine's financial system and priority areas for ensuring its functioning in 2026 (speaker — Minister of Finance of Ukraine Serhii Marchenko)	60 min	24	28
10.10.2025	Efficiency of the use of budget support for enterprises in 2025, prospects for such support in 2026, and the state of implementation of the Agreement between Ukraine and the United States on the establishment of the Reconstruction Investment Fund and partnership in the field of critical raw materials (speaker — Minister of Economy, Environment and Agriculture of Ukraine Oleksii Sobolev)	65.3 min	24	26
24.10.2025	Development and implementation of state social policy under martial law (speaker — Minister of Social Policy, Family and Unity of Ukraine Denys Uliutin)	77.7 min	29	33
07.11.2025	Fulfilment of Ukraine's obligations in the field of European integration under martial law (speaker — Deputy Prime Minister for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration of Ukraine Taras Kachka)	80.4 min	29	28

Date	Topic	Time spent	Number of MPs speeches	Number of Government answers
05.12.2025	State of development and implementation of state policy in the field of social protection, ensuring the rights and freedoms of veterans and their family members (speaker — Minister for Veterans Affairs of Ukraine Nataliia Kalmykova)	73.4 min	27	29
16.01.2026	State of the energy sector and measures for the restoration and protection of energy infrastructure facilities (speaker — First Deputy Prime Minister of Ukraine — Minister of Energy of Ukraine Denys Shmyhal)	75.6 min	24	30

## Temporary Investigative and Special Commissions

The Verkhovna Rada may establish temporary bodies: temporary special commissions and temporary investigative commissions, which are formed for a period not exceeding one year. During the 14th session, the Parliament voted to establish five temporary investigative commissions and terminated the activities of eight temporary commissions (of which five were special commissions). Their list is provided in [Annex 7](#).

### Temporary Commissions by Sessions

Session	Temporary commissions established	Temporary commissions terminated
Session 2	7	0
Session 3	1	1
Session 4	4	0
Session 5	2	1
Session 6	3	1

Session	Temporary commissions established	Temporary commissions terminated
Session 7	6	3
Session 8	5	0
Session 9	6	18
Session 10	4	2
Session 11	5	0
Session 12	5	11
Session 13	8	3
Session 14	5	8

## MPs' Inquiries and Appeals

Members of Parliament have the right to submit parliamentary inquiries and MPs' appeals.<sup>25</sup> The former constitute a requirement by an MP to provide an official response on matters within the competence of a body or institution, while the latter constitute a request to provide an official clarification or present a position on matters within the competence of a body or institution.

During the 14th session, MPs submitted 218 parliamentary inquiries — almost twice fewer than during the 13th session and at the level of the 9th session. All parliamentary inquiries addressed to the President concerned the conferment of titles.<sup>26</sup>

## Parliamentary Inquiries

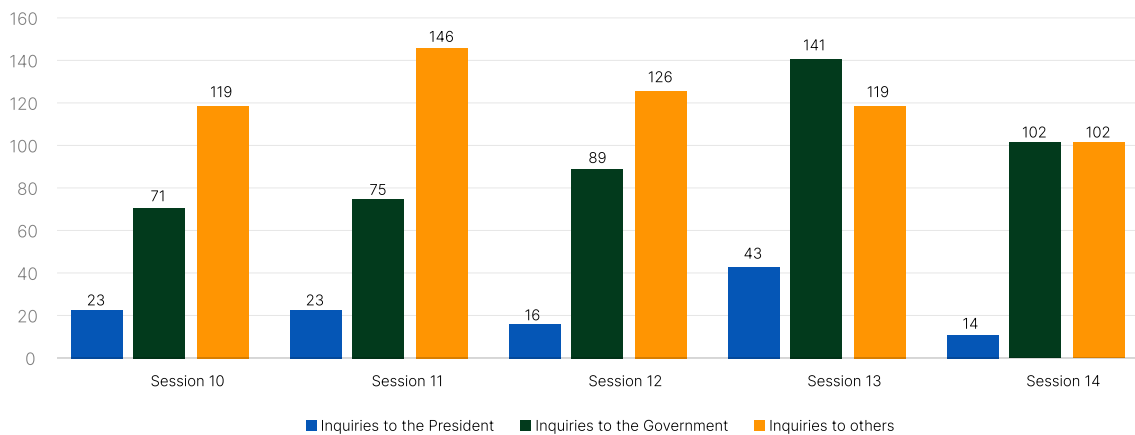
Session	Total inquiries	Of which to the President
Sessions 1–2	1 412	4
Session 3	1 291	8
Session 4	702	9
Session 5	1 235	54

<sup>25</sup> Since MPs' appeals do not require announcement at a plenary sitting and there is no information about their registration, which complicates data collection, they are not the subject of this monitoring.

