



**NATIONAL POLICE
OF UKRAINE**

ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT 2025



The Central Police Governing Authority.

The report of the National Police of Ukraine was prepared in fulfilment of Article 86 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" in accordance with the Standard Form for Annual Reporting of Law Enforcement and Prosecution Bodies for Media and Civil Society, approved by the Order of the Office of the Prosecutor General, Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, Security Service of Ukraine, State Bureau of Investigation, Bureau of Economic Security of Ukraine, Ministry of Finance of Ukraine No. 266/574/326/420/149/432 dated 25 August 2025.

The content was prepared by the Department of Organizational and Analytical Support and Operational Response, with the participation of structural units of the Central Police Governing Authority and interregional territorial police bodies.

All photographs included in this Report were obtained by the communication units of the National Police of Ukraine.

The Report was prepared with the support of the UK-Ukraine Civilian Security Sector Reform Project, implemented by Chemonics UK in partnership with Siren Associates, and the Swedish Police Authority within the framework of the project "Strengthening the Ukrainian Police to Promote Strategic Development and Combat Organized Crime in line with European Standards", funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida).

The Report uses statistical information from the records of the National Police of Ukraine and the Office of the Prosecutor General (marked with *).

Abbreviations and acronyms used in the Report:

CO—charitable organization;

UAV—unmanned aerial vehicle;

NGO—non-governmental organization;

MDNP—Main Directorate of the National Police;

SBI—State Bureau of Investigation;

SBGSU—State Border Guard Service of Ukraine;

SESU—State Emergency Service of Ukraine;

RTA—road traffic accident;

EMD—electronic monitoring devices for persons subject to court-imposed preventive measures or restraining orders;

EU—European Union;

AFU—Armed Forces of Ukraine;

EUAM—European Union Advisory Mission in Ukraine;

PCCE—program classification code of expenditures;

MIA—Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine;

NACP—National Agency on Corruption Prevention;

NATO—North Atlantic Treaty Organization / North Atlantic Alliance;

National Police, police, NPU—National Police of Ukraine;

OSCE—Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe;

UN—United Nations;

SSU—Security Service of Ukraine;

USA—United States of America.

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TO SERVE AND PROTECT



Dear Ukrainians!

2025 proved to be a year of significant challenges, responsibility and systemic change for the National Police of Ukraine. Working during the full-scale armed aggression against our country, the National Police focused our efforts on the main thing—protecting lives and safety, ensuring law and order, upholding the rule of law and supporting the stability of Ukrainian society.

This year confirmed that the police is not only a law enforcement agency, but also an important component of national security. Every day, police officers worked in frontline regions and communities in the rear, took part in resisting Russian military aggression, documented war crimes, evacuated civilians, ensured the safety of critical infrastructure and helped citizens in the most difficult life situations.

At the same time, 2025 was a period of profound institutional transformation. The National Police of Ukraine continued to implement strategic reforms aimed at increasing efficiency, openness and accountability, developing digital services, introducing modern

analytical approaches, improving human resources policy and strengthening cooperation with the public and international partners.

This Report demonstrates thousands of lives saved, cases solved, weapons seized, and peace restored in our cities, reflecting our work, achievements, and lessons learnt over the year.

With this Report, we would like to inform the public about the results of the National Police of Ukraine, outline the main trends, and reaffirm our commitment to the principles of lawfulness, professionalism, and service to the Ukrainian people.

I extend my sincere gratitude to every member of the police force for their courage, resilience and selfless service, and to the citizens of Ukraine for their trust and support. Special words of gratitude to our international partners, whose systematic assistance has become a catalyst for the modernization of the National Police of Ukraine and enabled us to implement the best international standards. Together, we are building a secure and democratic Ukraine based on the rule of law.

**Yours sincerely,
Head of the National Police of Ukraine
Ivan Vyhivskyi**



SECTION 1

GENERAL INFORMATION AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

1.1. MISSION, VISION AND VALUES

MISSION

Serving society and the state by ensuring public safety and order, protecting human rights and freedoms, preventing and combating criminal offenses, as well as responding appropriately to current and future security challenges under martial law, post-war recovery and democratic transformation of society.

The mission is implemented through service-oriented approaches, modern tools for interaction with the public and other public authorities, ensuring the convenience and accessibility of police services, and strengthening trust in the police.

The National Police of Ukraine maintains a high level of operational readiness under wartime and crisis conditions, upholds zero tolerance for corruption, ensures effective internal oversight and external accountability, and consistently invests in professional development and partnerships with communities, businesses, public authorities and international organizations—all in service of strengthening Ukraine's statehood and democratic governance.

VISION

The National Police of Ukraine is a professional, technically equipped, service-oriented and institutionally resilient law enforcement body, trusted by society, acting in the interests of individuals, communities and the state, guaranteeing public safety, effectively preventing and combating crime, ensuring law and order and protecting the rights of victims.

Police management is based on risk-oriented analytics, the use of open data, EU standards and transparent performance indicators.

INSTITUTIONAL VALUES

Rule of law. In its activities, the police is guided by the principle of the rule of law, according to which the individual, their rights and freedoms are recognized as the highest values and determine the content and direction of state activity, and acts exclusively on the basis, within the powers and in the manner determined by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine.

Service to society. The priority of the police is to protect the life, health, honour, dignity, rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of every person on the territory of Ukraine.

Respect for human and civil rights and freedoms. All decisions and actions of police officers are based on the principles of respect for human dignity, non-discrimination, inviolability of private life and the principle of non-intervention, except where permitted by law.

Professionalism and competence. The police ensures a high level of personnel training, adherence to standards of professional ethics, integrity and impartiality in daily activities.

Accountability and openness. The National Police operates openly and transparently within the limits defined by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine,

informs the public about its activities, and is accountable to society for its decisions.

Trust and partnership with the public. In its interaction with the public, the police adheres to the principles of dialogue, mutual respect and shared responsibility for safety and public order.

Operational promptness and adaptability. The police is capable of effectively responding to dynamic changes in the security environment, applying modern approaches, technologies and analytical tools in management.

European standards of law enforcement. The National Police is guided by the best law enforcement practices of EU member states, adheres to European standards of policing, and actively promotes the development of international cooperation.

1.2. LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

According to Article 3 of the Law of Ukraine “On the National Police”, the police is governed by the Constitution of Ukraine, international treaties signed by Ukraine and ratified by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, this and other laws of Ukraine, orders of the President of Ukraine and resolutions of the Verkhov-

na Rada of Ukraine adopted in accordance with the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, acts of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, as well as acts of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine issued in accordance with them, and other regulatory legal acts, in particular:

- The Code on Administrative Offenses of Ukraine;
- The Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine;
- The Criminal Code of Ukraine;
- The Budget Code of Ukraine;
- The Civil Protection Code of Ukraine;

Laws of Ukraine:

- “On the National Police”;
- “On Information”;
- “On Prevention of Corruption”;
- “On Road Traffic”;
- “On Fighting Terrorism”;
- “On Pensions for Persons Discharged from Military Service and Certain Other Categories”;
- “On the Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine”;
- “On the Legal Regime of Martial Law”;
- “On the Protection of Personal Data”;
- “On Access to Public Information”;
- “On Ensuring the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language”;
- “On Professional Education”;
- “On State Awards of Ukraine”;
- “On Mobilization Training and Mobilization”;
- “On Bodies and Services for Children and Special Institutions for Children”;
- “On Social Protection and Support of Children Affected by the Armed Aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine and Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on the Regulation of Social Services and Benefits”;
- “On Operational and Investigative Activities”;
- “On the Organizational and Legal Framework for Combating Organized Crime”;
- “On the Legal Status of Persons Missing in Special Circumstances”;

- “On Narcotics, Psychotropic Substances and Precursors”;
- “On Measures to Counteract the Illicit Trafficking and Abuse of Narcotics, Psychotropic Substances and Precursors”;
- “On State Secrets”;
- “On the Protection of Information in Information and Communication Systems”;
- “On Pre-trial Detention”;
- “On Free Legal Aid”;
- “On Public Procurement”;
- “On Defense Procurement”;
- “On State Property Management”;
- “On Accounting and Financial Reporting in Ukraine”;
- “On the Status of War Veterans and Guarantees of Social Protection”;
- “On Defense of Ukraine”;
- “On the Status of Veterans of Military Service, Veterans of Internal Affairs, Veterans of the National Police and Certain Other Persons and Social Protection for Them”;
- “On National Security of Ukraine”;
- “On Combating Human Trafficking”;
- “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”;
- “On Electronic Communications”;
- “On Security Activities”;
- “On Critical Infrastructure”;
- “On Ratification of the Convention on Cybercrime”.

Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine:

- No. 641 dated September 02, 2015 “On the Establishment of the National Police of Ukraine”;
- No. 730 dated September 16, 2015 “On the Estab-

lishment of Territorial Bodies of the National Police and Liquidation of Territorial Bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs”;

- No. 877 dated October 28, 2015 “On Approval of the Regulation on the National Police”;
- No. 1306 dated October 10, 2001 “On Road Traffic Rules”;
- No. 988 dated November 11, 2015 “On the Monetary Allowance of Police Officers of the National Police”;
- No. 168 dated February 28, 2022 “On Certain Payments to Servicemen, Ranks and Commanders, Police Officers and Their Families during Martial Law”;
- No. 646 dated June 04, 2024 “On Approval of the Procedure for Appointment and Payment of One-time Financial Allowance in Case of Death or Disability of a Police Officer”;
- No. 1024 dated November 14, 2018 “On Approval of the Regulation on the Unified Information System of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the List of its Priority Information Resources and Entities”;
- No. 790 dated July 05, 2024 “On the Establishment of the Coordination Centre for Combating Illicit Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components, and Ammunition”;
- No. 589 dated June 03, 2009 “On Approval of the Procedure for Conducting Activities Related to the Circulation of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances, Precursors, including Cannabis for Medical Purposes, and Control over Their Circulation”;
- No. 1363 dated December 28, 2011 “On Approval of the Procedure for Informing Centres of Free Legal Aid on Cases of Detention of Individuals”;
- No. 1487 dated December 30, 2022 “On Approval of the Procedure for Organising and Maintaining Military Records of Conscripts and Reservists”;

- No. 710 dated October 11, 2016 “On the Effective Use of Public Funds”;
 - No. 1178 dated October 12, 2022 “On Approval of Peculiarities of Public Procurement of Goods, Works and Services for Customers Provided for by the Law of Ukraine “On Public Procurement” for the Period of Legal Regime of Martial Law in Ukraine and within 90 days from the date of its termination or cancellation”;
 - No. 413 dated August 20, 2014 “On Approval of the Procedure for Granting and Depriving of the Status of Participant of Combat Actions of Persons Who Defended the Independence, Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity of Ukraine and Directly Participated in the Anti-Terrorist Operation, and Ensured Conducting the Necessary Measures for National Security and Defense, Repulsion and Deterrence of the Armed Aggression of the Russian Federation in Donetsk and Luhansk Regions, Ensuring their Implementation, in Measures Necessary to Ensure the Defense of Ukraine, Protection of the Safety of the Population and the Interests of the State Because of the Armed Aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine”;
 - No. 734 dated June 21, 2024 “On Approval of the Procedure for Conducting Basic General Military Training for Ukrainian Citizens Receiving Higher Education and Police Officers”;
 - No. 205 dated February 21, 2025 “On Certain Issues of Creation, Administration and Functioning of Information Tools”;
 - No. 835 dated October 21, 2015 “On Approval of the Regulation on Data Sets to be Disclosed in the Form of Open Data”;
 - No. 363 dated March 03, 2021 “On Defense Procurement”;
 - No. 823 dated September 30, 2015 “On the Uniform of Police Officers”;
 - No. 975 dated November 21, 2018 “On Approval of the Categories of State-Owned Objects and Spheres of State Regulation Subject to Protection by the Security Police on a Contractual Basis”;
 - No. 1172 dated October 15, 2024 “On Approval of the Rules of Anti-Terrorist Security”;
- Orders of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine:**
- No. 1219-p dated December 30, 2022 “On Approval of the Action Plan of Executive Authorities and Local Self-Government Bodies for the De-occupation of Territorial Communities”;
 - No. 301-p dated April 7, 2023 “On Approval of the Concept of Security of Educational Institutions”;
 - No. 328-p dated April 18, 2023 “On Approval of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the State Security Strategy”;
 - No. 256-p dated March 22, 2024 “On Approval of the National Plan of Preventive Measures to Stop and Prevent Gross Violations of Children’s Rights in the Context of the Armed Aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine”;
- Decrees of the President of Ukraine:**
- No. 691/2015 dated December 09, 2015 “On the List of Positions that Can be Filled by Police Officers in State Bodies, Institutions and Organizations”;
 - No. 859/2025 dated November 24, 2025 “On Additional Measures to Protect the Rights of Children in the Context of Armed Aggression against Ukraine”;
 - No. 138/2003 dated February 19, 2003 “On the Procedure for the Presentation and Awarding of State Awards of Ukraine”.
- This list of laws of Ukraine, acts of the President of Ukraine and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine is not exhaustive.*

1.3. MAIN TASKS AND FUNCTIONS

The tasks of the police are set out in Article 2 of the Law of Ukraine “On the National Police”.



ensuring public safety and order;



counteracting crime;



protection of human rights and freedoms, as well as the interests of society and the state;



providing, within the limits defined by law, assistance to persons who, for personal, economic, social reasons or as a result of emergencies, require such assistance.

1.4. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The general system of the Police is defined in Article 13 of the Law of Ukraine “On the National Police”.

CENTRAL POLICE GOVERNING AUTHORITY

33 subdivisions

INTERREGIONAL TERRITORIAL BODIES

6 interregional territorial bodies of the National Police of Ukraine:

- Department of Strategic Investigations;
- Department of Patrol Police;
- Department of Cyber Police;
- Department of Security Police;
- Department of Internal Security;
- Department of Special Purpose Police “Joint Assault Brigade of the NPU “Lut” (“Fury”)

STATE INSTITUTIONS AND ESTABLISHMENTS

33 state institutions and establishments:

- 5 state vocational education institutions;
- 16 preschool educational institutions;
- 10 health and recreation facilities;
- State Institution “Service Centre of the National Police of Ukraine”;
- State Institution “Aviation Support Centre of the National Police of Ukraine”.

MAIN DEPARTMENTS OF THE NATIONAL POLICE

26 departments

- 135 district territorial units;
- 342 territorial (separate) units;
- 108 police departments/sectors;
- 5 independent units.



SECTION 2

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES AND INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATION

2.1. STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

In 2025, the National Police of Ukraine operated under extremely challenging conditions of martial law and constant security threats. Despite this, we continued to fulfill our core tasks—ensuring the safety of people, protecting their rights, and strengthening institutional capacity.

The priorities and tasks of the National Police of Ukraine were determined by the Sustainable Development Goals, national strategic and program documents, priorities of the Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, anti-corruption programmes, and Ukraine's commitments to European integration.

According to Article 16 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", the Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine approves strategic programmes, determines the priority areas and the ways of performing policing tasks, and approves the relevant work plans.

Community police officer of Zaporizhzhia region, evacuation of residents from a frontline settlement





Thus, the Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine approved the following priorities for the National Police of Ukraine for 2025:

- I. Repulsion and deterrence of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation, carrying out territorial defense tasks and measures of the legal regime of martial law.
- II. Safe community and forming of a safe environment.
- III. Countering criminal offenses most relevant under martial law.
- IV. Development of information technologies, unification of communications and cyber defense.
- V. Strengthening the institutional capacity of police bodies and units by means of:
 - implementation of the measures of the Overarching Strategic Plan for Law Enforcement Reform as Part of the Security and Defense Sector of Ukraine for 2023–2027 (OASP);
 - development of criminal analysis: further implementation of the national Serious and Organized Crime Threat Assessment (SOCTA Ukraine), in particular, with regard to police activities based on Intelligence led policing (ILP)
- VI. Development of the National Police's international cooperation, including within the European integration framework—specifically, harmonising Ukrainian legislation with the EU acquis as set out in the relevant roadmaps.

At the same time, it should be noted that certain directions and tasks are consistent with the ten strategic goals of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, outlined in July 2025 by the Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine Ihor Klymenko, the implementation of which is entrusted to the bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs system and is primarily aimed at creating a safe environment in Ukraine.◆

2.2. ACHIEVING STRATEGIC GOALS AND TARGET INDICATORS SET OUT IN THE STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS

Based on the identified priorities, some practical results and positive changes were achieved during the reporting period, indicating a gradual and systematic progress of the National Police of Ukraine towards the set goals. Below are the main achievements in the key areas.



REPELLING AND DETERRING THE RUSSIAN AGGRESSION

Since the start of the full-scale invasion, many police officers have come to the defense of the country.

The NPU has deep respect and gratitude for all units that are part of the security and defense forces of Ukraine. We deeply value their dedication and courage in defending our independence. Through our combined efforts, we stand firm against the aggressor, protecting our land, our people and our freedom.

In particular, police officers, together with servicemen of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the Main Directorate of Intelligence of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, the National Guard of Ukraine, the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, and other components of the



Special Purpose Police Department “Joint Assault Brigade of the National Police of Ukraine “Lut” (“Fury”)

Consolidated Rifle Brigade of the Department of Patrol Police “Predator”



Rifle Units of the Police

Special Purpose Police Department “KORD” (Rapid Operational Response Unit)





security and defense forces of Ukraine, participate in counterintelligence, assault, search and stabilization activities, aerial reconnaissance and fire on the enemy in the most dangerous areas of the frontline.

According to Articles 23 and 24 of the Law of Ukraine “On the National Police”, the National Police performs most of the tasks and exercises most of the powers to ensure the safety of citizens under martial law. Police officers combat crime, document and investigate war crimes, respond promptly to reports of incidents related to the armed aggression, and enforce the martial law regime. Together



with the State Emergency Service, they provide immediate assistance to affected citizens. Police aviation units carry out medical evacuations and perform tasks to support the work of Ukrainian UAVs and block the enemy UAVs, while EOD units clear the territory. “White Angels” police teams evacuate victims from areas of military (combat) operations to medical facilities or safe places, and deliver medicines, food, drinking water, and other humanitarian supplies.

Police officers who remain at the place of permanent service ensure the security and law and order, fight crime and maintain a reliable rear.



*Operator of a strike drone
of the Joint Assault Brigade
of the National Police of
Ukraine “Lut” (“Fury”)*

Results of the National Police units' work in countering russian aggression, 2025

**Figures in parentheses—overall figures since the beginning of the full-scale invasion*



WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATION

Crimes of the military of the russian federation, belarus, and their accomplices

53 100 (198 900)

criminal proceedings have been initiated, including:

51 900 (181 900)	violation of the laws and customs of war
404 (4 700)	collaboration with the enemy
61 (9 400)	encroachment on territorial integrity

2 500 cases referred to the court (in 2025)

118 places of illegal detention and torture identified (80 proceedings opened)

~900 000 individuals entered into the system 'War Crime'



SECURITY AND CONTROL AT CHECKPOINTS

2 900 (8 600) Individuals wanted by authorities have been identified.

112 (9 600) suspected saboteurs and collaborators detained

338 (5 700) vehicles in the wanted list found

Seized from illegal circulation:

123 (1000)	firearms
100 600 (470 100)	ammunition
737 (4 200)	grenades / explosives

3 300 (29 600) administrative offenses documented at checkpoints.



SEARCH AND IDENTIFICATION

38 100 (189 700)

missing persons located.

9 100 (41 500) bodies of the deceased identified

11 700 (48 900) appeals regarding the disappearance of children

12 100 (50 700) children located on the "hot trail"



DEMINEING

53 400 (144 400)

Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Service dispatches carried out

6 300 hectares (51 400 ha) territories inspected

107 900 (454 400) ammunition confiscated

5.4 tonnes (22.9 tonnes) explosive substances seized



K-9 SERVICE

With the help of service dogs, only at checkpoints during the protection of public safety and order, the following was seized:

133 (5 400) units of weapons

3.1 kg (98.3 kg) explosives

more than **3.2 kg** (185 kg) drugs



EVACUATION AND RESCUE

15 200 (31 900)

people evacuated by the 'White Angels' groups

including more than **4 200 children** (~9000)

170 (697) individuals provided with first aid

140 (745) individuals transported to hospitals

Humanitarian aid delivered:

25.9 tonnes (756.5 tonnes) food

190.5 tonnes (475 tonnes) other aid

8 400 litres (79 500 litres) drinking water

100 kg (1.2 tonnes) medications



INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY

Protection provided for more than

13 700 particularly important objects, including:

1 900

critical infrastructure facilities

260

objects of strategic importance



AVIATION AND UAVs

1 400 (9 300)

flights of tactical reconnaissance drones carried out

1 900 (11 700)

AIRBUS H-145 helicopter flights carried out: aeromedical evacuation of soldiers, transportation of medical personnel and cargo



STRENGTHENING THE SECURITY ENVIRONMENT AND COMBATING CRIME

We implement projects related to the functional and institutional development of the NPU units focused on ensuring security in all its manifestations.

In particular, the **Territorial Community Police Officer project** is currently being implemented. Its goal is to ensure that every local community has a police officer who lives and works there. Such an officer helps people address safety issues, builds trusting relationships with residents, engages all stakeholders in cooperation, and facilitates a unified approach to solving community problems.

The authorized staffing capacity in community policing units is 2800 po-

sitions, including 2500 Territorial Community Police Officer (TCPO) positions. Currently, these officers work across 23 regions of the country and serve 1100 territorial communities.

At the same time, to provide quality police services in territorial communities and create appropriate conditions necessary for the work of TCPOs, the NPU is opening police stations with the assistance of local government bodies. Currently, there are 1500 such stations, 29 of which are located in security centers.

CHILDREN'S SAFETY

As part of the Safe Educational Environment project, the National Police of Ukraine is taking measures to strengthen public safety and order during the educational process under martial law, organized security measures in educa-



SAFETY MEASURES AT SCHOOLS



12 100

general education institutions
where the educational
process takes place



Alarm signal
12 100

100%



Physical security
8 900

73,6%



Surveillance cameras
6 600

54,5%



Security alarm
2 400

19,8%



tional institutions, create secure infrastructure, expand the network of safety classes (including mobile ones), and create safety passports for educational institutions.

In particular, according to data from the education authorities, there are 12 100 general secondary education institutions in Ukraine. 6.6 thousand of them are equipped with video surveillance cameras, 12 100 with panic alarm buttons, 2400 with security alarm, and 8900 with physical security guards.

To equip children and young people with the knowledge and skills needed to protect themselves and others in various situations, “safety classrooms” are being established. These are rooms specially

equipped and designed to teach of fire, mine and civilian safety, as well as first aid and other aspects of personal safety. To date, 4300 classes have been set up.

In addition, a mobile version of the “safety classroom” has been developed, using specially equipped vehicles to conduct outreach activities for children in areas where educational facilities have been destroyed or damaged. Today, 15 classes (5 of them are owned by the NPU and 10 by the SES) operate in 11 regions of the country. In 2025, juvenile prevention police officers used them to conduct 495 preventive events, covering 34 800 children.

The Educational Security Service is working to ensure that each general

Juvenile police officer, safety lesson on traffic rules and wearing reflective elements during dark hours.



Juvenile police officer, event for World Children's Day



In total, there are

161

rooms to be used under the Green Room methodology in its territorial units,

15

Barnahus centers

secondary school has a police officer responsible for security.

As of the end of 2025, inspectors of the Educational Security Service worked in 1.8 thousand general secondary schools, including those located in the communities close to the border and the frontline.

As part of measures aimed at ensuring the effective implementation of the pilot project on introducing the international standards of child-friendly justice, the National Police of Ukraine:

→ in partnership with the Interagency Coordination Council on Juvenile Justice, developed guidelines for

organizing work with children using the Green Room methodology, which were sent to territorial police units. The NPU has equipped and launched 161 rooms to be used under the Green Room methodology in its territorial units;

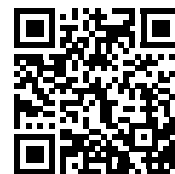
→ with the support of UNICEF and the Interagency Coordination Council on Juvenile Justice, Barnahus centers were set up to conduct procedural actions in a child-friendly environment, taking into account the relevant provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine. By the end of 2025, there were 15 such centers in Ukraine.

Information on the implementation of Priority III “Countering criminal offenses most relevant under martial law” is provided in Section 3 of this Report, which is dedicated to the main results of the National Police of Ukraine. This approach reflects the fact that combating crime is a core police function, the effectiveness of which is best measured through concrete results. The relevant section comprehensively reflects the state of the crime situation, the main areas of response and the results achieved in the field of prevention, detection and investigation of criminal offenses.

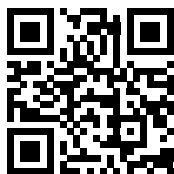
CYBERSECURITY

The National Police, as one of the main actors of the national cybersecurity system, within its competence, was involved in measures aimed at implementing the Cybersecurity Strategy of Ukraine and the provisions of the Law of Ukraine “On the Basic Principles of Ensuring Cybersecurity of Ukraine”.

In 2025, the National Police deployed a specialized platform for collecting and exchanging information on cyber threats, the Malware Information Shar-



Juvenile police officer, meeting with schoolchildren on safety rules during winter holidays



ing Platform (MISP), which is integrated into the MISP CERT-UA platform. This system enables the real-time exchange of data on cyber risks, attacks, and incidents.

A Cyber Hygiene and Information Security Policy has been developed and implemented for use with National Police services. The policy establishes uniform requirements for users regarding compliance with information security rules and defines standards for using the services.

Thanks to these and other measures, in 2025 there were no cyberattacks or cyber incidents that could have posed a

critical threat to the cybersecurity of the National Police of Ukraine.

Cyberpolice specialists are also actively involved in countering the terrorist state in cyberspace, informational protection of critical infrastructure, addressing war-related cyber incidents, taking measures to prevent, detect, stop and solve cybercrime, and raising public awareness of cybersecurity.

In 2025, 244 informational materials were prepared and published to inform the public about the activities of the cyber police, promote digital literacy and cybersecurity awareness, and reduce cyber victimization. The official website of

Cyber police officer, inspection of computer equipment during a search



the National Police of Ukraine published 56 information messages on cybercrimes solved and algorithms citizens should follow in case of encountering cyber fraud or other types of cybercrime.

IMPLEMENTING THE MEASURES OF KEY STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS ON EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

The National Police of Ukraine has implemented 54% of the measures under the **Overarching Strategic Plan for Law Enforcement Reform as Part of the Security and Defense Sector of Ukraine for 2023–2027 (OASP)**, where the National Police of Ukraine is one of the executors. This work focuses on institutional modernization, strengthening analytical capacity, and alignment with EU standards and best practices, consistent with the European Commission’s enlargement recommendations.

One of the main practical results of implementing the OASP is the introduction of a risk-based approach to the National Police of Ukraine. Its application is institutionally enshrined in the relevant organizational and administrative documents.

The Procedure for the Application of a Risk-Based Approach in the Activities of the National Police of Ukraine to Combat Crime has been developed; it defines a unified organizational framework for

identifying and assessing risks, developing risk profiles and determining response measures, ensuring a transition to a proactive, analytically based model of combating crime.

In 2025, the National Police, within the scope of its competence, ensured the participation of police representatives in conducting an assessment of threats from organized crime and serious crimes using the SOCTA Ukraine assessment system, based on data from 2021–2024, and in the preparation of the relevant report.

This work was carried out in accordance with Resolution No. 59 of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated January 26, 2022, “Some aspects of introducing the SOCTA Ukraine assessment system into the activities of central executive authorities” as well as with the aim of implementing the Strategy for Combating Organized Crime, approved by Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 1126-r of September 16, 2020, which covers the period up to 2025, and the Action Plan for the Implementation of this Strategy, approved by Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 850-r of September 27, 2022.

In 2025, police officers participated in inter-agency trainings for representatives of law enforcement and government agencies involved in threat assessment. The main purpose of the training was to master the SOCTA methodology and its application to threat assess-

ments, develop skills in collecting information and completing questionnaires, and develop skills in threat analysis and preparing analytical reports.

At the same time, the National Police coordinated the activities of 27 working groups with over 600 police officers. The participants practiced processing and entering data into the SOCTA information subsystem of the National Police of Ukraine Information Portal, as well as creating a police information resource on organized groups and/or criminal organizations, criminal communities and areas of criminal activity in accordance with the established procedure.

Representatives of the NPU in the inter-agency working group prepared and sent

50 descriptions of areas of criminal activity to the Interagency Research Centre under the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine, calculated the mathematical part of the draft SOCTA Ukraine Serious and/or Organized Crime Threat Assessment Report (2025) and specified quantity indicators of the activities of organized criminal groups within the identified areas of criminal activity.

In November 2025, the Report was approved by the authorized bodies involved in preparing the draft threat assessment and was sent by the MIA to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine, and other bodies authorized to organize the implementation of the developed proposals.

The inaugural meeting of the Coordination Council on monitoring the implementation of the action plan aimed at executing the Overarching Strategic Plan for Law Enforcement Reform as Part of the Security and Defense Sector of Ukraine for 2023–2027.



Also, the National Police of Ukraine is working with the European Cybercrime Centre of Europol to develop a regulatory framework for the implementation of the Internet Organized Crime Threat Assessment (IOCTA) in the activities of law enforcement agencies of Ukraine and the continuous use of the IOCTA system, which aims to strengthen the capacity to counter internal and external threats in the fight against cybercrime.

The implementation by the National Police of Ukraine of the measures specified in the Rule of Law Roadmap, the Public Administration Reform Roadmap, the Roadmap for functioning of democratic institutions, the Action Plan for the Protection of the Rights of the National Minorities (Communities) of Ukraine is among the key priorities. These documents are of strategic importance for Ukraine's European integration.

The measures outlined above were approved by Resolution No. 475-r of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated May 14, 2025, titled "Some aspects of ensuring the negotiation process on Ukraine's accession to the European Union according to cluster 1 "Fundamentals". They were implemented during 2025, and their implementation will continue in 2026–2027.

To organize the implementation of the measures in these roadmaps, the National Police of Ukraine has prepared the relevant organizational and administra-

tive documents approving the plans for implementation.

The NPU is involved in the implementation of:

- 6 measures from the Roadmap for the Functioning of Democratic Institutions (co-implementer of all measures);
- 8 measures of the Action Plan for the Protection of the Rights of National Minorities (Communities) of Ukraine (co-implementer of all measures);
- 10 measures of the Roadmap for Public Administration Reform (co-implementer of all measures);
- 161 measures of the Rule of Law Roadmap (the main document as for police involvement).

The Rule of Law Roadmap includes measures under negotiating sections 23 "Judiciary and Fundamental Rights" and 24 "Justice, Freedom and Security".

The National Police is designated as the main implementer of 8 of these measures (at the national level or within the MIA), including 4 measures implemented (or with ongoing implementation ensured) in 2025, and 4 more are under implementation (expiring in 2027).

These measures include the following areas:

- conducting specialized training for police officers and prosecutors, in particular on the application of EU and Council of Europe recommendations, as well as studying best prac-

- tices for detecting and investigating offenses committed against media representatives;
- ensuring the participation of Ukrainian law enforcement agencies in the implementation of measures specified in all operational action plans of the European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats (EMPACT);
 - expanding cooperation between the competent law enforcement agencies of Ukraine and Europol, including the European Migrant Smuggling Centre, the European Border and Coast Guard Agency, EU Member States, by intensifying communication and data exchange with partners, participation in joint operational activities (OTF, JADs, JIT), conferences, seminars, trainings, etc;
 - experience exchange between law enforcement agencies of Ukraine and the EU in the format of training and

- project implementation, etc, including using the CEPOL opportunities;
- conducting training for law enforcement, social services and education officials, judges, labour inspectors, representatives of other authorities and local government on how to identify the victims of human trafficking, how to support and help them, protect their rights, as well as on investigations of trafficking and prosecution of traffickers, including training for IT specialists of law enforcement agencies, analysis and implementation of international best practices with the involvement of experts from the EU, the US, the UK, Europol, CEPOL and INTERPOL.

The implementation of 8 more measures of the Rule of Law Roadmap is ongoing, with the Ministry of Internal Affairs as the responsible body and the National Police of Ukraine as the de facto main implementer. ♦

2.3. PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING REFORMS

In 2025, the National Police took a qualitative step towards a deep institutional transformation, enabled through the implementation of the Overarching Strategic Plan for Law Enforcement Reform. The reform is being implemented systematically, consistently and in line with the best European practices of security sector governance.

For the first time in the history of the National Police of Ukraine, we have developed a medium-term strategic development framework aligned with the priorities of reforming the security and defense sector and the country's European integration course.

The Development Strategy of the National Police of Ukraine for 2026-2030 was developed with the involvement of civil society and international partners, including EUAM. It provides a comprehensive approach to developing state policy on public security and order. The Strategy specifies bringing police work closer to people's needs, in particular by expanding the presence of police officers on the ground to promptly address

public concerns, and sets out a clear vision for the police service optimization.

The implemented strategic approaches not only ensured the systematic and irreversible nature of the reforms, but also brought the police service closer to European standards of efficiency, accountability and the rule of law. ♦





SECTION 3

PERFORMANCE RESULTS

3.1. KEY PERFORMANCE RESULTS

Despite the challenges posed by Russia's armed aggression, the crime situation in the country remained fairly stable in 2025. It was the clear, organized, and coordinated work of each police unit and each police officer that kept the operational situation under control at all times.

The constant presence of police in public space, the use of video surveillance systems in public places, interaction with citizens on the ground, timely detection of problematic situations and conflict help foster a sense of security. Even under martial law, citizens can confidently go out into the streets without fear of becoming victims of offenses (in 2025, we saw the lowest number of offenses in public places in the last 6 years 21 646).

2025: THE YEAR IN NUMBERS



7 700 000

targeted calls were processed by "102" line operators



12 min

average police response time to a call



95%

intentional homicide detection rate



46% ↓

decrease in the level of cybercrime in the country



27

terrorist attacks prevented (in cooperation with SSU)



496

organized criminal groups dismantled



5.3 tonnes

explosives seized from illegal circulation



69

drug labs shut down by police



UAH 2.1 billion

compensation for crime-related damages secured

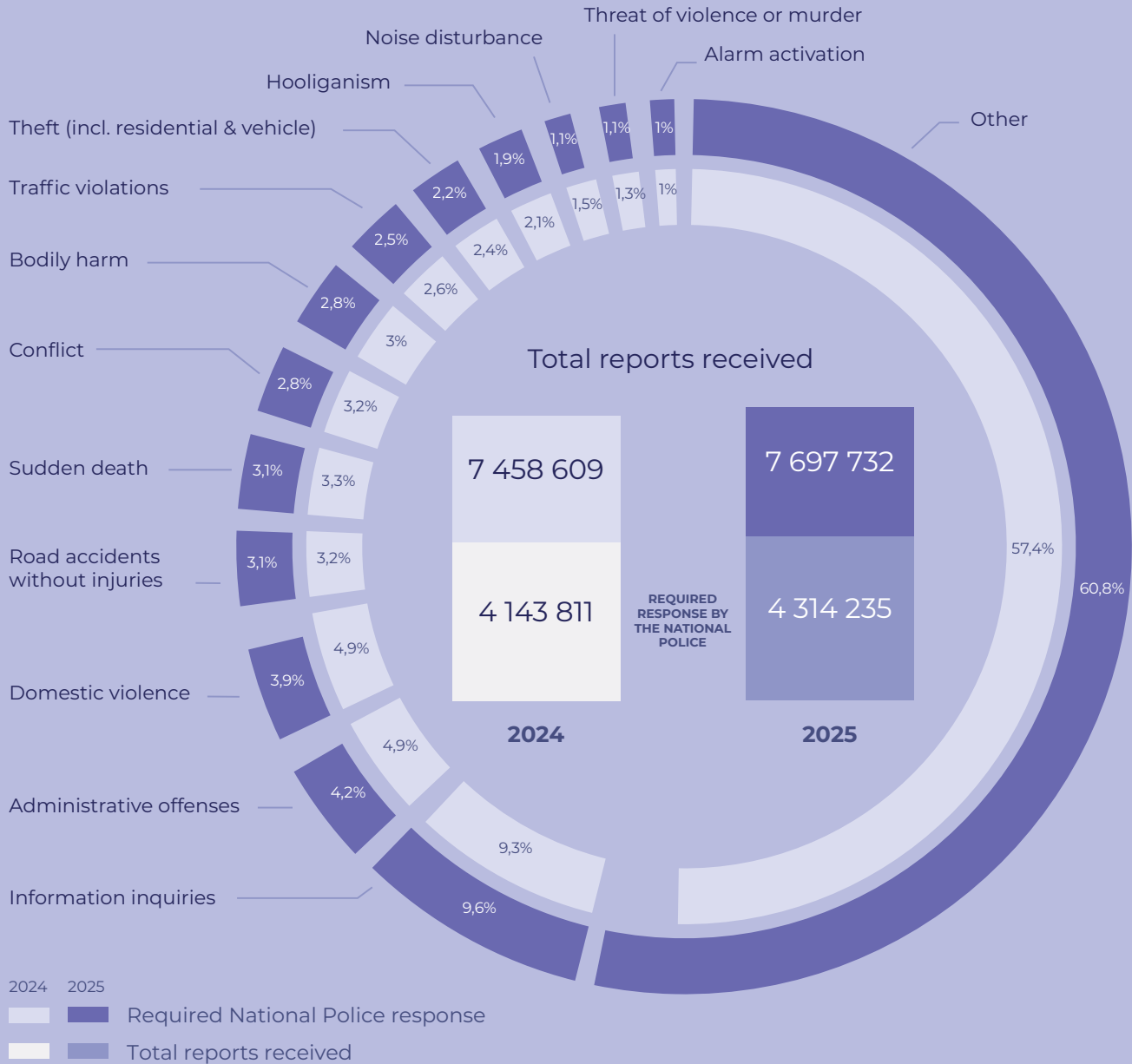
THE OPERATION OF THE “102” LINE: 7.7 MILLION CALLS, AVAILABILITY 24/7

This line is the main channel for citizens to seek help. Throughout 2025, we ensured its uninterrupted operation. 24 hours a day, about 170 operators received calls.

Almost 7.7 million calls a year were processed (7.5 million in 2024), which demonstrates a consistently high level of public trust in the police as a first responder. Out of these calls, 4.3 million required direct response by police units (4.1 million in 2024).

The 102 line remains an accessible and effective platform for supporting the public. An analysis of call structure shows that most do not require an urgent response but provide the police with valuable information for planning patrols and preventive interventions. The structure of calls allows us to see what worries people in their daily lives, and it helps the police allocate resources more efficiently, respond to the most pressing problems, and improve community safety.

Category	2024	2024,%	2025	2025,%
Information inquiries	691 611	9.3	735 938	9.6
Administrative offenses	366 025	4.9	326 938	4.2
Domestic violence	363 615	4.9	300 899	3.9
Road accidents without injuries	237 787	3.2	241 068	3.1
Sudden death	243 692	3.3	234 933	3.1
Conflict	239 939	3.2	215 008	2.8
Bodily harm	226 556	3	212 572	2.8
Traffic offenses	197 581	2.6	190 294	2.5
Theft (incl. residential & vehicle)	180 033	2.4	167 714	2.2
Hooliganism	153 879	2.1	142 669	1.9
Noise disturbance	108 513	1.5	86 568	1.1
Threat of violence or murder	93 974	1.3	83 169	1.1
Alarm activation	72 530	1	79 302	1
Other	4 282 874	57.4	4 680 660	60.8
TOTAL	7 458 609	100	7 697 732	100





The top 7 categories of reports

- informational calls—736 000, or 10% (691 600 in 2024);
- administrative offenses—326 900, or 4% (366 000);
- domestic violence—300 900, or 4% (363 600);
- traffic accidents without casualties—241 100, or 3% (237 800);
- sudden death—234 900, or 3% (243 700);
- conflict situations—215 000, or 3% (239 900);
- bodily injuries—212 600, or 3% (226 600).

The remaining 4.7 million included requests for information, reports on the consequences of russian aggression, fires, disturbances of public peace, suspicious persons, requests from the competent authorities regarding evasion of military registration, and others. To ensure continuity of operations even during air threats and shelling, almost 400 remote lines were set up, and 176 operator workstations were equipped.

To respond to reports of offenses or incidents in a timely manner and to prevent violations of public order, particularly in the de-occupied territories,

more than 6 200 police units were deployed daily, with an average arrival time of 12 minutes. This enabled the police to remain accessible to citizens under any circumstances.

Every call to 102 was a request for help that received a timely response.

CRISIS COMMUNICATIONS

Living under martial law has significantly changed the psycho-emotional state of Ukrainians and transformed the communication environment. According to the study “Mental Health and Attitudes of Ukrainians to Psychological Assistance during the War: Wave 3” conducted by Gradus Research as part of the All-Ukrainian Mental Health Programme “How are You?”, an initiative of First Lady Olena Zelenska, a significant proportion of the population is in a state of chronic psycho-emotional stress and regularly

- experiences stress—77%;
- lack of the feeling of harmony—52%;
- apathy and obsessive negative thoughts—47%;
- fear of loud noises—43%.