<sup>26</sup> The conferral of titles and awards falls within the powers of the President; therefore, a parliamentary inquiry addressed to the President regarding the awarding of service members and other individuals (most often with the title of Hero of Ukraine) has become one of the instruments for recognising the contribution of service members, alongside citizens' appeals and electronic petitions.

Session	Total inquiries	Of which to the President
Session 6	965	20
Session 7	114	8
Session 8	87	3
Session 9	180	18 (12 on the conferral of titles)
Session 10	213	23 (18 on the conferral of titles)
Session 11	244	23 (20 on the conferral of titles)
Session 12	231	16 (14 on the conferral of titles)
Session 13	303	43 (37 on the conferral of titles)
Session 14	218	14 (14 on the conferral of titles)

### Parliamentary Inquiries by Addressee



The decrease in the number of submitted parliamentary inquiries, as well as the number of 'Government Question Hours' held and MPs' activity during them, confirms the conclusion that the 14th session is one of the slowest and least active sessions since the beginning of the full-scale invasion.

# Annexes

## Annex 1

Time from Registration to the First Opinion of the Main Committee

Top five draft laws with the longest time from registration to the first opinion of the main committee

Draft laws	Days from the registration to the first opinion of the main committee
Draft Law on Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Establishing Favourable Conditions for Producers in the Sale of Food Products No. 6068 of 16.09.2021	1,553
Draft Law on Amendments to the Law of Ukraine 'On Protection Against Unfair Competition' (on overcoming unfair competition practices in the supply of agricultural products) No. 6068-1 of 20.09.2021	1,549
Draft Law on Protection Against Unfair Trading Practices in Relations Between Business Entities in the Supply of Agricultural and Food Products No. 6068-2 of 29.09.2021	1,540
Draft Law on Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Strengthening Protection Against Unfair Competition No. 6068-3 of 30.09.2021	1,539
Draft Law on Amendments to the Law of Ukraine 'On Railway Transport' regarding certain issues of traffic safety management in railway transport No. 10110 of 04.10.2023	793

## Annex 2

Time from Adoption at the First Reading to the Submission of the First Opinion of the Main Committee before the Second Reading

List of 6 draft laws with the shortest time from adoption at the first reading to the provision of the first opinion of the lead committee before the second reading

Draft laws	Days from the first reading to the submission of the first opinion of the main committee before the second reading
Draft Law on Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine on de-Sovietisation (de-Russification) of the name of the subdivision coin of Ukraine No. 14093 of 01.10.2025	9
Draft Law on Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine on clarifying the legal regulation of issues related to military service by employees of intelligence agencies of Ukraine No. 14058 of 22.09.2025	14
Draft Law on Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on ensuring continuity of insurance record for a person reinstated after unlawful dismissal No. 11488-1 of 04.09.2024	20
Draft Law on Amendments to the Tax Code of Ukraine on the specifics of taxation of banks by corporate income tax in 2026 No. 14097 of 01.10.2025	25
Draft Law on Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on ensuring legality and transparency in the activities of local self-government bodies No. 14048 of 18.09.2025	25
Draft Law on Amendments to Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine 'On Mobilisation Preparation and Mobilisation' regarding granting deferment from military service during mobilisation to certain categories of citizens No. 13574 of 31.07.2025	25

## Top five draft laws with the longest time from the first reading to the submission of the first opinion of the main committee for the second reading

Draft laws	Days from first reading to submission of the first opinion of the main committee for the second reading
Draft Law on Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on improving the procedure for appointment and dismissal of members of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 3195 of 10.03.2020	2,002
Draft Law on Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine on state support for cinematography in Ukraine No. 6194 of 20.10.2021	1,332
Draft Law on Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine on regulating the activities and state registration of public organisations No. 8084 of 28.09.2022	1,009
Draft Law on Amendments to the Law of Ukraine 'On Bodies of Self-Organisation of the Population' on improving the procedure for organisation, functioning and termination of such bodies No. 6319 of 18.11.2021	960
Draft Law on Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts on improving the management system of engineering infrastructure of state-owned irrigation systems No. 7577 of 21.07.2022	902

## Annex 3

Time from Registration of the Draft Law to its Adoption in the First Reading and in Entirety

Top five draft laws with the shortest time from registration to adoption in the first reading and in entirety