In these circumstances, police officers increasingly face crisis situations related to the consequences of war, domestic violence, suicidal behavior, and interaction with military personnel and veterans. This increases the risk of conflicts and escalation of tensions, requir-



ing law enforcement officers to have special communication and crisis intervention skills.

That is why the National Police, with the support of international partners, is implementing the Crisis Communications project to improve how officers handle calls involving criminal offenses and crisis situations. With this project, the focus on professional communication and using non-violent methods of communication will minimize the negative consequences of such situations.

The main practical result of the project in 2025 was the training of 68 qualified police instructors in crisis communication.

In addition, the project trained 19 police instructors to train the 102 line dispatchers in crisis intervention and communication in the absence of visual contact with the applicant. These police officers have been identified as the main link in the project's further implementation, as they will directly train personnel in the 102 line, patrol police, and prevention departments, and will also take part in the process of police training, teaching crisis communication there. This will help to ensure that police officers respond professionally to calls involving crisis situations, as well as communicate effectively with citizens who are stressed or agitated and people with post-traumatic stress disorder.

COMBATING AND PREVENTING OFFENSES

The decreasing trend in the number of cases of certain crimes against human life and health, violent and property-related crimes—intentional murders, grievous bodily harm, domestic violence, robberies, thefts, frauds and others, is the evidence of police work being efficient.

The most serious crimes are crimes against human life and health (intentional murder, grievous bodily harm, including those that lead to death). Here, too, the NPU demonstrates high efficiency: almost 100% of such crimes are solved shortly after they are committed, the perpetrators are brought to justice, and the victims and their families receive justice.

The eradication of organized crime remained a priority in 2025. Groups involved in extortion, human trafficking, misappropriation or seizure of property through abuse of office, illicit trafficking in weapons and ammunition, narcotic and psychotropic substances, fraud and cybercrime are being eliminated.

The saturation of the illegal market with weapons and explosives remains a significant threat to the security situation in the face of a full-scale Russian invasion. At the same time, due to the systematic work of the police to seize them,



the number of criminal offenses involving firearms and explosives not related to the war is the lowest in recent years.

Considerable attention is also paid to combating drug-related crime, including the elimination of drug laboratories and the shutting down of drug supply channels.

In 2025, police registered 11% fewer criminal offenses than in 2024 (from 357 181 to 317 331).

We see a positive downward trend in the following types of crimes: theft (49%), fraud (25%), intentional murder (32%, including those not related to the military aggression of the russian feder-

ation—10%), grievous bodily harm (8%, including fatalities—5%), robbery (8%), illegal seizure of vehicles (2%), aggravated robbery (1%).*

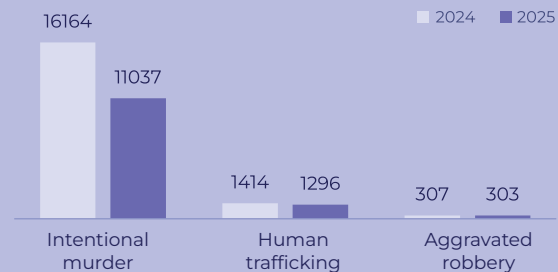
In addition, the total number of serious and especially serious criminal offenses decreased by 14% (from 197 095 to 170 239).*

This dynamic is, to some extent, due to the extension of curfews across all regions of the country, the increased presence of police officers, servicemen of the Armed Forces, and the National Guard of Ukraine on the streets, and the increased liability for a number of property crimes committed under martial law or a state of emergency.

MOST COMMON CRIMINAL OFFENCES

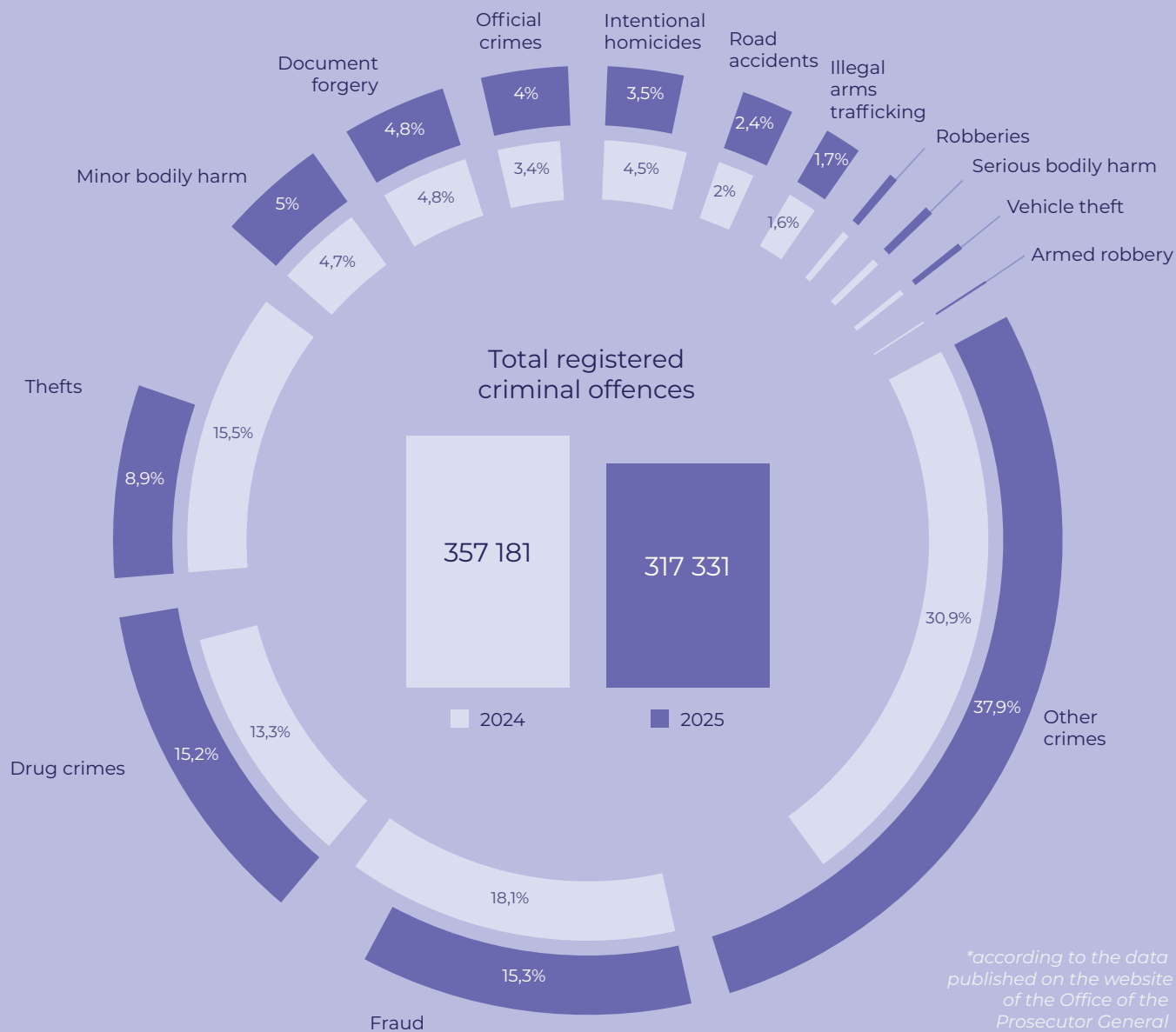
Category	2024	2024,%	2025	2025,%
Fraud	64 720	18.1	48 621	15.3
Drug crimes	47 390	13.3	48 246	15.2
Thefts	55 468	15.5	28 342	8.9
Minor bodily harm	16 965	4.7	15 766	5
Documents forgery	17 093	4.8	15 304	4.8
Abuse of office	11 993	3.4	12 589	4
Road accidents (Art. 286 CCU)	7 092	2	7 556	2.4
Illegal arms trafficking	5 575	1.6	5 476	1.7
Robbery	1 427	0.4	1 313	0.4
Vehicle theft	1 091	0.3	1 068	0.3

SELECTED TYPES



Category	2024	2024,%	2025	2025,%
Intentional murder	16 164	4.5	11 037	3.5
Human trafficking	1 414	0.4	1 296	0.4
Aggravated robbery	307	0.1	303	0.1

CRIME STRUCTURE: 2024–2025





SERIOUS AND PARTICULARLY SERIOUS CRIMES

At the same time, Russian full-scale invasion has led to massive war crimes committed by the armed forces of the aggressor country, an increase in the number of missing persons, dead AFU servicemen and civilians, etc.

This continues to affect the dynamics of certain types of crimes, including particularly serious ones, the number of which increased by 12% (from 60 975 to 68 048), in particular due to the registration of a significant number of murders in the course of hostilities (15 111 in 2024)** and a 1.3-fold increase in the number of reported cases of missing persons from 35 295 in 2024 to 45 501 in 2025.

During the reporting period, Ukraine maintained a downward trend in the level of the most serious crimes against human life. The number of intentional murders not related to hostilities decreased by 10%, from 1053 to 949.

Cases of contract killings remain rare and are under special control of law enforcement: 12 such crimes were recorded during the year (11 in 2024)*. Despite the challenging wartime security situation, we ensured a consistently high level of solving intentional homicides—95%.*



One of the most high-profile crimes of recent years was the murder of Iryna Farion, a linguist, public figure and professor at Lviv Polytechnic, which, despite all the difficulties, was solved in less than a week, and the murder of a participant in the Revolution of Dignity, public activist, volunteer Demian Hanul, which was solved immediately and the killer was found and detained within 5 hours, as well as the murder of a well-known politician and public figure Andriy Parubiy, which was solved in less than two days.

As for grievous bodily harm, including fatalities, their number in the reporting period is the lowest for the last 6 years (1296 and 337, respectively). The efficiency of solving crimes in this category, as in the previous year, remained high (at least 98% over the past 3 years)*.

We have seen a 13% increase in the number of rapes (to 449 cases). This is a complex and sensitive indicator that may reflect both a real increase in crime and an increase in victims' readiness to report such crimes to the police. At the same time, 95% of such offenses are solved*.

This level of crime-solving in these categories demonstrates the complexity of the evidence base and the need for continuous development of specialized investigative methods, as well as the high quality of investigative actions and the almost unprecedented effectiveness in proving the guilt of the perpetrators of the most serious crimes.

PROPERTY CRIMES

2025 was marked by a historically low level of certain types of property crimes over the past six years, which may indicate the effectiveness of prevention measures, increased police presence in communities and improved crime detection. It could be one of the consequences of population migration because of the war as well. Among these crimes, the most common are:

- aggravated robberies—303 cases; *
- robberies—1313 cases; *
- thefts—28 342 cases, also a significant decrease compared to previous years;
- unlawful seizure of vehicles—1068 cases.*

It is worth noting that we solved 95% of aggravated robberies, 99% of robberies, 91% of vehicle thefts and 58% of thefts.*

For example, in the Kirovohrad region, police exposed a criminal group involved in a series of extortions, thefts and robberies. The offenders poisoned victims, stole large sums of money and gained access to the bank accounts of selected victims. Law enforcement officers documented at least ten episodes of illegal activity. The total damage is about UAH 400 000. Seven suspects were served notices of suspicion. They face up to fifteen years in prison with confiscation of property.

The police exposed a criminal group of burglars consisting of four men aged

29 to 41, residents of Kharkiv and Sumy. Their involvement in three episodes of apartment theft was confirmed; the total amount of damage exceeded UAH 500 000.

At the same time, we can see an increase in the number of:

- hooliganism—9% (from 1386 to 1512);
- extortion—17% (from 248 to 289). *

This is partly due to the intensification of deviant behavior amid the prolonged military conflict and the difficult financial and economic situation.

The police intensified efforts to document such crimes: the number of solved hooliganism cases increased by 8% (from 1173 to 1271) and extortion cases by 9% (from 117 to 127).*

Despite the overall decrease in property crime, fraud remains one of the most common offenses. In 2025, we recorded 48 621 such crimes, 25% fewer than a year earlier.*

To some extent, this is a result of the increased liability for fraud committed during martial law or a state of emergency passed in 2023 by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, as well as measures taken by the police.

At the same time, it is worth noting a significant decrease in the number of cybercrimes—by 46% (from 50 181 to 26 913).

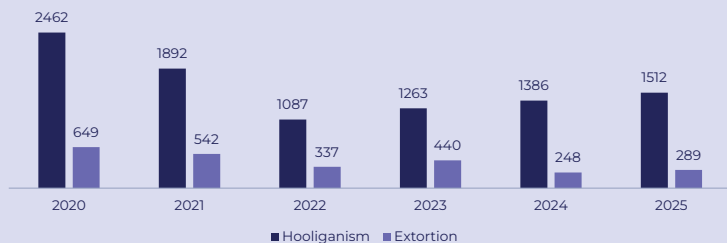


DYNAMICS OF CERTAIN TYPES OF PROPERTY CRIMES

From 2020 to 2025, the number of thefts decreased almost fivefold, the number of robberies by more than 5.5 times, and the number of unlawful seizures of vehicles and burglaries by four times.



From 2020 to 2025, the total number of hooliganism incidents decreased by 1.6 times, and extortion cases by 2.2 times.



The number of cases of online fraud decreased the most—by 48% (from 34 970 to 18 247), offenses in the banking sector—by 59% (from 8195 to 3328), offenses in the field of telecommunications and distribution of illegal content—by 37% (from 2295 to 1456), and in the field of computer systems—by 18% (from 4721 to 3882). Although the number of online frauds committed is the lowest since 2023, it remains significant, accounting for 38% of all frauds.

The most common types of fraud are: deception of customers when selling goods online, phishing¹, calls posing as bank employees to obtain personal payment information, requests for help from hacked social media accounts, calls from so-called call centers regarding non-existent payments, providing victims with false information about relatives (“son in trouble”), etc.

Fraud schemes posing as scam fundraising for the military, extortion of rewards for the return of individuals from captivity or for providing information on the whereabouts of miss-

¹ **Phishing** is a type of fraud in which cyber-criminals use fake emails, messages, or websites to trick people into revealing personal information, such as usernames, passwords, credit card details, or other confidential data. The goal of phishing is to trick people into voluntarily providing this information, which is then used to steal funds or commit other fraudulent acts.

ing persons, assistance in obtaining payments to relatives of fallen soldiers, phishing emails with links to petitions for posthumous awarding of the title of “Hero of Ukraine” to soldiers, evacuation transportation, and renting housing at a favorable price for IDPs are still relevant.

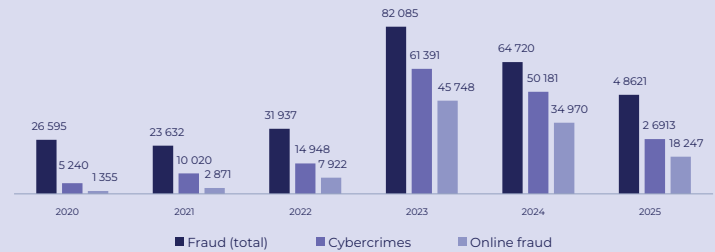
For example, the National Police extradited from Armenia the organized of a large-scale fraud scheme that resulted in volunteers and the military losing over UAH 20 million. The organized created a criminal group of three people with whom he operated through fictitious online stores and social media pages. They posted advertisements for the sale of cars, tyres, drones and thermal imagers.

We documented a criminal group of fraudsters who defrauded entrepreneurs of almost UAH 4 million. The offenders, posing as employees of a metal and metal ore wholesale company, actively offered entrepreneurs the opportunity to purchase metal products at below-market prices and assured them that they had the entire range of metal products in stock, while disappearing after agreeing on delivery dates and receiving full or partial prepayment for the goods.

A large-scale network of fraudulent call centers was dismantled in the Zarkarpattia oblast. The criminal scheme was organized by a 29-year-old resident

FRAUD AND CYBERCRIME

In 2025, the number of recorded fraud cases decreased by 25% compared to the previous year. The number of online fraud cases decreased by 48%.



of Kryvyi Rih. The offender involved in the illegal activity 18 other people, who, following the instructions of the group leader, called foreigners, introduced themselves as employees of banking institutions, misled the victims and informed them of the need to transfer confidential information. To do this, the victims were persuaded to install special software on their devices, which the criminals used to gain remote access and establish control over victims’ bank accounts.

The National Police exposed a fraudulent organization that defrauded victims of UAH 12 million. The extensive network of call centers was run by a resident of Dnipro. The “operators” manipulated EU





residents through vishing² and spoofing³, gaining access to their bank accounts.

A transnational network of fraudulent call centers that defrauded EU citizens of almost UAH 50 million was exposed. The criminal organization operated simultaneously in Kyiv, Dnipro and Ivano-Frankivsk. The fraudsters called citizens of the Czech Republic, Latvia and Lithuania, posing as employees of banking institutions or law enforcement agencies in these countries, and informed them of alleged hacking of bank

accounts, attempts to illegally obtain loans, or interference by third parties in financial transactions. The criminals then persuaded them to immediately “save their money” by transferring funds to so-called “safe accounts”, buying cryptocurrency or handing over cash to couriers.

Despite a decrease in the number of cyber incidents, the financial impact of such crimes remains significant. In 2025, the identified financial losses amounted to UAH 766.4 million (UAH 539.9 million in 2024).



To avoid becoming victims of fraud, particularly online, citizens should be vigilant and cautious when using online services. Do not click on suspicious links, and do not disclose your personal information, passwords, or bank card details to strangers. Verify the authenticity of websites, use only official resources, and be wary of any messages asking you to make an urgent payment or provide confidential information. Following simple cybersecurity rules will help protect your personal data and funds and avoid unpleasant consequences.

² **Vishing** is a type of fraud in which scammers call their victims, posing as employees of a bank, government agency, or other reputable institution. The goal of these calls is to trick the victim into revealing confidential information, such as bank card details, passwords, or verification codes. By using psychological pressure and convincing stories (“your account has been blocked,” “there is suspicious activity on your account”), scammers force people to disclose private information or carry out financial transactions that benefit the criminals.

³ **Spoofing** is a technique used to falsify the sender’s identity, in which scammers mask a phone number, email address, or website to make it appear as though a message or call is coming from a real, trusted person or organization. Spoofing is often used to prevent the victim from suspecting fraudulent activity and to trick them into voluntarily sharing personal information or funds



COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGES

The police work resulted in the compensation and arrest of offenders' property worth almost UAH 784.8 million, which is 2% higher than the total amount of losses established. This demonstrates an increased capacity not only to detect cybercrime but also to recover funds for victims.

In total, we have secured compensation for losses totalling almost UAH 2.1 billion and arrests on the property worth UAH 4.4 billion. We also assist victims in criminal proceedings in filing civil claims for damages. In 2025, the total amount of such claims was of almost UAH 4.6 billion*.

WEAPONS CIRCULATION CONTROL

A significant threat in the context of a full-scale russian invasion is the saturation of the illegal arms and explosives market, which was typical for 2022-2024 and remained relevant in 2025.

This situation has a direct impact on the dynamics of illicit arms trafficking and their use in committing crimes, and may also provoke a significant deterioration in the crime situation in the near future.

At the same time, thanks to the measures taken by the police, the number of



Cyber police officer, inspection of computer equipment during a search

such criminal offenses unrelated to the armed aggression of the russian federation is the lowest in the last 4 years: 583 (608 in 2024).

In total, in 2025, we identified 5476 facts of illegal handling of weapons*.

However, it is worrying that now, it is mostly military weapons—assault rifles, machine guns, and grenade launchers that are being trafficked. Thus, in 2025 we seized 3 401 firearms, including 1 213 automatic, 760—rifled, 965—arms converted into firearms and other firearms, and 463 grenade launchers.

In addition, the police seized 14037 grenades, 18519 mines and other ammunition, almost 5.3 tonnes of explosives and almost 1.4 million rounds of ammunition for various weapons.



To remove weapons, explosives and ammunition from illicit trafficking, we made almost 1000 operational purchases, and 99 caches were discovered, most of which contained firearms, explosives and ammunition suitable for use and combat operations.

For example, in June 2025, as part of a nationwide special operation, the police conducted 941 searches in all regions of Ukraine to shut down the channels of illegal weapons entering the black market. As a result, 263 firearms, more than 74 kilograms of explosives and 61674 rounds of ammunition of various calibers were seized, 10 cases of arms sales were documented, and several arms caches were discovered (among the seized items were grenade launchers, grenades, and various ammunition).