Draft laws adopted in the first reading and in entirety	Days from registration of the draft law to its adoption in the first reading and in entirety
Draft Law on Approval of the Decree of the President of Ukraine 'On Extension of the Period of General Mobilisation' No. 14129 of 20.10.2025	2
Draft Law on Approval of the Decree of the President of Ukraine 'On Extension of the Period of Martial Law in Ukraine' No. 14128 of 20.10.2025	2
Draft Law on Approval of the Decree of the President of Ukraine 'On Extension of the Period of General Mobilisation' No. 14367 of 12.01.2026	3
Draft Law on Approval of the Decree of the President of Ukraine 'On Extension of the Period of Martial Law in Ukraine' No. 14366 of 12.01.2026	3
Draft Law on Amendments to the Law of Ukraine 'On the State Budget of Ukraine for 2025' regarding financial support of the security and defence sector No. 14103 of 06.10.2025	16

## Top five draft laws with the longest time from registration to adoption in the first reading and in entirety

Draft laws adopted in the first reading and in entirety	Days from registration of the draft law to adoption in the first reading and in entirety
Draft Law on Amendments to Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine 'On Road Traffic' regarding parking of vehicles driven by drivers transporting children under the age of three and bearing the appropriate identification mark on the vehicle No. 12437 of 22.01.2025	274
Draft Law on Amendments to the Law of Ukraine 'On the National Police' regarding specific aspects of social protection of family members of a police officer who died (was killed), was declared missing by a court or went missing under special circumstances while performing official duties related to the functions and powers of the police No. 13649 of 15.08.2025	125
Draft Law on Amendments to the Law of Ukraine 'On Physical Culture and Sport' regarding scientific and methodological support in the field of physical culture and sport No. 13611 of 07.08.2025	119
Draft Law on Ratification of the Grant Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the Italian Republic regarding the project 'Support to Efficient Water Use through Improvement of Irrigation Systems and Practices in Odesa Region. Reconstruction of the Tatarbunary and Kiliia Irrigation Systems' No. 0350 of 23.09.2025	115
Draft Law on Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine regarding the state final assessment and the 2026 admission campaign No. 13650 of 15.08.2025	111

## Annex 4

Time from Registration of the Draft Law to its Adoption in the Second Reading and in Entirety

Top five draft laws with the shortest time from registration to adoption in the second reading and in entirety

Draft laws adopted in the second reading and in entirety	Days from registration of the draft law to its adoption in the second reading and in its entirety
Draft Law on Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine on clarifying the legal regulation of issues related to military service by employees of intelligence agencies of Ukraine No. 14058 of 22.09.2025	45
Draft Law on Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on ensuring legality and transparency in the activities of local self-government bodies No. 14048 of 18.09.2025	48
Draft Law on Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine on payments to servicemen released from captivity who have diseases requiring long-term inpatient treatment No. 13627 of 14.08.2025	57
Draft Law on Amendments to the Tax Code of Ukraine on the specifics of taxation of banks by corporate income tax in 2026 No. 14097 of 01.10.2025	64
Draft Law on the State Budget of Ukraine for 2026 No. 14000 of 15.09.2025	80

### Top five draft laws with the longest time from registration to adoption in the second reading and in entirety

Draft laws adopted in the second reading and in entirety	Days from registration of the draft law to its adoption in the second reading and in entirety
Draft Law on Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on improving the procedure for appointment and dismissal of members of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 3195 of 10.03.2020	2,108
Draft Law on Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine on state support for cinematography in Ukraine No. 6194 of 20.10.2021	1,520
Draft Law on the status of a Member of Parliament — founder of Ukraine's state independence No. 6493 of 31.12.2021	1,434
Draft Law on academic integrity No. 10392 of 08.01.2024	710
Draft Law on the National Development Institution No. 11238 of 07.05.2024	520

## Annex 5

Time from the Adoption of the Draft Law in the First Reading to its Adoption in the Second Reading and in Entirety

Top five draft laws with the shortest time from adoption in the first reading to adoption in the second reading and in entirety

Draft laws	Days from adoption in the first reading to adoption in the second reading and in entirety
Draft Law on Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine on clarifying the legal regulation of issues related to military service by employees of intelligence agencies of Ukraine No. 14058 of 22.09.2025	14
Draft Law on Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on ensuring continuity of insurance record for a person reinstated after unlawful dismissal No. 11488-1 of 04.09.2024	28
Draft Law on Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on ensuring legality and transparency in the activities of local self-government bodies No. 14048 of 18.09.2025	28
Draft Law on Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on the organisation of labour relations under martial law No. 13335 of 30.05.2025	36
Draft Law on Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine regarding the activities of the State Special Transport Service No. 13378 of 17.06.2025	36