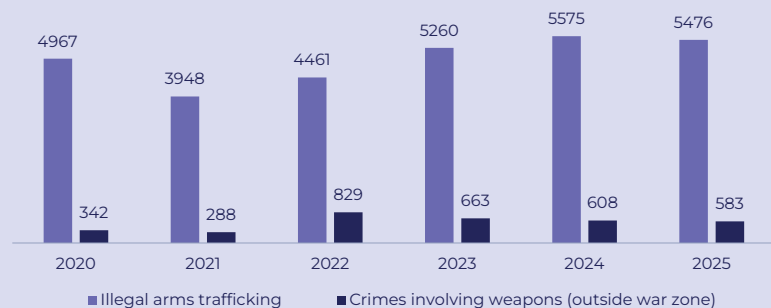
In Kirovohrad region, the police documented the illegal sale of 12 automatic weapons and over 1000 rounds of ammunition, stopping the criminal activi-

ty of a group specializing in illegal arms and ammunition transactions. During the operation, law enforcement officers discovered a weapons cache: 48 Kalashnikov assault rifles, 26 Makarov pistols, 4 machine guns, 8 rifles of other types, 4 grenade launchers and 31 rounds for grenade launchers, 8 mines, 76 grenades, about 26 000 rounds of ammunition of various calibers, fuses, detonators, almost 21 kilograms of explosives, silencers, smoke grenades, bayonet knives, and loaded magazines.

The transformation in approaches to committing crimes resulting from the war also requires special attention. For example, at the end of 2025, we recorded the first attempts to use UAVs to commit particularly serious crimes (attempted murder in Lviv oblast and preparation of a terrorist attack in Dnipro oblast). To effectively counteract such crimes, there is a need for legislative changes to ensure the protection of people and the creation of effective state instruments for controlling the use of UAVs.

CRIMINAL OFFENSES RELATED TO THE CIRCULATION OF WEAPONS

In 2025, the number of crimes involving weapons unrelated to the armed aggression of the Russian Federation was the lowest in the last 4 years.



COMBATING DRUG-RELATED CRIME

The drug trafficking remains an equally serious threat to public security. These phenomena are often interrelated and contribute to increased crime, creating additional risks for citizens.

The difficult socio-economic situation during the war and post-war period, rising unemployment, and psycho-emotional instability also encourage individuals to “get rich quick” by doing “easy work”—transporting drugs to concealed locations, packaging drugs, sending them, and, accordingly, trafficking them. At the same time, the sale of drugs in person “from hand to hand” is almost non-existent anymore, which gives criminals confidence that they can avoid criminal liability and creates the possibility of engaging a significant number of people, including teenagers. In 2025, our focus was on documenting qualified drug crimes.

As a result, the number of such crimes detected is the highest in the last seven years (48 246), where one third is the sale of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (18 223).*

There has also been an increase in the amount of new psychoactive substances seized compared to 2024—8% (from 408.8 kg to 440.1 kg), cocaine and heroin—3.9 times (from 3.1 kg to 12 kg), cannabis—12% (from 2.1 tonnes to 2.3 tonnes).

In 2025, we liquidated 69 drug laboratories and 1224 drug dens and conducted several high-profile, large-scale special operations.

A large-scale special operation called “REQUIEM” was carried out across 15 regions of Ukraine to dismantle a criminal drug-trafficking organization. As a result, 73 members of the group were arrested, and 19 drug laboratories producing alpha-PVP, amphetamine, and mephedrone, and 17 warehouses for storing finished products were shut down. Each month, the group’s members produced over 700 kg of psychotropic substances, which, at black market prices, is worth over UAH 300 million. The total amount of seized drugs is equivalent to 17 million doses, the sale of which could have brought the suspects approximately UAH 2 billion in illegal profits.

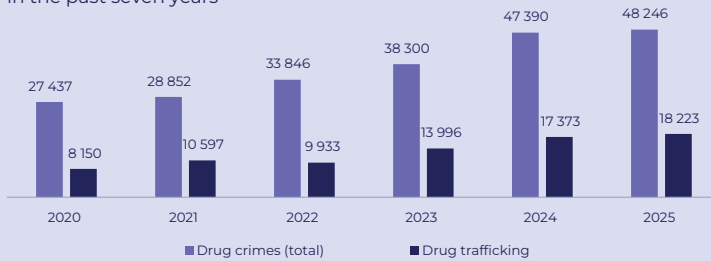
As a result of the special operation “Gentlemen”, more than 800 kg of cannabis finished products were seized; more than 36 thousand hemp and poppy bushes were destroyed; 15 kg of alpha-PVP, as well as food containing tetrahydrocannabinol, weapons and ammunition were seized. 55 people received a notice of suspicion. As a result of the operation and the elimination of drug crops, law enforcement officers prevented about 8 tonnes of drugs worth over UAH 385 million from entering the black market.

In operation “Kratom”, 21 people were detained in Ukraine, 29 people received sus-



UNCOVERING CRIMES RELATED TO DRUG TRAFFICKING

In 2025, the number of uncovered drug-related crimes is the highest in the past seven years



The activities of

496

organized crime groups and criminal organizations were ceased

150

of these groups had been engaged in illicit drug trafficking



picion notices (3 criminal groups), 750 kg of kratom (substance based on the leaves of the *Mitragyna speciosa* plant), 5 kg of cannabis, UAH 1.4 million, EUR 48 thousand, USD 31.2 thousand, and SEK 4.9 thousand (equivalent to UAH 5 million)

were seized. The estimated value of the seized drugs at black market prices is over UAH 17 million.

COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME

Organized crime remains one of the most dangerous forms of criminal activity, as such groups can systematically influence economic processes, public safety, and the activities of state institutions by committing criminal offenses related to illicit weapons and drugs trafficking, fraud and human trafficking, money laundering, and offenses in the field of official activity.

Throughout 2025, we focused our efforts on exposing and documenting orga-



nized groups, disrupting their long-term activities and bringing to justice the organizers of criminal schemes.

As a result of our work, 496 organized groups and criminal organizations have been disrupted. Although this figure is somewhat lower than in the previous year, it is largely due to the concentration of efforts on exposing more complex criminal structures, which require extensive documentation and sophisticated operational measures. 92 criminal proceedings on the creation of criminal organizations and 3 on banditry were submitted to court.

The largest number of organized groups was identified in the field of drug trafficking—150, which confirms the relevance of focus on fighting drug crime. Also, we documented 14 groups operating in

the field of arms trafficking and 19 specializing in crimes against morality and human trafficking. Counteracting criminal networks with extensive connections became a separate area: during the year, 60 interregional and 5 transnational groups, as well as 24 groups with corrupt connections, were neutralized.

We continue our systematic work to expose the organizers and key participants of criminal structures. In total, 2278 people were found to have committed crimes as part of organized groups, including 639 as organizers. To prevent further criminal activity, the court imposed a measure of restraint in the form of detention on 691 persons.*

For example, we neutralized a criminal group that manufactured and sold psy-



Operatives of the Criminal Investigation Department, detention of a suspect on fraud charges





chotropic substances—amphetamine and mephedrone—throughout the country, thus preventing 8 million doses of drugs from entering the black market.

The National Police dismantled an organized criminal group that defrauded citizens of UAH 15 million under the guise of investing in oil products. The group members posted ads on social media about investing in fuel supplies from Europe, promising investors future monthly income. They operated on the principle of a so-called pyramid scheme, where the profits of early investors are generated by the deposits of new investors.

We continued combating high-risk criminals, including the so-called “thieves in law”. In 2025, 57 such individuals received a notice of suspicion, including 4 “thieves in law”, 18 “overseers”, 10 “vagrants”, 3 “crime bosses” and others. High-profile episodes include the detention of “Naum”, an “overseer” for the southern part of Ukraine, as well as the documentation of criminal “meetings” in prisons.

Effective policing goes beyond solving crimes—it requires timely response, prevention and addressing the root causes of conflict and public safety threats. Therefore, alongside combating general criminal offenses, an important part of our work is to ensure law and order in the everyday lives of the public. In this context, administrative practice, combating domestic violence and preventing juvenile

delinquency are of particular importance. This is the level at which we most often interact with people, responding to conflicts in families, community offenses and cases of deviant behavior among children and adolescents.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFENSES

During the reporting period, we identified 3 891 374 administrative offenses, which is 14% less than in 2024 (4 520 364). The decrease in the number of this type of offence may indicate both a gradual increase in legal awareness of the public and the effectiveness of preventive work by the police.

In the structure of administrative practice, traffic safety violations make up the vast majority—2 983 797 instances, or 77% of the total. Violations of public order and safety also account for a significant share—426 035 (11%), as well as violations against the established management procedure—85 399 (2%).

Administrative practice remains one of the main tools for maintaining public order and allows the police to respond promptly to offenses, prevent more serious crimes, and ensure compliance with safety rules in everyday lives.

Monitoring compliance with traffic rules has a special place in administrative practice, as violations often lead to road accidents and negatively affect road safety.



In 2025, the total number of road traffic accidents slightly decreased from 148 963 to 148 832.

At the same time, the number of recorded road accidents with victims increased slightly by 1% (from 25 781 to 25 934). At the same time, the number of people injured in such accidents decreased from 32 023 to 31 898, which indicates a certain decrease in the severity of the consequences of road accidents.

On average, there were 408 road accidents every day (407 in 2024), of which 71 with injuries (70 in 2024). An average of 87 people were injured in such accidents every day, which is the same as last year.

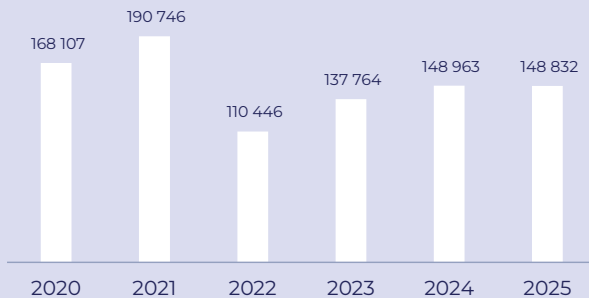
At the same time, the number of people killed in road accidents increased by 2%—from 3 202 to 3 249. The average daily death rate remained at 9 people.

An analysis of the structure of road traffic accidents with injuries shows that the largest share is vehicle collisions—43% (11 140 cases). The share of pedestrian collisions is also significant—26% (6 660), collisions with obstacles—13% (3301) and vehicle rollovers—9% (2 446).

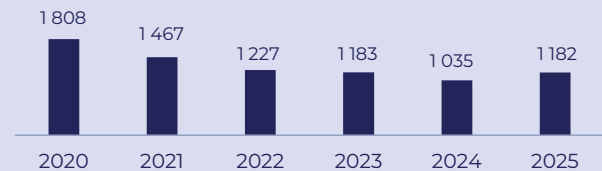
Road safety has improved with the installation of stationary speed monitoring devices. As of the end of 2025, 340 devices were operating in automatic mode for recording administrative offenses in the field of road safety. During the year, according to the system, 4 695 171 decisions were made to impose administrative penalties in cases of administrative offenses in the field of road safety recorded automatically. The fines paid totaled UAH 993.8 million.

At the same time, 7% more criminal offenses were registered in the Unified

ROAD ACCIDENTS IN GENERAL



FATAL ROAD ACCIDENTS





The number of administrative protocols drafted regarding acts of domestic violence or failure to comply with an urgent restraining order has decreased by

37%

which indicates a **decrease in the number of repeat cases of violence**

Register of Pre-trial Investigations, from 7 092 to 7 556, including 14% more fatal road accidents, from 1 035 to 1 182.*

COMBATING AND PREVENTING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

During the reporting period, we continued our systematic work aimed not only at bringing offenders to justice, but also at preventing repeat offenses and supporting victims. We paid particular attention to responding promptly to domestic violence cases, issuing emergency restraining orders against violators, and cooperating with social services, local authorities, and NGOs etc.

Combating domestic violence remains a priority for the National Police, as it means protecting the most vulnerable categories of the population—women, children and the elderly.

In 2025, we received 119 446 complaints and reports of offenses and other events related to domestic violence, which is 39% less than in 2024 (195 174).

These reports were filed by 112 467 adults and 4 428 children. Women were the most common victims of domestic violence—58 387 people (72%). Among the victims there were also 13 478 children (17%), 12 141 elderly people (15%) and 8 840 men (11%), which indicates the complex nature of this problem and its prevalence in different social groups.

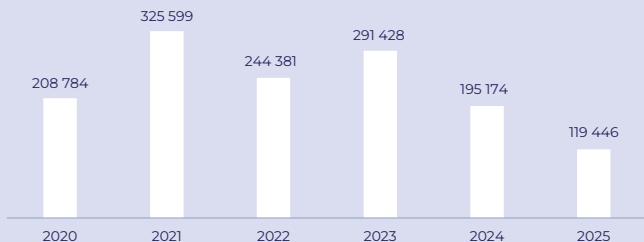
At the same time, the number of administrative protocols issued under Article 173-2 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses (domestic violence) decreased by 37%—from 149 876 to 94 855. This trend reflects both a decrease in the number of cases of violence due to preventive measures and a change in the structure of response to such offenses.

In addition to administrative responses, the police actively used criminal law mechanisms. In 2025, 2 024 pre-trial investigations were initiated into criminal offenses related to domestic violence (2 807 in 2024)*.

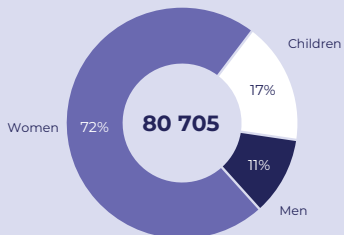
4347 people involved in committing this type of crimes were identified in the

REPORTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

In 2025, there were 39% fewer reports and notifications regarding offenses and other incidents related to domestic violence compared to 2024.



Demographic profile of domestic violence victims



course of investigations (in 2024—4954), including 3843 men and 490 women.

Criminal offenses related to domestic violence affected 4653 women, 1416 men and 390 children.

These indicators show that despite a certain decrease in the number of appeals and administrative materials, the problem of domestic violence remains relevant, and the NPU continues to strengthen both preventive response mechanisms and investigations of the most dangerous cases of systemic domestic violence.

CHILDREN IN CONTACT WITH THE LAW

We are enhancing preventive work with children and adolescents, as the risks of social vulnerability of young people, the influence of the criminal environment and online threats are increasing in wartime. Juvenile police officers have focused their efforts on early detection of problematic situations, working with families, educational institutions and communities, which allows them to prevent offenses in a timely manner and protect children from violence, exploitation and involvement in illegal activities.

In 2025, 2691 criminal offenses were committed by children, which is 8% less than in 2024 (2938). The number of serious and especially serious crimes committed by minors decreased by 14%—

from 1893 to 1625, which indicates a certain effectiveness of preventive work and prevention measures.

The number of children involved in criminal offenses increased slightly—by 2% (from 1656 to 1686). This may indicate the spread of group forms of offenses or new participants involved in illegal activities.

The involvement of minors in illegal activities by adults remains one of the causes of juvenile delinquency. During the reporting period, we documented 60 such cases, which requires strengthening the preventive work of law enforcement agencies, educational institutions and social services.

At the same time, the number of crimes committed against children is growing. In 2025, 4 233 such criminal offenses were recorded, which is 23% more than in 2024 (3454). As a result of these crimes, 4724 minors suffered, including 2055 children who were victims of serious and especially serious crimes. These indicators demonstrate the need to further strengthen the child protection system and respond promptly to threats to children's safety.

The search for missing children remains a particular challenge. During the year, territorial police units received 12 451 reports of 13 185 minors going missing. Thanks to the prompt actions of the police, 90% of children (12 243) were found shortly after the report was received, significantly reducing the risk of unlawful acts being committed against them. ♦

3.2. COOPERATION WITH OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES



In 2025, the National Police of Ukraine strengthened cooperation with other law enforcement agencies in certain areas of activity, a significant factor in improving crime detection efficiency and ensuring public safety. Working in cooperation with the Office of the Prosecutor General, the State Bureau of Investigation, the Security Service of Ukraine, the State Border Guard Service, and the Military Law Enforcement Service of the Armed Forces of Ukraine have significantly optimized investigation processes, ensured rapid response to complex and large-scale crimes, and increased crime prevention.



Thanks to coordination with the SSU,

27

terrorist attacks were prevented in 2025.

In 26 cases, the criminals were apprehended.

This coordination made it possible to document and address crimes of public concern in a timely manner, from exposing organized groups and large-scale fraud to combating human trafficking and cybercrime. Joint operations and operational information sharing helped not only to bring offenders to justice, but also to protect citizens from potential harm, reduce material losses and risks to human life and health.

First and foremost, it is worth noting the close coordination with the SSU, which helped prevent 27 terrorist attacks in 2025 (5 in 2024) and detain criminals in 26 cases (4 in 2024).

For example, in Mykolaiv, the police, together with the SSU, prevented a terrorist attack, namely the bombing of a police station, which was supposed to

be carried out by a 19-year-old female student on the orders of Russian special services in return for a monetary reward. Thanks to the coordinated actions of law enforcement, the tragedy was prevented.

In Dnipro, the National Police and the SSU detained a minor involved in a contracted terrorist attack. The 16-year-old boy was looking for a quick money-making opportunity and got in touch with representatives of the Russian intelligence services via the Telegram channel, from whom he received instructions and coordinates of the facility in Dnipro. The minor purchased components for the manufacture of explosive devices, disguised them as fire extinguishers, equipped them for remote detonation and installed them near the designated location.



In 2025, the Russian Federation continued to use a range of destructive influences and hybrid propaganda aimed at recruiting citizens and inciting them to subversive activities, including damage to critical infrastructure facilities and vehicles owned and/or used by representatives of the security and defense forces of Ukraine and volunteers.

In 2025, the National Police recorded 206 cases of arson against military and volunteer vehicles and 13 against relay cabinets and other railway equipment. Most of the cases have been solved.

For example, law enforcement officers exposed 9 suspects involved in arson attacks on Ukrzaliznytsia facilities and vehicles of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. Among them are two foreign saboteurs who came to Ukraine from a neighboring country to commit the crimes.

Special attention should be paid to the joint efforts of law enforcement agencies to combat white-collar crime, including corruption in all areas.

Thus, during the year, we uncovered 12 589 crimes related to abuse of office, which is 5% more than in the previous year. Following the investigation, notices of suspicion were sent based on 6 447 cases, and 5 304 criminal proceedings were completed and sent for further consideration. This increase demonstrates strengthened control over officials' activities and intensified law en-

forcement efforts to combat abuse of power.

An example of effective cooperation is the cooperation between the police and the SSU, which served a notice of suspicion to two former executives of a gas distribution company who had embezzled state gas worth over UAH 138 million. The investigation revealed that, after the termination of cooperation with the state supplier due to debts for raw materials purchased, the officials continued unauthorized gas extraction under the guise of "exceptional circumstances" and the company's needs.

In addition, investigators of the National Police and the SSU exposed an official who "helped" Russian citizens obtain Ukrainian passports: an adviser to one of the departments of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine used his official position to organize a scheme to issue Ukrainian passports to Russians. They could use these documents to illegally cross the state border both to enter and leave the country, as well as to possibly receive social benefits in Western Europe.

Combating bribery remains a separate priority for us. In the reporting period, we documented 4 004 cases of officials receiving unlawful benefits, which is 19% more than last year. Investigations resulted in 2 494 cases of suspicion being served to the perpetrators. This trend is primarily due to greater exposure





In 2025

16 898

protocols on administrative corruption offenses were submitted to the court.

This is 11% more than in 2024.



to corruption schemes that directly affect the quality of public services and the fairness of management decisions.

For example, in Dnipro, the National Police and the State Bureau of Investigation detained the head of the environmental inspection department, who is suspected of illicit enrichment and whose home was found to contain more than USD 1 million in cash.

In Prykarpattia region, the National Police, together with the SSU and the SBI, exposed a group of forestry officials whose actions led to the destruction of more than 13 000 trees from the nature reserve fund. These are two former heads, a department head and an engineer of a state-owned enterprise. All of them received notices of suspicion. The amount of damage caused reaches UAH 697 million.

Responding to administrative offenses related to corruption, which often indicate potential abuse, remains an important part of anti-corruption work. During the year, we sent 16 898 administrative protocols to court, which is 11% more than in 2024. The courts have already processed 16 526 materials, which is more than in the previous year.

In general, the results of work in this area demonstrate that the state has increased attention to officials' integrity, as timely detection of corruption helps prevent large-scale abuses and ensures

more transparent use of public resources, which is directly in the public interest.

We paid no less attention to the defense sector, in particular, documenting, in cooperation with other law enforcement agencies, corrupt practices aimed at helping civilians and military personnel to avoid military service.

In 2025, the investigative units of the National Police of Ukraine conducted pre-trial investigations in 449 criminal proceedings (195 initiated in 2025) on the facts of corrupt practices by representatives of territorial recruitment and social support centers, military medical commissions, medical and social expert commissions or expert teams for assessing the daily functioning of a person, as well as higher education institutions, aimed helping citizens to avoid military service.

For example, the National Police and the State Bureau of Investigation detained officials of a military unit who received UAH 1.5 million in bribes from military personnel. Each serviceman paid UAH 25 000–30 000 per month to get on a combat order solely on paper. Later, this was the basis for receiving higher additional payments.

In total, as a result of all stages of the joint operation of the National Police, the SBI and the internal security officers of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, code-named "Guardian", more than 70 people

received notices of suspicion. The main scheme involved submitting documents to military units and to territorial recruitment and social support centers regarding allegedly poor health or the need to care for sick relatives. The suspects included men of mobilization age and servicemen.

We also took measures to counter illegal schemes of people smuggling across the state border. During the year, 2425 of such criminal offenses were recorded, which is evidence of both effective preventive measures and the exposure of organizers of illegal border crossing channels, as well as of strengthened border control. This work is carried out in close cooperation with the State Border Guard Service.

For example, in Kharkiv, the police detained the organizers of an illegal border crossing channel; the price of a “ticket” to Moldova was up to USD 14 000.

The National Police, together with the SBGS, prosecutors, the State Bureau of Investigation and the Security Service of Ukraine, shut down dozens of channels for the illegal transfer of people abroad. The detected transactions included the issuance of fake medical documents and disability groups, removal from

the wanted list, entering false information into the Shlyakh system, as well as smuggling men of military age outside checkpoints on foot, by boat or in car caches. The criminals organized travel to Moldova, Romania, Poland, Slovakia and Belarus for their “clients”. The cost of such “services” depended on the method of transportation and ranged from USD 1 000 to USD 25 000 per person.

Our work in this area is primarily focused on eliminating organized channels of illegal migration, in particular those used to evade military service during mobilization.

The National Police of Ukraine expresses its sincere gratitude to all law enforcement agencies for the close cooperation, operational interaction and professionalism in performing tasks in cooperation. Thanks to the coordinated actions of the Prosecutor’s Office, the State Bureau of Investigation, the Security Service of Ukraine, the State Border Guard Service, the Military Law Enforcement Service of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other partners, we have been able to effectively combat crime, protect citizens and strengthen the security of the state. This cooperation demonstrates that only joint efforts can achieve significant results in ensuring law and order and justice. ♦





SECTION 4

ACCOUNTABILITY AND INTEGRITY

4.1. PUBLICITY AND TRANSPARENCY

The National Police of Ukraine consistently implements the principles of openness (publicity) and transparency as the main components of public trust in law enforcement. To uphold these principles, we have introduced a range of measures: public reporting by senior leadership, systematic media engagement, digital communication channels, public oversight mechanisms, and higher standards of internal accountability and professional ethics.

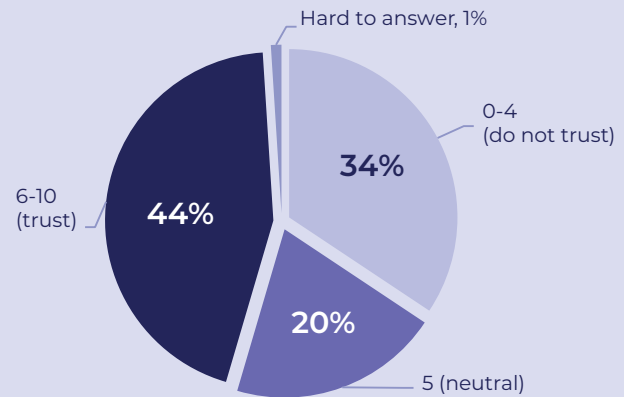
As part of developing public oversight and partnerships with society, we collaborated with NGOs, advisory bodies, and local governments, and implemented joint preventive and educational activities. We also introduced elements of transparency in internal processes, including informing the public, within the limits established by law, about personnel decisions, disciplinary practices and the results of internal audits.

Due to strict adherence to the principles of police activity defined in Section II of the Law of Ukraine “On the National Police”, proper performance of tasks assigned to the police and active participation in repelling armed aggression, in 2025 the level of public trust in the police reached 44% (according to the national survey “Crime rate assessment, assessment of the work of law enforcement agencies and public trust in the justice system in Ukraine”, conducted in 2025 by INFO Sapiens LLC with the support of the EU Pravo-Justice Project at the request of the Office of the Prosecutor General,

hereinafter referred to as the study). At the same time, 61% of respondents feel safe walking in their neighborhood after dark.

LEVEL OF TRUST IN THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE, 2025

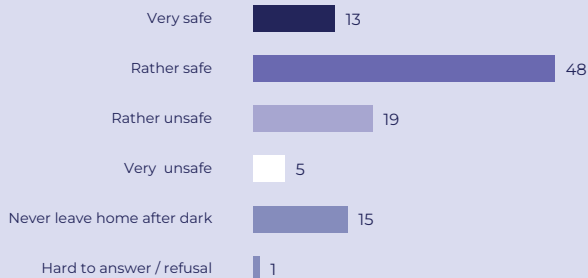
Do you trust the Ukrainian law enforcement and judicial system? Rate your trust in the following institutions (on a 10-point scale):



**according to a study by INFO SAPIENS LLC with the support of the EU Project “Pravo-Justice” at the request of the Office of the Prosecutor General*

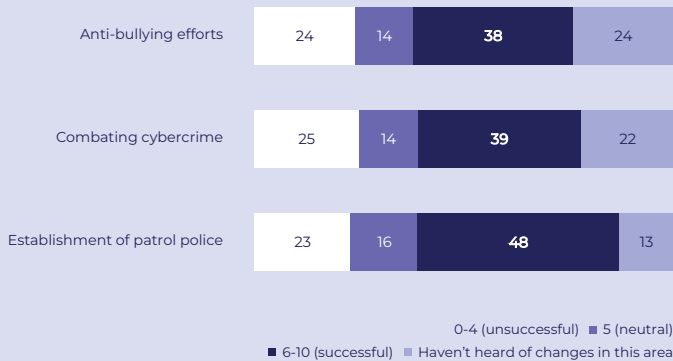
SENSE OF SECURITY

How safe do you feel walking in your neighborhood after dark?



ASSESSMENT OF THE SUCCESS OF CHANGES

How successful have the recent changes implemented by law enforcement agencies been in the following areas? (on a 10-point scale, where 0 means unsuccessful and 10 means very successful)



**according to a study by INFO SAPIENS LLC with the support of the EU Project "Pravo-Justice" at the request of the Office of the Prosecutor General*

It is also worth noting that according to the survey, among the successful changes made recently by law enforcement agencies, 48% of citizens mention the introduction of patrol police, 39%—the effectiveness of the fight against cybercrime and 38%—measures to combat bullying.

In turn, a high level of trust in the police is a key prerequisite for active citizen engagement in creating a safe environment, particularly in the implementation of programs to expand video surveillance systems, prevent crime, develop community policing, and carry out safety projects for youth and programs to protect vulnerable groups—all of which collectively enhance the effectiveness of crime prevention efforts.

Based on the results of police cooperation with local governments, territorial communities, and military administrations, in 2025, as part of the implementation of programmes for the socio-economic and cultural development of regions in the field of combating crime, ensuring public safety and order, UAH 2.6 billion was allocated as a subvention from local budgets for security initiatives. ♦

4.2. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ANTI-CORRUPTION PROGRAMME

In 2025, anti-corruption activities within the National Police were aimed at achieving specific management outcomes and strengthening institutional capacity across police units.

The work was carried out within the framework of the Anti-Corruption Programme of the National Police of Ukraine for 2025-2027, which aims to ensure the functioning of an effective system of preventing and combating corruption, compliance of police activities with the requirements of anti-corruption legislation, taking into account the best international practices, with a focus on the practical implementation of management decisions, digitalization of key processes, minimization of the influence of the human factor and the involvement of international experience and best practices.

For example, in preparing the Anti-Corruption Programme, the National Police of Ukraine conducted a corruption risk assessment involving EUAM anti-corruption experts and representatives of civil society organizations.

As a result, 32 corruption risks in the activities of the National Police of Ukraine

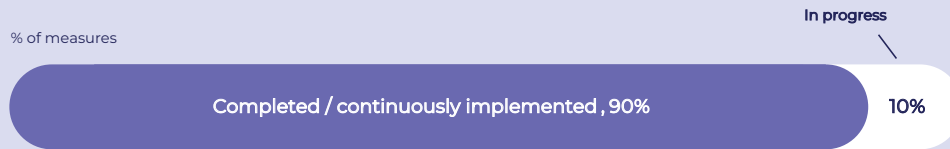
were identified and included in the relevant register, as well as the causes and conditions that lead to them (sources of corruption risk), the probability of their occurrence, consequences and corruption risks, and measures to address each corruption risk.

To determine the effectiveness of measures in addressing corruption risks, a system of monitoring and control over the implementation of anti-corruption measures was introduced, which allowed for a prompt response to identified violations and prevented their recurrence.

For example, the monitoring process collects, examines and compares disciplinary sanctions imposed on police officers, the number of corruption and corruption-related offenses involving police officers, relevant criminal proceedings, etc.

Based on this analysis, a report on the results of the Anti-Corruption Pro-

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ANTI-CORRUPTION PROGRAMME OF THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE FOR 2025–2027



gramme is prepared and published for public information on the official website of the National Police of Ukraine in the “Anti-Corruption Reports” subsection of the “Preventing and Counteracting Corruption” section⁴.

In total, by the end of 2025, out of 112 measures planned by the Anti-Corruption Programme to address corruption risks in the National Police of Ukraine, 101 were implemented/are ongoing (90%), and 11 are under implementation (10%). ♦

⁴ <https://npu.gov.ua/pro-policiyu/zapobigannya-i-protidiya-korupciyi/zviti-pro-antikorupcijnu-diyalnist>.

4.3. ENSURING INTEGRITY

Our unwavering priorities are adherence to the law, ethical standards, transparency, and ensuring accountability for breaches of professional discipline. To achieve these goals, we are implementing anti-corruption mechanisms, internal controls, rigorous recruitment and training, as well as public oversight, which together contribute to the development of a professional, accountable, and human rights-oriented police force.

Thus, the main result of 2025 was the introduction of a model of effective anti-corruption management in the police. This model combines management planning and control of results, the personal responsibility of anti-corruption commissioners, the integration of anti-corruption functions into personnel, disciplinary, and management processes, and the use of anti-corruption mainstreaming as an approach to management decision-making.

The practical integration of this model is ensured through the implementation of the “Effective Management” system on the digital platform Integrity Police (<https://www.integrity-police.pp.ua/>), which serves as a single digital integrity management ecosystem. The platform combines the Anti-Corruption Programme of the National Police of Ukraine, financial integrity tools, corruption whistleblowing mechanisms, regulatory framework, standardized document templates, court practice, educational and analytical modules.

The use of these digital solutions has allowed us to move from fragmented anti-corruption measures to a systemic model of corruption risk management, increase transparency of management decisions, unify approaches to planning and reporting, and minimize the impact of subjective factors.

In 2025, the NACP recognized the model of effective anti-corruption management and the digital platform “Integrity Police” as a good anti-corruption practice among public institutions, which confirms compliance with national and international standards.

An important component of the implemented model was the digitalization of educational processes. In 2025, about 80 000 police officers took the online course Building Integrity in Police Practice and received certificates. The online training format was introduced to reach the widest possible audience and fully automate the training, testing and certification processes with no human

factor. The results of the course are synchronized with the Integrity Police digital platform. There is a recommendation in place to take them into account when making personnel and management decisions, in particular when appointing police officers to senior positions.

Alongside internal transformations, considerable attention is paid to developing international cooperation and implementing best international practices. In 2025, representatives of the NPU corruption prevention units took part in international events in the Slovak Republic, the Republic of Austria and the Federal Republic of Germany. The knowledge gained in human resources management, institutional integrity, leadership, corruption risk management, and digital solutions was adapted to the needs of the National Police of Ukraine and used to further develop the management model.

To consolidate the results of the implemented changes and ensure their further dissemination, in 2025, with the support of international partners and the NACP we started forming an internal training core. In May 2025, a training for trainers on building integrity and effective anti-corruption management was held in Lviv, aimed at mastering interactive teaching methods and unifying approaches to building a culture of integrity in police units.

The further development of this area was the work within the strategic labora-

tory “INTEGRITY LAB: Thinking Systematically. Training the Trainers 2.0” held in December 2025 in partnership with the NACP and international organizations. As a result of the event, a project was developed to implement a systematic 5-block model for the implementation of the Action Plan of the National Police of Ukraine to introduce a unified action plan to fulfill the tasks set out in Interoperability Objective 0204 “Building Integrity” of the NATO Initial Interoperability Requirements for Ukraine under the NATO Comprehensive Assistance Package for Ukraine (hereinafter—Interoperability Objective 0204), which provides a unified management logic for implementing measures and creates the preconditions for scaling up best practices in the security sector.

It is worth noting that, as part of implementing the tasks set out in Interoperability Objective 0204 and NATO recommendations, the National Police has developed an indicative “integrity checklist” that is used by authorized units when preparing decisions on the appointment or transfer of employees. The checklist includes, among other things, the following blocks: compliance with the requirements of the Law of Ukraine “On Prevention of Corruption” (corporate rights, part-time work, gifts, close relatives); professional integrity and disciplinary history; compliance with anti-corruption standards—availability of an integrity course certificate; reputational risks—

information from open sources, NACP registers, court decisions; the opinion of the authorized officer and assessment of potential risks.

At the same time, the NPU consistently and systematically implements measures to monitor and prevent conflicts of interest in police officers' official activities. In particular, they monitor compliance with anti-corruption legislation, provide explanations for the timely detection and resolution of real or po-

tential conflicts of interest, and analyse service situations that may pose relevant risks.

Monitoring is in place for the timely submission of facts and the content of electronic declarations by persons authorized to perform state functions, to identify possible inconsistencies or signs of violations. Based on the results of such inspections, appropriate response measures are taken, which help to increase the level of integrity.



In 2025, audits of 135 persons were completed, which resulted in the following:

42 persons received substantiated conclusions under part four of Article 172-6 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses (signs of submitting false information);

19 persons received substantiated conclusions under Article 366-2 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (signs of submitting false information in the declaration);

12 persons were found to have submitted false information due to inaccurate valuation of declared assets;

2 persons were referred to the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office (signs of unreasonable assets were established);

Materials on **one person** were transferred to the State Tax Service. ♦



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SECTION 5

HUMAN CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCE PROVISION

5.1. HR AND VETERAN POLICY

In the reporting period, the HR policy of the National Police of Ukraine aimed to form a professional, honest, and efficient workforce capable of performing tasks related to ensuring public safety and order.

The implementation of the human resources policy included improving recruitment, placement and assessment procedures; optimising HR processes; developing professional skills; enhancing in-service training; strengthening discipline and motivation; and introducing modern HR management practices.

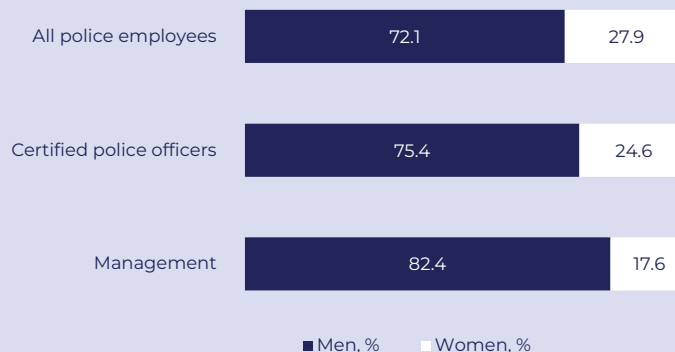
In 2025, the National Police and inter-regional territorial police bodies held 3000 competitive recruitment processes for 6200 vacant positions, which resulted in the recruitment of 4600 police officers. In addition, 66 selection processes were held among current police officers for 141 vacant positions.

It is worth noting that the workforce of the National Police is formed with real needs in mind to ensure the performance of its tasks and functions, as well as the principles of equality and non-discrimination. A gender approach is consistently implemented in the activities of the Police, which provides equal opportunities for women and men when entering the service, during the service, in the promotion

process, and in professional development. In the process of HR-policy planning, the issues of gender balance, ensuring safe and proper working conditions, and preventing discrimination or biased attitudes are taken into account. This approach contributes to the formation of a professional, diverse and sustainable police workforce.

The ratio of men and women in the police workforce is 72.1% and 27.9%

GENDER REPRESENTATION





During 2025

2000

police officers who were newly recruited underwent initial professional training.

respectively, of which 75.4% and 24.6% are police officers. At the same time, the proportion of women on the managerial level is 17.6%, including 15.3% who are police officers.

As for gender representation in the services, it should be noted that in the units authorized to conduct pre-trial investigations, 46.3% are women (28.3% of supervisors), 21.3% (11.3%) in the criminal police, and 25.8% (12.6%) in the patrol and prevention police.

We also pay considerable attention to the development of professional competences of police officers, improvement of the system of in-service training, advanced training and formation of a personnel reserve, taking into account modern requirements for law enforcement. Thus, in 2025, 2000 newly recruited police officers underwent initial professional training, almost 25 400 police officers underwent advanced training, and 2300 police officers underwent specialization.

We continued to strengthen service discipline, adherence to the principles of legality, professional ethics, integrity, and officers' personal responsibility for the results of their work. In 2025 36 400 police officers were brought to disciplinary actions for violations of official discipline; the most common sanctions were:

- a remark—21 400,
- a reprimand—9800,
- a strict reprimand—2600,

- a warning of incomplete service compliance—910,
- a one step reduction in special rank—12,
- dismissal from the position—69,
- and dismissal from the police—1.6 thousand.

The work in the area of social security was aimed at increasing the level of social guarantees for police officers, improving the mechanisms of financial and non-financial incentives, and maintaining the proper level of staff motivation.

In order to reward police officers for successful performance of their duties, as well as their service to the state and society, HR departments prepared and sent to the MIA materials on awarding 574 people with state awards, 161 of them posthumously; 71 police officers received award from the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 68—from the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

The Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine was requested to award 345 police officers with the MIA departmental insignia "Firearm", and 1300 officers with other MIA awards.

In addition, 3000 police officers were awarded by the National Police of Ukraine with: the Badge of Honour—550, the Certificate of Honour—44, the Diploma—245, and the Letter of Appreciation—2100. In addition, in 2025,



HR departments prepared and implemented materials to assign new special police ranks to 10 300 police officers and to award incentives to 2400 police officers.

In 2025, for the purpose of legal and social protection of police officers, the NPU Commission for Review of Materials on Granting Police Officers, Civil Servants and Other Employees of the National Police of Ukraine the status of Participants of Hostilities granted this status to 4700 police officers. It is also worth noting that in 2025 **7 police officers were awarded the highest state award—"Hero of Ukraine"**.

THE POLICY ON VETERANS

Our focus is always on ensuring social protection, support and adaptation of police officers and police employees who took part in hostilities, as well as their family members. The main areas of veteran policy focus are implementing social, legal, and psychological support measures for veterans; facilitating their reintegration into service and civilian life; providing targeted assistance; and developing a system of interaction with state and public institutions.

In 2025, the National Police developed and implemented one of the most sys-

*Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine
Ihor Klymenko
awards fighters of the Joint Assault Brigade of the National Police of Ukraine "Lut" ("Fury") for their contribution to the defense of the state.*



Overall,
more than

30 000

people who
hold the status
of combatants,
work in police
departments

tematic, consistent, and modern models for implementing the state veteran policy among security and defense sector agencies. The model is based on institutional decisions, a stable personnel vertical, an analytical approach and respect for the combat experience of veterans who continue to serve in the police.

In total, more than 30 000 people with the status of participant in hostilities work in police bodies (units), including 417 who have been injured (traumas, concussions, amputations) or got ill while ensuring the defense of Ukraine, protecting public security and the inter-

ests of the state in connection with the military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine since 24 February 2022. NPU employs 26 former police officers who were dismissed from service for health reasons and 212 former employees of the State Emergency Service, the State Border Guard Service, the Armed Forces and other military formations established in accordance with the laws of Ukraine.