### Top five draft laws with the longest time from adoption in the first reading to adoption in the second reading and in entirety

Draft laws	Days from adoption in the first reading to adoption in the second reading and in entirety
Draft Law on Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on improving the procedure for appointment and dismissal of members of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 3195 of 10.03.2020	2,010
Draft Law on Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine on state support for cinematography in Ukraine No. 6194 of 20.10.2021	1,402
Draft Law on academic integrity No. 10392 of 08.01.2024	560
Draft Law on the National Development Institution No. 11238 of 07.05.2024	477
Proposals of the President of Ukraine to the Law on Amendments to the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences, the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine on ensuring respect for the court and the promptness of criminal proceedings in court No. 11387 of 28.06.2024	377

## Annex 6

Time of Consideration of Adopted Draft Laws in the Session Hall

### Top five draft laws with the longest time of consideration in the plenary hall

Draft laws	Minutes (hours) spent on consideration of the draft law in the plenary hall
Draft Law on the State Budget of Ukraine for 2026 No. 14000 of 15.09.2025	710 min (11.8 h)
Draft Law on Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine on organisational principles for the provision of support in the agricultural sector No. 13202-1 of 07.05.2025	172 min (2.9 h)
Draft Law on the basic principles of housing policy No. 12377 of 06.01.2025	155 min (2.6 h)
Draft Law on the Military Ombudsman No. 13266 of 08.05.2025	98 min (1.6 h)
Draft Law on Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on ensuring legality and transparency in the activities of local self-government bodies No. 14048 of 18.09.2025	87 min (1.5 h)

## Annex 7

### Temporary Commissions Established during 14th Session

Commission	Date of establishment
Temporary Investigative Commission of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on investigating possible violations of children's rights in the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of child protection, social support for families with children, development of family-based care and adoption	08.10.2025
Temporary Investigative Commission of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on investigating possible violations of the legislation of Ukraine regarding treatment, rehabilitation and prosthetics of service members and veterans, overpricing and inadequate quality of medicines and medical devices	04.12.2025
Temporary Investigative Commission of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on investigating crimes committed by armed formations of the Russian Federation against journalists and other employees of entities in the media sector	04.12.2025
Temporary Investigative Commission of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on investigating possible cases of illegal construction, unauthorised occupation of land plots, unauthorised construction, misuse of funds and property managed by entities responsible for state and municipal property, which resulted in unfinished residential construction projects and led to violations of the right to housing of service members of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, other military formations established in accordance with the laws of Ukraine and specialised law enforcement bodies, their family members and internally displaced persons	04.12.2025
Temporary Investigative Commission of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on investigating possible violations of the legislation of Ukraine in the field of defence, anti-corruption legislation of Ukraine and the observance of human rights and freedoms under martial law	17.12.2025

## Temporary Commissions that Terminated their Activities during 14th Session

Commission	Date of termination
Temporary Special Commission of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine for the preparation and comprehensive regulation of issues related to the provision of social guarantees to war veterans, Defenders of Ukraine and their family members, family members of deceased (fallen) war veterans and family members of deceased (fallen) Defenders of Ukraine	04.12.2025
Temporary Investigative Commission of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on investigating possible violations of the legislation of Ukraine in the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine, the Armed Forces of Ukraine, other military formations established in accordance with the laws of Ukraine and specialised law enforcement bodies staffed by service members	04.12.2025
Temporary Special Commission of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the activities of local self-government bodies and local executive authorities in the city of Kyiv — the capital of Ukraine — under martial law	04.12.2025
Temporary Investigative Commission of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on investigating possible violations of the legislation of Ukraine regarding the financing of treatment and rehabilitation of service members in medical institutions, overpricing of medicines for service members and their inadequate quality	04.12.2025
Temporary Special Commission of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on the legal status, medical support, psychological assistance and social protection of war veterans, service members and their family members	04.12.2025
Temporary Investigative Commission of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on investigating possible violations of the legislation of Ukraine in the formation and implementation of pricing and tariff policy in the energy and utilities sectors	04.12.2025
Temporary Special Commission of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on preparing the draft basic principles of Ukraine's state policy on interaction with national movements of small and indigenous peoples of the Russian Federation	18.12.2025
Temporary Special Commission of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on the protection of property and non-property rights of internally displaced persons and other persons affected by the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine	18.12.2025