Each war veteran is provided with assistance in adapting to civilian life. Support specialists are here to help to ensure the transition from a military career to a civil-

ian one, which includes four main blocks: medical, psychological, career support and social guarantees.

For example, the National Police of Ukraine and the Charitable Foundation “Sport Life Ukraine” signed a memorandum of understanding, cooperation and partnership, which allows injured police officers and their families to receive free memberships to the swimming pools and gyms of Sport Life fitness clubs.

We have established coordination with the management of the Superhumans Centre for Prosthetics and Rehabilitation to provide treatment and rehabilita-

tion to veteran police officers wounded in combat.

Also, NPU Trade Union supported organizing a vacation for 27 children of police officers who died as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation at a summer camp “Latorytsia” (Suskovo, Zakarpattia region).

In addition, taking into account the experience, knowledge and skills acquired by war veterans in the course of activities to ensure the defense of Ukraine, we initiated amendments to the Regulation on the activities of the medical (military medical) commission, approved by the

Police psychologists, rehabilitation of wounded soldiers using service dogs



order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs No. 285 dated April 03, 2017. The amendments will allow for a substantive consideration of the issue of retaining police officers who were injured, as well as the recruitment of individuals dismissed from the ministry of internal affairs, police, SES, SBGS, AFU and other military formations formed according to the laws of Ukraine because of illnesses or injuries obtained while defending the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine.

The National Police of Ukraine has developed a draft Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to Article 50 of the Law

of Ukraine “On the National Police” on Certain Issues of Vetting Candidates for Police Service” (adopted on 24.02.2026 under No. 4792-IX). The proposed amendments will facilitate the proper functioning of the system of returning from military service to civilian life of persons discharged or released from military service, police officers of various ranks and senior civilian protection personnel who defended the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine and directly participated in measures necessary to ensure the defense of Ukraine, as well as allow for the effective use of individual competencies and skills acquired during service. ♦

5.2. BUDGET OF THE INSTITUTION

In the reporting period, the budgetary support for the National Police of Ukraine was aimed at financing the main areas of service activities, ensuring an adequate level of material and technical equipment, staff remuneration, and the implementation of measures in the field of public security and law enforcement.

Thus, to ensure the activities of the National Police as an entity of the security and defense sector of Ukraine, the schedule of allocations for the general fund of the state budget for 2025 provided for expenditures under the budget programmes PCEC 1007010 “Management and Administration of the National Police of Ukraine”, PCEC 1007020 “Supporting the Activities of Bodies, Institutions and Establishments of the National Police of Ukraine” and PCEC 1007700 “Implementation of Measures Related to Strengthening the Defense Capability of the State” in the amount of UAH 124 438.8 million, which were used in full.

The use of budget funds was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the budget legislation and in compliance with the principles of targeted, efficient and rational use of financial resources. Provision of funding contributed to maintaining an adequate level of combat capability of police units, stability of personnel and efficiency of performing the tasks assigned to the police.

It is also worth noting that the National Police has an internal audit system in place to identify deficiencies and irregularities in the functioning of the internal control system, use and preservation of assets, management of state property, accounting, financial and budgetary reporting.

Internal audits are conducted in the following areas:

→ assessment of the activities of territorial (including interregional) police bodies and state institutions regarding the legality and efficiency of the use of budget funds, the procedure for planning and conducting public procurement, the correctness of the calculation and payment of cash benefits and salaries, the completeness and correctness of reimbursement of business trip expenses, the use of official vehicles and fuel and lubricants, the completeness of reimbursement of expenses by tenants, the completeness of receipt of payment for the provision of paid services and fines imposed, the completeness of repair and construction

RESULTS OF INTERNAL AUDITS



316

audit
recommendations
provided



158

fully
implemented



105

management
decisions made



20

officials brought
to disciplinary
accountability

works performed, the actual availability and usage of fixed assets and stocks; the correctness of accounting and correctness of financial reporting data, functioning of the system of internal control.

- assessment of the activities of the central police management body, interregional territorial bodies, territorial bodies, and state institutions regarding expenditures made to enforce court decisions not in favour of the police, as well as legal representation in such court cases;
- assessment of compliance of the security police with the requirements

of the legislation in the field of public procurement.

In total, 31 internal audits were conducted in 2025 (28 scheduled and 3 unscheduled). The completed internal audits resulted in 316 audit recommendations, 158 of which were fully implemented, as well as 105 managerial decisions and 20 officials were disciplined.

In addition, the National Police constantly monitors public procurement, which has resulted in an economic effect by preventing the risk of losing budget funds in the amount of UAH 17.9 million.◆

5.3. PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

In 2025, public procurement by the National Police of Ukraine was carried out in accordance with the requirements of public procurement legislation and aimed at meeting the needs of police bodies (units) for goods, works, and services necessary to perform their tasks. Procurement procedures were carried out in compliance with the principles of openness, transparency, fair competition and efficient use of budget funds.

The implementation of public procurement measures contributed to maintaining adequate logistics and service continuity, and to improving the efficiency of the National Police of Ukraine.

Thus, based on the proven budgetary allocations for the general fund of the state budget, 138 agreements (state contracts) totalling UAH 13.4 billion were concluded in accordance with the law.

At the same time, in 2025, police bodies (subdivisions) announced 4.1 thousand open bidding procedures with special features for the procurement of goods and services, which resulted in 3.2 thousand contracts totalling UAH 3.75 billion, and 18.3 thousand direct contracts for the procurement of goods and services totalling UAH 1.83 billion. ♦

5.4. MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT

As in previous years since the beginning of russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, in 2025, the work of the National Police was primarily focused on providing material and technical resources to police units directly involved in the defense of the state.

In the reporting period, the process of complete re-equipment of police combat units continued, including modern and upgraded types of:

- weapons—NATO-standard weapons (mortars, sniper systems of .338 LM and .50 VMG calibers, large-caliber machine guns, automatic rifles, ammunition for them, automatic machine guns and revolver-type grenade launchers, anti-tank missiles);
- armored vehicles of both domestic and foreign manufacturers;
- digital and satellite communications;
- electronic reconnaissance and electronic warfare equipment;
- UAVs.

In 2025, 84% more armored vehicles were purchased and received than initially needed by the police to replace outdated, written-off, lost, damaged, and seized vehicles. The implementation of these measures contributed to an increase in the level of readiness of

police units to perform combat missions, stability of their functioning and the quality of their tasks.

As a result of actions taken in 2025, 2.6 thousand vehicles were transferred to territorial (including interregional) police bodies and institutions (including those previously purchased and received under international technical assistance), including those for TCPOs, patrol police and other units. As a result, the overall availability rate of vehicles for police bodies (units) and institutions at the end of 2025 was 70%. At the same time, taking into account the vehicles to be written off, the need for vehicles still exceeds 6.1 thousand units.

In addition, in 2025, 18 procurement procedures (open tenders with special features) were held for summer and winter uniforms, including camouflage-coloured ones, resulting in 50 contracts for the purchase of police uniforms, totaling UAH 918.43 million.

These volumes made it possible to provide basic uniform items in accordance with the standards in full to police units of the patrol police, special police (including those engaged in national security and defense, repulsion and deterrence of armed aggression), escort, EOD, canine services, TCPOs and district police officers.

As of the end of the reporting period, the National Police of Ukraine was managing 7.6 thousand buildings, 1.5 thousand land plots and 2.7 thousand structures. 2.4 thousand buildings are used directly to accommodate the personnel of police bodies (units), institutions and establishments. At the same time, as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation, 512 police real estate objects were seized, 157 were destroyed, and 336 were damaged.

In this regard, in 2025, the National Police allocated UAH 608.6 million for capital construction, repair and reconstruction of real estate objects, which were fully used. Thus, the general fund of the state budget financed repair and construction works at 134 police real estate

objects, including 5 that were destroyed or damaged as a result of Russian armed aggression, and for 47 objects design and estimate documentation is to be provided.

At the same time, 28 service apartments were purchased from the state budget of Ukraine to provide housing for police officers, civil servants and employees of the National Police of Ukraine. According to the Procedure for Payment of Monetary Compensation to Police Officers for Renting Residential Premises, Determination of its Amount and Terms of Payment, approved by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 866 of October 24, 2018, commissions on payment of monetary compensation to police officers for renting residential premises were established at the central police governing body and territorial (including interregional) police bodies. Based on the results of their meetings, the heads of the police bodies made decisions to grant or deny such compensation, enabling compensation for housing rentals to approximately 1.3 thousand police officers. ♦



SECTION 6

INNOVATION AND DIGITALIZATION

6.1. INTRODUCTION AND PRACTICE OF USING INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

In 2025, the National Police of Ukraine continued systematic work on introducing innovations and digital technologies aimed at improving law enforcement efficiency, quality of police services and process optimization. The digital transformation covered operational and service activities, internal management, and analytical and administrative processes, thereby ensuring a higher level of controllability, efficiency, and sustainability for the police.

For example, thanks to the cooperation of the National Police of Ukraine and the NGO “Social Unity” and with technical support from the Citizens Association “Centre of Social Business”, **the “Ear” widget** was launched on the National Police website to allow citizens with speech and hearing impairments submit communications in sign language.

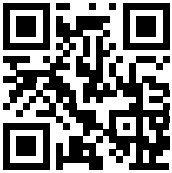
We were working on developing **the network of systems for emergency police calls** to be used by the public. Thus, in 2025, 433 panic buttons were installed in crowded places, enabling citizens to instantly notify the police of a threat to life or safety without using a phone. The alarm signal is transmitted to the centralized monitoring station of the security police around the clock, and a response team arrives at the scene within minutes of receiving it. Such systems

are particularly effective in situations where a person is unable to use mobile communications, as they provide quick access to help and enable the police to quickly obtain information about the incident and its location.

A total of 1716 emergency police call buttons have already been installed in the country and are available to the public. Their locations can be viewed on an interactive map on the National Police official website.

At the same time, administrative procedures continued to be digitized, including those related to the processing of materials on administrative offenses, submission of electronic communications and requests by citizens, and publication of open data in formats available for analytics and research (in 2025, the scope of public information published in the open





data format managed by the National Police of Ukraine was expanded).

One of the most striking examples of the positive impact of digitalization on providing police services to the public is the functioning of the **Unified Register of Weapons**.

In 2025, the National Police joined the modernization of the Unified Register of Weapons functional subsystem of the MIA's unified information system by testing the software functionality and approving the deployment of an updated version in the existing commercial environment, while continuing to operate the information technology tool in commercial operation.

As a result, starting from March 10, 2025, as part of the establishment of electronic information interaction with the Unified State Web Portal of Electronic Services (Diia Portal), information on decisions taken by authorized police units to grant permits to keep and carry weapons and special equipment will be displayed in the Diia mobile application.

In total, in 2025, 487.2 thousand applications for permits were registered through the Unified Register of Weapons (8.8 thousand were submitted using the Single Window for Citizens, 59.2 thousand—through business entities, 419.3 thousand—in person to the units of the National Police of Ukraine), of which 474.3 thousand were processed.



As of the end of 2025, 16.5 thousand firearms and 8.8 million rounds of ammunition were declared to the police, while 409 firearms and 68.7 thousand rounds of ammunition were handed over without declaration.

At the same time, in order to ensure proper treatment of detainees and respect for their rights under the Constitution of Ukraine and other laws of Ukraine, we took measures to use an electronic detention record system in places of detention (temporary detention centers and detention rooms) to record the time and place of actual detention of a suspect, investigative and procedural actions involving him or her, the results of his or her medical examination, and complaints about ill-treatment by police officers—**Custody Records**.

This system ensures the safety of detainees and police officers, and it registers all actions that take place with detainees from the moment of actual detention to the moment a court imposes a preventive measure and places the person in a pre-trial detention center or releases the person from custody.

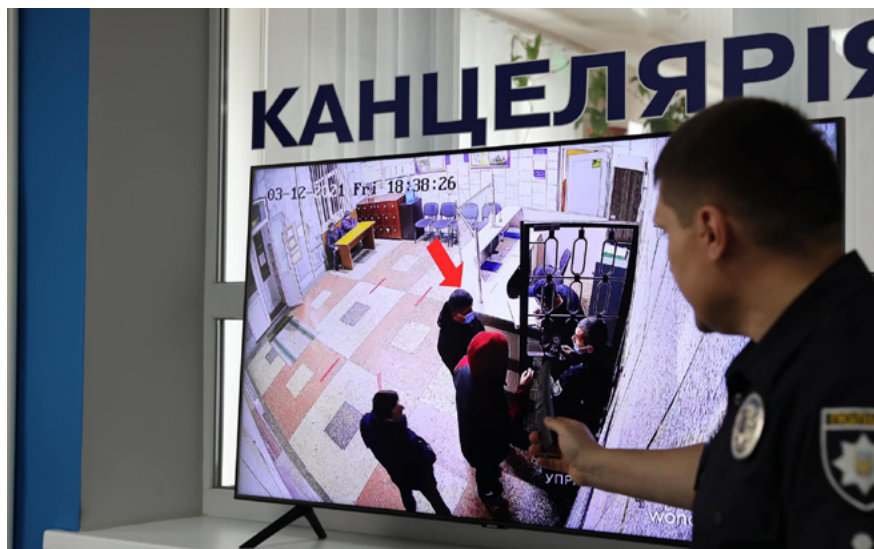
In 2025, the Custody Records information subsystem of the National Police of Ukraine Information Portal was introduced in 15 territorial police units, and as of the end of the year, it was fully operational in 144 units of the Vinnytsia, Volyn, Dnipropetrovsk, Zhytomyr, Zakarpattia, Zaporizhzhia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kyiv, Kiro-

vohrad, Lviv, Mykolaiv, Odesa, Poltava, Rivne, Sumy, Ternopil, Khmelnytskyi, Cherkasy, Chernivtsi, Chernihiv oblasts and the city of Kyiv.

At the same time, the National Police, within the limits of its statutory powers, ensured the **use of electronic means of control and monitoring** of persons to whom the court has applied appropriate preventive measures or restrictive orders. The use of electronic monitoring devices, in particular electronic bracelets, is aimed at ensuring proper supervision over compliance with court-imposed restrictions without isolating the person from society.

The practice of electronic monitoring enables the police to monitor the whereabouts of such individuals around the clock, promptly record violations of the conditions imposed and respond in a timely manner to potential risks of re-offending. The introduction and use of electronic monitoring devices helps to improve the effectiveness of preventive activities, reduce the burden on temporary detention centers, enhance the safety of victims, in particular in cases of domestic violence, and generally improve the level of law and order.

We continue to work on improving organizational and technical approaches to the use of such facilities, taking into account available resources, current challenges and the need to respect human rights and freedoms. In particular, in 2025,



two monitoring stations “North” were set up to provide round-the-clock electronic surveillance of suspects and defendants who are required by law to wear electronic monitoring devices in Kyiv city, Kyiv, Chernihiv, Zhytomyr and Cherkasy oblasts, as well as one monitoring station “West” to monitor persons of this category in Zakarpattia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Volyn, Rivne, Ternopil, Chernivtsi, Khmelnytskyi, and Vinnytsia oblasts.

Implementation and development of the **electronic document management system** of the National Police of Ukraine based on the “MIA: Document Management” software is in progress, as well as the development of digital competences of the personnel. The National Police developed and introduced a training module on the information and commu-

Implementation of the Custody Records system in the Vinnytsia region

nication system “Information Portal of the National Police of Ukraine” designed to create a flexible digital learning environment and develop practical skills in working with the system’s information subsystems and services.

The National Police of Ukraine also carried out systematic work on the implementation of the BlackBerry UEM software product, aiming to improve the reliability, security and continuity of information resources, in particular by improving approaches to access control, data storage and protection, automating internal processes and reducing the impact of the human factor, strengthening the ability to detect and respond to modern cyber threats, which generally ensured stable operation and an appropriate level of information security in the interests of citizens.

The development of these electronic solutions has helped reduce paperwork, speed up management processes, ensure proper control over material movement, and increase the transparency of administrative procedures.

Special attention should be paid to the active use of modern analytical solutions for **combating and preventing offenses**.

For example, to fulfill the tasks of the resistance movement in the cybersphere, the National Police of Ukraine contributed to the development and implementation of the BRAMA project, which focus-

es on two interrelated areas: **countering information threats and promoting safe behavior** in the digital environment among the public.

As part of the resistance, under the coordination of the cyber police and with the involvement of the volunteer community (IT specialists, freelancers, media personalities, opinion leaders, etc.), online activities are organized on the channels of the BRAMA ecosystem, in particular on the @brama_channel and the Viber channel with the same name. Community members organized to submit substantiated complaints on social media and messaging platforms about hostile disinformation and destructive content.

In 2025, measures were also taken to reduce the impact of a wide range of threats in cyberspace on Ukrainian society by providing advice on media literacy, cybersecurity and cyber hygiene, promoting safe behavior of Ukrainians on the Internet, and helping people to develop critical thinking skills to identify fakes on their own and increase resistance to manipulation and propaganda. The Cyber Brama web portal with practical advice was developed as part of this effort.

At the same time, we improved approaches to processing complaints about fraud.

The innovative Antifraud project is a unique development of the National

Police of Ukraine; it was implemented in close cooperation with banking institutions, including the National Bank of Ukraine and the Ukrainian Interbank Association of Payment System Members EMA. This pilot project has significantly complicated the illegal activities of fraudsters and increased the level of security of financial transactions.

The Antifraud project implements a modern approach to preventing financial crimes, ensuring prompt detection and blocking of suspicious transactions, minimizing risks for citizens and businesses, and a high level of interagency cooperation at the national level.

In 2025, Antifraud was launched in 12 regions of the country and the capital. During the period of project operation (since 01.05.2025), 4539 online fraud cases involving payment details were registered in the system, resulting in 4915 requests to banking institutions. As a result of the measures taken, banking institutions blocked funds in the amount of UAH 145 million belonging to victims of online fraud.

In the reporting period, the police also took a number of preventive measures, including:

→ together with the National Bank of Ukraine and the National Centre for Operational and Technical Management of Telecommunications Networks of the State Service for Special Communications and Information

Protection of Ukraine, 72803 “malicious” domains used to create phishing links were blocked;

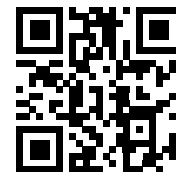
→ in cooperation with telecommunication operators and providers of the state, blocking IP-telephony subscribers and tracing mobile phone numbers used by criminals to make calls pretending to represent banking and government agencies.

In close cooperation and collaboration with the public, local communities, and civic organizations in the regions, the development of modern **video surveillance and video analytics systems** is ongoing.

For example, in December 2025, a center with a state-of-the-art video surveillance system, which for the first time in Ukraine is built on Ukrainian software, was launched in Chernihiv. The modern video surveillance system significantly improves the security situation, enhancing the ability of law enforcement and emergency services to respond quickly to crimes and emergencies, which is extremely important for a city located close to the state border during wartime.

Thanks to the measures taken in cooperation with local authorities, police have access to more than 61 400 CCTV cameras, including 12 400 with analytical functions.

The expansion of the video surveillance network and the use of video analytics





Police officers have access to more than

61 400

video surveillance cameras

12 400

of them have analytical capabilities

tools allow the police to more quickly establish the circumstances of crimes, identify individuals and vehicles, track their routes and restore the chronology of events, and solve crimes in hot pursuit.

This directly contributed to an increase in the level of detection of criminal offenses, a reduction in the time of pre-trial investigation, and, in combination with the use of open source, social media and darknet monitoring tools (OSINT), as well as artificial intelligence (AI for criminal analysis and crime fighting), helped to improve the quality of the evidence base, in particular in the investigation of war crimes.

The use of modern specialized analytical software is a critical for the effective work of the National Police analysts in the context of the rapid digitalization of crime.

In 2025, our analysts effectively used the following modern software components and platforms: BigDataPeople 2, Vkursi. Pro, YouControl. Clarity Project, SAYARI Graph, Global Trade Data—Ukraine Trade data Import analysis, PimEyes, IBM SPSS Statistic, LUMIVERO NVivo.

A system of specialized divisions employing 217 police polygraph examiners has been established in the structure of the National Police. In 2025 they conducted 12 481 tests in 2025 (11 871 in 2024).

The polygraph activities of police bodies (divisions) were focused on supporting

operational and investigative activities, conducting internal investigations, and personnel work.

Thus, 4 743 interviews were conducted on personnel matters, making this area the most in-demand, which highlights the central role of the polygraph in shaping and verifying personnel composition and the quality of recruitment for service.

The use of innovative technologies in police **forensic activities** is worth mentioning separately.

For example, with the support of RT Weatherman Foundation Ukraine and the Association of Forensic Physicians of Ukraine, police and forensic scientists from Vinnytsia oblast conducted a unique training on necrodactyloscopy for colleagues from other regions of Ukraine.

Necrodactyloscopy is an extremely important tool for identifying military servicemen, especially when other methods fail. This technique enables forensic scientists to return the names of those whom the war tried to keep unknown, helping their families to restore justice and give their heroes a decent burial.

It is worth emphasizing that forensic scientists in Vinnytsia region not only implement new methods, but also develop them themselves. The innovations include the use of MF-24 solution and X-ray contrast fingerprinting. These



advanced methods are patented and approved by the Ministry of Health of Ukraine.

The development of the forensic capabilities of the National Police of Ukraine is supported by foreign partners: the Embassy of Japan in Ukraine, together with representatives of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Ukraine, donated 26 Volkswagen Crafter vehicles converted into mobile forensic laboratories.

The use of such laboratories guarantees high-quality, prompt inspection of the scene, documentation of war crimes, and preliminary examination of material evidence. Each of them is equipped with modern forensic equipment and unique ANDE devices that enable identification within 90 minutes.

In addition, the vehicles are equipped with suitcases for each type of examination (universal, biological, ballistic, trace, fingerprint), lighting, photo and video recording equipment, metal detectors and a UAV used to record large-scale destruction.

It is important to highlight **that the use of modern technologies** is highly beneficial for police officers engaged in **detering and countering russian armed aggression**.

For example, thanks to a special robot dog, EOD experts from the Sumy police

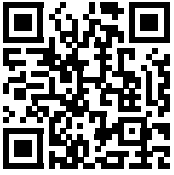


inspected a downed enemy drone that could have been carrying explosives or reconnaissance equipment. The state-of-the-art device made it possible to remotely inspect the crash site, identify the wreckage and assess possible risks without directly approaching the object. Thanks to the coordinated work of law enforcement officers and the “four-legged assistant”, the suspicious object was successfully neutralized.

At the same time, one of the most important areas of police activity in 2025 was **ensuring safety for children and fostering law and order awareness from an early age**.

*Officer of the
Criminal Analysis
Department,
open-source
intelligence
(OSINT)*





For example, the National Police and Vodafone Ukraine signed a memorandum of cooperation to further improve and expand the system for **reporting missing children**, which is already successfully operating in Ukraine. Thanks to the technical capabilities of Vodafone Ukraine, reports of a missing child can be instantly sent to phones in the area of the child's likely location, which significantly expands the range of people who can provide useful information for the search. This reduces the response time and speeds up the mobilization of public resources to bring the child home as soon as possible.



The NPU also signed a memorandum of cooperation with AR Book company, to create unified materials that help to

conduct training following a single high standard. These materials are unique, as they combine modern technology and practical experience. 3D models, VR elements, and interactive tasks allow children not only to listen to a lecture but also to experience the situation firsthand in a safe environment, see the consequences of their decisions, and draw conclusions.

To conduct interactive classes in educational institutions, the company donated **VR headsets** to juvenile police officers.

At the same time, as part of cognitive behavioral therapy in Khmelnytskyi, police psychologists use VR glasses and programs specially developed by the Ukrainian company Aspichi to conduct psychological rehabilitation sessions for

An officer of the National Police's canine unit demonstrates the skills of his four-legged partner



police officers who have returned from missions to repel russian armed aggression.

With regard to psycho-emotional support measures, it is worth noting that in 2025 we actively used service dogs as part of psychological support and rehabilitation. This work involved 61 service dogs from the canine training centers of the territorial police. Dog handlers with dogs made 321 visits to healthcare facilities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs system and 428 visits to other facilities to provide psycho-emotional support to veterans.

Police dogs provided psycho-emotional support to more than 16 thousand people, including almost 7 thousand children.

For example, police officers from Prykarpattia, together with neurologists and rehabilitation specialists from the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Children's Clinical Hospital, developed a programme of sessions using this method of psycho-emotional support for children with special educational needs.

In general, the implementation of innovation and digitalization measures in 2025 contributed to increasing the efficiency, manageability and technological capacity of the National Police of Ukraine, as well as developing a service-based approach to interacting with citizens. The results obtained are an important basis for further development of the digital transformation of the law enforcement system. ♦



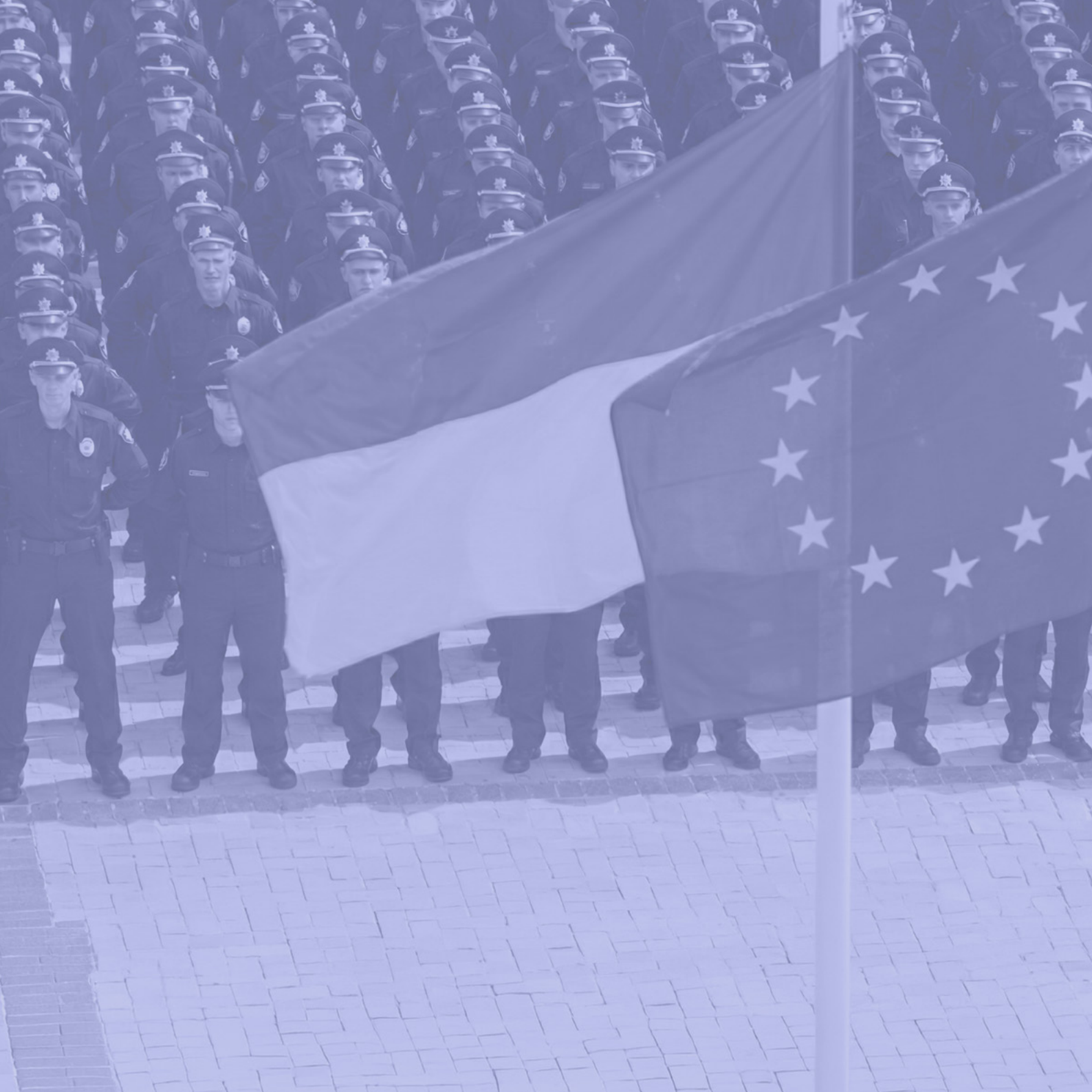
Police dogs to provided psycho-emotional support to more than

16 000
people



Canine therapy for psycho-emotional support of children with special educational needs





SECTION 7

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

7.1. COOPERATION WITH COMPETENT AUTHORITIES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

International cooperation took place within the framework of bilateral and multi-lateral agreements, participation in joint operations, exchange of operational and analytical information, and interaction with international law enforcement institutions and partner services. These activities contributed to improving the effectiveness of criminal investigations, tracking down fugitives from justice, and implementing best international practices in the activities of the National Police.

Participation of the leadership of the National Police of Ukraine in high-level international events of Interpol and Europol.

In 2025, we ensured the preparation and participation of our representatives in the following statutory events of the International Criminal Police Organization—INTERPOL:

- The 20-th Annual Conference of Heads of National Central Bureaus of INTERPOL, February 11–13, 2025, Lyon, French Republic;
- 52-nd INTERPOL European Regional Conference, June 02–04, 2025, Athens, Hellenic Republic;
- 93-rd session of the General Assembly of IOCC—INTERPOL, November 24–27, 2025, Marrakech, Kingdom of Morocco;
- two meetings of the INTERPOL European Committee;

- two meetings of the INTERPOL Governance Committee (in April and September 2025 in Lyon, France).

In total, over 100 pre-planned and appropriately prepared bilateral contacts were held with representatives of leading

During these meetings, the main focus was on:

- highlighting the current challenges associated with the armed aggression of the Russian Federation, as well as the limitations in the use of INTERPOL mechanisms for the investigation of war crimes;
- initiating measures to include the use of INTERPOL tools in the investigation of war crimes in the agenda of the statutory bodies of INTERPOL;
- engaging partners in a professional discussion of hybrid threats





Meeting of the Deputy Head of the National Police, Andriy Nebytov, with the President of the Federal Criminal Police Office of Germany, Holger Münch, presentation of police work under wartime conditions

- from Russia and their negative impact on the European security system;
- presenting Ukraine's active role in projects and activities implemented under the auspices of Interpol, despite the full-scale war;
- explaining to international partners the need to strengthen the logistical support of the National Police of Ukraine and organized specialized training, in particular on the investigation of war crimes and demining of the temporarily occupied territories.

For example, during one of the trips, the delegation of the National Police of Ukraine informed senators and representatives of the Embassy of Ukraine in the United States, the U.S. Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Congressional Helsinki Commission, and the INL Bu-

reau of International Law Enforcement Cooperation about more than 185 000 war crimes documented by our police officers, their work in the de-occupied territories, the destruction of civilian infrastructure, and the consequences of Russian shelling.

In addition, at the Centre for the Investigation of Human Rights Violations and War Crimes, the delegation presented the Ukrainian interagency information system "War Crime", which contains data on almost 900 000 people involved in crimes against Ukraine, including military personnel, intelligence officers, members of filtration structures, propagandists and mercenaries of private military companies.

In the framework of international law enforcement cooperation, the National

Police of Ukraine ensures systematic interaction with the competent authorities of foreign countries **using the capabilities of the Interpol information system.**

This interaction is aimed at cooperating on the international level to search for persons hiding from pre-trial investigations and court authorities, establishing their location, identifying them and exchanging operational and analytical information. The use of Interpol channels allows for prompt coordination with law enforcement agencies of other countries, enhancing the effectiveness of criminal investigations and ensuring that offenders are held accountable under international and Ukrainian law.

At the request of Ukrainian law enforcement agencies, 258 wanted persons were detained abroad using Interpol tools, while 54 persons wanted by foreign law enforcement agencies were detained in Ukraine.

With the direct involvement of police officers, 153 individuals were extradited to Ukraine, and 29 people were extradited from Ukraine to other countries.

For example, a member of the Russian armed forces involved in the torture of civilians in Melitopol was extradited to the Republic of Lithuania for the first time.

In addition, 40 missing persons wanted by Ukrainian law enforcement agencies were found abroad. Also, 181 stolen vehicles were found.



At the request of Ukrainian law enforcement agencies

258
wanted persons

were detained abroad



In 2025, at the initiative of Ukrainian law enforcement authorities, the databases of the Interpol General Secretariat were updated with:



503 Red Notices and Diffusions (seeking the location and arrest of persons wanted for prosecution or to serve a sentence, with a view to extradition to Ukraine);



28 Blue Notices (issued to collect additional information about a person's identity, location, or activities in relation to a criminal investigation);



420 Yellow Notices (issued to locate missing persons).



At the same time, in 2025, there was a significant increase in the number of correspondence using Europol's secure communication channel SIENA, with 20 500 incoming documents processed and 15 900 outgoing documents prepared.

International cooperation in the pre-trial investigation is governed by Section IX of the Criminal Procedure Code and by bilateral and multilateral treaties ratified by Ukraine. It takes the form of fulfilling mutual legal assistance requests and establishing joint investigation teams for cross-border criminal cases.

Thus, in 2025, the Main Investigation Department of the National Police of Ukraine processed 685 requests for international legal assistance in criminal cases (proceedings), and the Office of the Prosecutor General received 465 such requests for execution (131 of which were in accordance with Article 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure). During this period, 451 requests were executed (249 were received in 2025, 202 in previous years).

At the same time, during the reporting period, the bodies (units) of the National Police of Ukraine, together with law enforcement agencies of other countries, participated in international operations, primarily aimed at combating **trade in counterfeit and falsified medicines and doping substances**.

→ For example, in the framework of international cooperation with law enforce-

ment agencies of the Republic of Moldova, a criminal group whose members were selling goods in the form of supplements for weight loss, which actually contained a psychotropic substance, was dismantled.

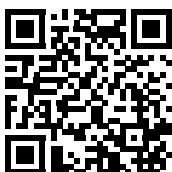
The police detained and served notices of suspicion to nine people, with the estimated value of the seized prohibited substances at black market prices amounting to over UAH 7.2 million;

fraud committed with the use of computer technology, including in the field of cryptocurrencies.

→ In the framework of an international multi-stage special operation, Ukrainian police, together with their foreign colleagues, exposed a criminal group that defrauded Latvian citizens of more than UAH 6 million by offering to invest in cryptocurrencies through fake brokerage platforms;

organized criminal groups, whose members illegally seized vehicles in the EU through fraudulent actions.

→ Operation Matador is the first time that the National Police of Ukraine has been involved as a full partner in the Europol Task Force (OTF). The law enforcement officers exposed an international criminal organization that included dozens of citizens from different countries. According to the fraudulent scheme, the criminals rented luxury cars using the documents of fictitious persons. Later, the cars were resold to Asian countries



as new or as spare parts. The operation was conducted simultaneously in France, Spain, Poland, Germany, Latvia and Ukraine.

In 2025, as part of the second stage of the investigation, the coordinator of the Ukrainian link, the recruiter of the front men who provided them with forged documents, the person who searched for and booked vehicles to be stolen, the translator who accompanied the defendants abroad, as well as three front men who directly concluded fictitious vehicle lease agreements, were served with a notice of suspicion;

organized criminal groups (criminal organizations) committing crimes related to human trafficking, illegal migration and other related crimes.

→ For example, Ukrainian police officers joined the international operation Global Chain, which resulted in 158 traffickers detained and over 1190 victims rescued.

At the same time, as part of the European-wide EMPACT Joint Action Days operation, which lasted for a week, Ukrainian police identified and rescued 14 victims of labour slavery and detained eight suspected traffickers.

The anti-trafficking effort brought together law enforcement agencies from 32 countries under the coordination of Europol and the European Labour Agency (ELA);

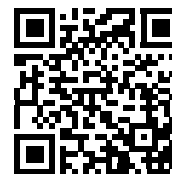
hybrid threats from the Russian Federation and their negative impact on the European security system.

→ In the framework of the international special operation “Avengers”, Ukrainian police, together with the law enforcement agencies of partner countries and Europol, exposed 654 militants of the Wagner and Redut PMCs.

Also in 2025, the National Police and the competent authorities of foreign countries carried out systematic counteraction to illicit trafficking in drugs and weapons, combining operational and investigative work, special operations and interagency cooperation.

For example, we eliminated transnational drug trafficking from Spain and prevented 5700 doses of drugs from entering the black market.

At the same time, Ukrainian police officers ensured that information on 426 300 units of detected, stolen and lost weapons was entered into the iArms database of the Interpol General Secretariat. ◆



7.2. COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

In 2025, the National Police of Ukraine continued systematic work in the field of European integration, aimed at harmonising national legislation with European standards, improving the regulatory framework and integrating best practices into the activities of police units.

For example, **draft roadmaps** were developed based on the results of bilateral meetings between Ukraine and representatives of the European Commission as part of the official screening process to adapt national legislation to EU law. These documents constitute the strategic and political concept of the state, and the measures outlined in the roadmaps will be implemented in the coming years.

For example, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 475-p of May 14, 2025 "Some aspects of ensuring the negotiation process on Ukraine's accession to the European Union according to cluster 1 "Fundamentals" approved:

- Roadmap on the Rule of Law;
- Roadmap for Public Administration Reform;
- Roadmap on the functioning of democratic institutions;
- Action Plan for the Protection of the Rights of National Minorities (Communities) of Ukraine.

In order to properly organized the implementation of the measures set out in the resolution mentioned above, the National Police developed and approved action plans for their implementation and ensured the presentation of Ukraine's position during negotiations with the EU on the conclusion of the Agreement on Ukraine's Accession to the European Union under Cluster 1, "Fundamentals".

At the same time, in 2025, Ukrainian police officers were prepared and participated in bilateral meetings with representatives of the European Commission as part of the official screening process to adapt national legislation to EU law under:

- Chapter 30 "External Relations" (January 30, 2025);
- Chapter 1 "Free movement of goods" (March 03-06, 2025);
- Chapter 31 "Foreign policy and Security and Defense Policy" (March 07, 2025);
- Chapter 10 "Digital Transformation and Media" (March 31 April 01, 2025);

- Chapter 27 “Environment and Climate Change” (June 16–20, 2025);
- Chapter 14 “Transport” and 21 “Trans-European Networks” (June 24–27, 2025);
- Chapter 13 “Fisheries and aquatic harvesting” (September 29–30, 2025).

The list of EU acts and questionnaires of the European Commission was reviewed for these chapters, and information materials were prepared and sent to the responsible executive authorities.

In 2025, we ensured the preparation of:

- a report on Ukraine’s progress under the EU’s 2025 Enlargement Package;
- eighth report on Ukraine’s compliance with the requirements of the visa-free regime with the EU;
- materials for the tenth meeting of the EU-Ukraine Human Rights Dialogue (June 05, 2025).

At the same time, within the scope of competency, we organized the processing of:

- the draft National Programme for the Adaptation of Ukrainian Legislation to EU Law (EU *acquis*), taking into account the results of the EU’s official assessment (screening) of the state of implementation of EU law (EU *acquis*) in national legislation under negotiating clusters 1 “Fundamentals”, 2 “Internal Market”, 3 “Competitiveness and Inclusive Growth” and 6 “Foreign Relations”;
- Shadow report to chapters 23 “Judiciary and Fundamental Rights” and 24

“Justice, Freedom and Security” of the European Commission’s Report on Ukraine’s progress under the EU Enlargement Package in 2024, prepared by a coalition of NGOs led by the NGO “Agency for Legislative Initiatives” with the support of the EU project “Pravo-Justice”.

Following the Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 300-p dated March 31, 2025 “On Approval of the Action Plan for Implementation of the Recommendations of the European Commission Presented in the Progress Report of Ukraine within the EU Enlargement Package 2024”, the Action Plan of the National Police of Ukraine for Implementation of the Recommendations of the European Commission Presented in the Progress Report of Ukraine within the EU Enlargement Package 2024 was prepared.

In addition, in order to implement the Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 622-p of June 25, 2025 “Some Aspects of Implementation of the Communication Strategy on European Integration of Ukraine for the Period up to 2026”, an Action Plan for the Implementation of the Operational Plan of Measures for the Implementation in 2025–2026 of the Communication Strategy on European Integration of Ukraine for the Period up to 2026 was prepared.

The participation of representatives of Ukrainian law enforcement agencies in



Within the framework of the official screening for the adaptation of Ukrainian legislation to EU law, representatives of the National Police participated in meetings with representatives of the European Commission regarding

7

negotiation chapters

exercises requiring travel abroad under the Working Agreement between the Ministry of Internal Affairs and CEPOL was ensured.

In 2025, at the invitation of CEPOL, employees of various bodies (units) of the National Police attended 31 events (12 trips abroad to directly participate in discussions and trainings, 19 online events on the LEED platform).

Quarterly progress reports were also prepared under NATO's initial interoperability requirements for Ukraine, covering areas relevant to the National Police:

- The Action Plan of the National Police of Ukraine for the implementation of the adapted Annual National Programme for 2025;
- Action Plan on the Communication Strategy on Euro-Atlantic Integration;
- Action Plan on the Individual Partnership Programme between Ukraine and NATO.

The National Police, also within its competence, worked on the NATO —Ukraine Interoperability Questionnaire 2025 and provided relevant information to the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

In 2025, the National Police of Ukraine received substantial material and technical support from international partners, which significantly increased the ability of units to perform tasks under difficult conditions.

The partners including EUAM, the Stabilization Platform (a humanitarian organization funded by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany), and the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) of the US State Department, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), OSCE through the Special Representative of the Chairmanship—OSCE Project Coordinator in Ukraine, State Institution “Central Project Management Agency (CPMA)” (Lithuania), Chemonics Group U. K. Limited (UK), the Estonian Police and Border Guard Board, the Royal Swedish Police and numerous international charitable foundations, have contributed to equipping police units involved in protecting public safety, fighting transnational crime and repelling armed aggression.

The support received has **improved operational capabilities, personnel safety and response to challenges, as well as integrated international standards** into the daily activities of the Ukrainian police.

Thus, in 2025, we received international assistance totalling UAH 8.3 billion.

We have implemented 42 international technical assistance projects (“Strengthening the capacity of the National Police of Ukraine and the Expert Service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine to investigate, forensically examine and document war crimes”, “EU4Recovery—

Empowering Communities in Ukraine”, “Strengthening the capacity of the National Police of Ukraine to family reunification in Ukraine”, “Operational support in providing strategic advice on reforming the civilian security sector of Ukraine”, “Strengthening the capacity of the National Police of Ukraine in countering the invasion by the Russian Federation”, “Capacity building for the units of the Migration police of the National Police of Ukraine”, “Capacity building of the KORD units of the National Police of Ukraine”, “Support for ensuring sustainability of the reforms in the National Police of Ukraine”, “Assisting the National Police of Ukraine in preventing illicit trafficking of nuclear and other radioactive materials”, “Enhanced citizen engagement for improved community security, strengthened social fabric and increased stability in areas affected by the war in Ukraine”, “Partnership Fund

for a Resilient Ukraine” and others); within the scope of these projects, the assistance amounting UAH 5.2 billion was provided.

It should be noted that in 2025, the National Police of Ukraine continued to work closely and effectively with EUAM, covering both strategic advice and practical support to police units. Joint activities included training programmes and workshops for personnel, exchange of experience on modern methods of combating transnational crime, and improvement of logistical and digital support.

One of the most striking results of this cooperation and an innovative step in the field of psychosocial support was the implementation of the “Blue Haven for Ukraine” project in the National Police of Ukraine, implemented in cooperation with EUAM with financial support



42

international
technical
assistance
projects
implemented



Employees of the police social work department at the psychosocial support center “Blue Haven for Ukraine”, established with the support of EUAM.



and material and technical assistance from the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

“Blue Haven for Ukraine” is a system of comprehensive and effective psychosocial support for police officers, veterans and their families, including those who have been affected by hostilities as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine.

As part of the project, the Police Psychosocial Support Programme based on a peer-to-peer support system, was approved. Inpatient psychosocial support centers (“Blue Haven for Ukraine” locations) have been opened in Lviv, Rivne,

Vinnytsia, and Kyiv, where police officers, veterans, and their families can receive comprehensive psychosocial assistance and support. In 2026, new locations are planned to open in Ivano-Frankivsk, Kropyvnytskyi, and Ternopil.

It is worth noting the **support provided to us by international charities and philanthropists**—UAH 3.1 billion in humanitarian aid and UAH 23 million in charitable assistance, including transport, equipment and medical supplies, which helped us to increase the operational capacity and efficiency of responding to threats, integrate best practices and strengthen the safety of citizens.

Police psychologists holding art-therapy sessions for children of fallen and wounded officers at “Blue Haven for Ukraine” location in Rivne



One of the most effective cases of such cooperation is the cooperation with the American philanthropist Howard Buffett and the Howard G. Buffett Foundation.

For example, in 2025, thanks to the Foundation's efforts, armored vehicles were transferred to the White Angel special police unit, which became the main means of evacuating civilians from the frontline areas of Kharkiv region under fire.

In addition, with the support of Howard Buffett, a modern canine training center was built for the National Police in Kyiv

Oblast, equipped to train, rehabilitate and provide veterinary care for service dogs, which significantly enhances the police's search, security and emergency response capabilities. It is the first in Ukraine fully inclusive center—adapted for people with disabilities and equipped to implement and develop psycho-emotional support involving service dogs.

The National Police would like to express gratitude to all the partners who provide assistance and note that the list of support is not exhaustive—some initiatives remain confidential due to war-time precautions. ♦



Armoured vehicles donated by the Howard G. Buffett Foundation for the evacuation of civilians



SECTION 8

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION

8.1. INFORMATION POLICY AND COMMUNICATION WITH THE MEDIA AND CIVIL SOCIETY

In 2025, the NPU's information policy and communication with the media and civil society were aimed at ensuring access to information about police activities, building public trust and establishing partnerships.

The information policy was implemented in compliance with the principle of “one voice” and through

- **systematic and active interaction with the media**—139 briefings and press conferences, 600 roundtables, 55 direct telephone lines and online conferences were held, the leadership of the police participated in 305 TV and radio broadcasts, 142 interviews and comments were provided to media representatives, 112 other public events were covered on the official web portal of the National Police of Ukraine and in the media, and 1047 information requests and appeals from media representatives were processed;
- **the use of official communication channels to inform on security threats**, provide security recommendations, explain algorithms in case of crisis situations and countering disinformation; publish information on performance, socially significant



IN 2025, WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF IMPLEMENTING INFORMATION POLICY

The National Police of Ukraine held

139

briefings and press conferences

600

round table discussions

55

“direct lines” and online conferences

Ensured the participation of the leadership of police service in

305

television and radio broadcasts

Provided

142

interviews and comments

Ensured coverage of

112

public events on the official web portal of the National Police

Processed

1047

information requests and inquiries from the media



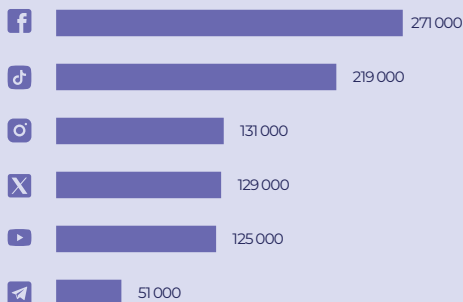
events and high-profile news stories. The official source of public information about police activities is the NPU web portal npu.gov.ua. In 2025, there were over 48 000 publications on the official web portal of the National Police of Ukraine to inform the public and improve police image, as well as statements and messages from the leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the National Police of Ukraine;

- **engagement of civil society organizations and citizens** in dialogue, consultations and working together on public security issues, in particular through communication via social media; public communication of the police on social media was carried out through on [Telegram](#), [X](#), [Facebook](#), [Instagram](#), [TikTok](#) and [YouTube](#),

where, among other things, materials published on the official website were shared. This system includes, in particular, official verified accounts of the National Police of Ukraine, accounts of regional units, and thematic pages dedicated to specific areas of police activity. By the end of 2025, the total number of followers on the official social media pages of the National Police of Ukraine exceeded 900 000.

- **continuous monitoring of the information space**—materials of national and regional media, Internet resources and social media (Facebook, Telegram, X, Instagram, YouTube), some international media and analytical publications on law enforcement, public statements and comments of government officials, experts and opinion leaders.

THE AUDIENCE OF THE NATIONAL POLICE ON SOCIAL MEDIA



> 900 000 followers

The media monitoring included an identification of socially significant and resonant topics, key information trends, and critical materials on police activities. These publications were promptly analysed; the information presented was verified; management decisions were made; and the public was informed, confirming or refuting the facts covered.

In 2025, 1600 critical publications were processed using this algorithm. In 2025, according to the platform Semantrum, almost 1.1 billion publications mentioning the activities of the National Police of Ukraine were recorded across the media and online networks.

The communication units processed more than 35 thousand of the most relevant materials and topics, where 78% were informational, 14% positive, and 7% negative. The results were used to adjust communication approaches and ensure timely public response.

In 2025 aimed at improving public safety, developing legal literacy, preventive education of citizens, preventing crime, maintaining public trust, and ensuring proper information about state policy in the field of law enforcement. The information campaigns covered the national and regional levels and were implemented with the support of other law enforcement agencies, public authorities, international partners, local governments and NGOs. The largest topic of the year was combating online fraud: as part of the nationwide information campaign, 17.6 thousand information materials were published, 1.2 thousand awareness-raising events were held with the participation of more than 95 thousand people, 550 comments and public statements were provided to the media, 11.6 thousand video and audio materials were produced, and almost 9 million leaflets were distributed.

At the same time, the following **information campaigns** were implemented:

- “Breakfast with Cyber Police”—in cooperation with 1+1 TV channel, 15 videos were published with a total reach of over 749 thousand views;
- #FraudsterGoodbye and #Finance Cybersecurity—52 materials were pre-

pared with a total reach of over 1 million users;

- “CyberHealth”—in cooperation with the International Charitable Foundation “Health of the Ukrainian People”, a series of videos exposing fraudulent schemes in the healthcare sector was prepared with a total reach of over 270 thousand views;
- to counteract frauds using the topic of prisoners of war—an online brochure with instructions for relatives was developed in partnership with the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights, also information materials were published, gaining over 47 thousand views;
- on online safety for teachers and schoolchildren, including those in the temporarily occupied territories—information materials were prepared and disseminated together with the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, the Ukrainian Institute for Education Development, NGOs ZNOVU and MINZMIN;
- on safety during the purchase and sale of vehicles—in cooperation with the Main Service Centre of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, more than 307 000 people were reached.

Prevention of domestic violence and child safety remained the priority for information activities.

As part of the international campaign “16 Days Against Violence”, 831 educational events were held, reaching al-

most 20 thousand people; 64 meetings in a mixed format with 1.6 thousand people; and 196 public events and flash mobs involving 4.4 thousand people. In the digital environment, 464 thematic materials were published, and about 6.5 thousand information stickers titled “Silence does not protect,” with QR codes and contact details for assistance services, were posted.

The topic of combating violence was also covered through regional initiatives aimed at protecting vulnerable groups.

As part of the implementation of the All-Ukrainian Mental Health Programme “How are you?”, 1.5 thousand publications on emotional resilience, adaptation to war conditions, self-help techniques, and support for law enforcement officers and their families in crisis situations were published on the official websites and social media pages of police bodies (units). Additionally, information and educational materials, as well as practical advice for supporting others, were distributed.

The National Police units paid close attention to creating a safe educational environment. Over the course of the year, inspectors of the educational security service held over 316 thousand interactive lessons for students and 10.6 thousand meetings with parents. In October, a separate awareness-raising campaign was implemented with the participation of the educational security, juvenile prevention and migration police units,

which covered 1.5 thousand educational institutions, 3.7 thousand events and involved 80 thousand students. In addition, the information campaign “Safety Officer” continued throughout the year, with 347 materials published in central and regional communication resources.

In addition, one of the main areas of preventive information policy remained the prevention of drug crime and illegal arms trafficking. Thus, in 2025, the police distributed informational materials in communities and educational institutions, held more than 6 000 events, and published 700 publications. Particular emphasis was placed on countering drug advertising: 290 inscriptions with links to prohibited resources were found and painted over.

At the same time, a nationwide information campaign, “Hidden Weapons—Hidden Danger,” was implemented with the support of the OSCE to raise public awareness of the risks of illegal trafficking in firearms, ammunition, and explosives, as well as to inform the public about liability for offenses. As part of the campaign, 4.1 thousand information posters were placed in administrative service centers, and 56.7 thousand leaflets were distributed.

We also carried out campaigns on domestic safety. As part of the initiatives “Safety in Every Home” and “Fire Safety”, 1.3 thousand information events were held with the participation of about 20

thousand people, 672 information materials were published, 225 videos were produced, and 30 thousand flyers were distributed.

A separate area of communication activity was information support for the service under martial law and recruitment to our units. In particular, the assault brigade “Lut” (“Fury”) implemented six waves of information and recruitment campaigns. As part of partnership initiatives, video and photo materials were prepared to inform potential candidates and expand the reach of recruitment messages in the digital environment. At the same time, in the regions, continued campaigns for police recruitment, the formation of infantry units, and the promotion of higher education institutions within the MIA system.

Commemorating the fallen police officers, supporting their families and vet-

eran police officers, as well as covering their service under martial law, remained a crucial component of the information policy. As part of the Our Heroes communication initiative, there were 249 publications, 325 materials were published in the #foreverintheranks section, and 55 video stories were published in the virtual Book of Memory.

The materials contain personal stories of fallen police officers, testimonies from their colleagues and families, and information that reflects the professionalism and courage of police officers in combat. Special materials from the front lines were produced as part of the combat service and systematically published on the official pages of the National Police of Ukraine.

The official web portal also contains materials with examples of successful employment of war veterans in police service. ♦

8.2. JOINT PROJECTS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

During the reporting period, the NPU actively developed partnerships with non-governmental and civil society organizations as an effective tool for increasing security and public trust. Joint projects were aimed at preventing crime, protecting human rights, preventing domestic violence, combating human trafficking, supporting vulnerable groups, developing legal awareness, etc.

First of all, these activities were implemented through regional **trade union organizations of employees of the National Police and the Ministry of Internal Affairs**, whose members are both active law enforcement officers and veterans and retirees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs who have a deep understanding of the specific needs of police officers based on their personal experience.

Trade union organizations, in cooperation with non-governmental and civic institutions, coordinated volunteer, charitable and advisory assistance using all available legal mechanisms.

Among the priorities of such organizations is supporting police units involved in repelling the Russian Federation's armed aggression, specifically by providing them with necessary equipment (communications and electronic warfare equipment, medicines and tourniquets, vehicles, quad bikes and motorcycles, quadcopters, computer

equipment and components, robotic systems, etc.).

For example, in 2025:

- The Zhytomyr Primary Trade Union Organization of the Main Department of the National Police in Zhytomyr Oblast donated technical, special and other equipment for the amount of UAH 10.5m;
- The Primary Trade Union Organization of the employees of the Main Department of the National Police in Mykolaiv Oblast donated charitable aid for the amount of UAH 6.6m to meet the needs of the special police units in Mykolaiv Oblast;
- The regional trade union organization of employees of the Main Department of the National Police in Rivne region donated equipment worth UAH 3.5m;
- The Primary Trade Union Organization of the Main Department of the National Police in Odesa Oblast donated technical, special and other equipment for a total amount of UAH 1.9m.

The involvement of the charitable sector has enabled greater flexibility and efficiency in assistance, strengthened the social protection of personnel, and ensured the continuity of tasks.

In particular, within the framework of **strengthening the capacity** of the units of the National Police in Kyiv City, involved in countering Russian aggression, the International Charitable Foundation “SARY-KERMEN”, MacPaw Foundation, the Association of Volunteer Teams of Ukraine, National Network of Shopping Centres “EPICENTER”, Charitable Organization “Treasury of the Nation”, Andriy Khlyvnyuk Foundation, NGO “Principle of Consciousness”, Serhiy Prytula Charitable Foundation, Charitable Organization “Charitable Foundation Liberty Ukraine”, Charitable Organization “Foundation Ukraine 1991”, Limited Liability Company “Fidex Import”, Charitable Organization “Charitable Foundation “Hardened Hearts” donated FPV drones, quadcopters and additional equipment, ground control stations for drones, electronic warfare and electronic reconnaissance equipment, generators, charging stations, heating equipment (stoves, gas cylinders with heaters), energy storage systems, solar panels, tablets, laptops, 8 vehicles (cars, excavator, tow truck, trailer).

Together with veterans and human rights organizations, we took measures to assist with legal and psychological support, as well as social adaptation of



veterans, introduced consulting formats of interaction, and established tools for prompt response to requests from veterans and their families, particularly **in Kyiv**:

- With the support of the Charitable Foundation “In Mom’s Hands”, police officers who were injured and have veteran status, could attend, together with their family members, clay therapy sessions and mosaic making workshops every Friday at the “Yar” workshop. Also, with the assistance of the same foundation, police officers who returned from the active combat zone twice a month attended bread baking workshops at the “Marchuk bakery”;
- as part of a memorandum of cooperation with the Vyshhorod District Society of Hunters and Fishermen “Veles”, on-site karting events were held once

A clay modeling workshop for police officers of the united assault brigade “Lut” (“Fury”) undergoing treatment.



Social work department employees visiting wounded police officers in the hospital.

a week for the mental and psychological recovery of veterans, where veterans and their families could have a rest, and psychologists provided them with psychosocial support;

- charitable foundation “Repower” together with the assault brigade “Lut” (“Fury”), organized trips to the Kingdom of Sweden for police officers who performed official duties related to national security and defense, repulsion and deterrence of armed aggression of the Russian Federation;
- under a memorandum of cooperation with the NGO “Veteran Centre for Mental Recovery”, police veterans in Kyiv had the opportunity to attend classes in pottery, diving, and painting.

We also worked with civil society organizations on awareness-raising activities on child safety, combating bullying, domestic violence and crimes against sexual freedom and inviolability. Training for teachers and parents, preventive classes in educational institutions, and joint initiatives to develop a safe educational environment were implemented.

This resulted in increased awareness among children and young people and a reduction in the number of conflicts and risky situations in educational institutions.

For example, to promote healthy lifestyles among minors, 10 sports events for 560 children and 3 practical trainings (workshops) for 60 police officers were held in Kyiv with the support of the National Association of Makotokai Karate of Ukraine.

In Zaporizhzhia region, we continued the development of the Baida youth movement, which was launched in 2023 on the initiative of the leadership of the Zaporizhzhia regional police. The movement with members aged 14 to 17, is aimed at patriotic education, socialization and comprehensive development of teenagers. There are 14 local branches of the movement in Zaporizhzhia Oblast, with 340 members. The prerequisites for the establishment of the Baida youth movement were the social and security challenges caused by the full-scale armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, which negatively

affected the processes of education and socialization of children and adolescents.

The main objectives of the Baida youth movement are national-patriotic and civic education of young people, development of social and communication skills, involvement of teenagers in healthy lifestyles and sports, development of leadership skills and responsibility, promotion of the historical and cultural heritage of Zaporizhzhia oblast, promotion of volunteer and civic activity, development of interregional cultural exchange and establishment of cooperation with youth initiatives in other regions of Ukraine.

In Poltava oblast, police officers:

- together with representatives of the NGOs “Union of Active Women “Vulyk”, artists from “Pectoral”, “Association of Graduates of Poltava College of Oil and Gas” and “Common Cause of Poltava” under the project by NGO “Crimea SOS”, took part in a roundtable discussion on the prevention of juvenile and youth delinquency, where they discussed not only the youth crime, but also the causes and conditions that lead to it. Particular attention was paid to the situation of teenagers who were forced to move to Poltava oblast due to the war;
- participated in a training on combating gender-based violence, initiated by the NGO “Tenth of April” and CO “Light of Hope” with the support of the United Nations Refugee Agency in Ukraine, aimed at raising awareness

and practical skills in combating gender-based violence;

- together with the NGO “Chaplain Patrol”, police officers visited a modular town for internally displaced persons, where they provided legal advice and moral and psychological support to the residents;
- Together with the CO “Light of Hope”, officers held information events to draw the attention of the Ukrainian community to the global problem of combating human trafficking and ways to avoid and prevent criminal manifestations in this area.

In Mykolaiv oblast, the police also conducted training with the following partners:

- the local charity foundation “Lyubystok”—training on preventing and combating domestic and gender-based violence;
- All-Ukrainian NGO “Ukrainian Association of Business Support Centers”—training on “Arranging child-friendly rooms. Protection and support of children in contact with the law through the use of the green room methodology”;
- NGO “Girls”—trainings on “Strengthening the capacity of key service providers for survivors of gender-based violence to prevent, respond to and reduce survivor-centered risk” and “Strengthening access to and provision of services to support sexual and reproductive health and prevent gender-based violence”;

- Ukrainian Association of Women Law Enforcement—training on PTSD (post-traumatic stress disorder);
- NGO “The Ukrainian Women Lawyers Association “JurFem”—trainings on “Criminal proceedings related to domestic violence through the prism of victim-centered approaches”, “Seeing the (in)visible: sensitive interaction as a tool to overcome stigma of conflict-related sexual violence” and “Aspects of forensic psychiatric and other types of expertise”.

These activities and examples of cooperation with charitable foundations are not exhaustive, as the cooperation of the National Police of Ukraine with

non-governmental and civil society organizations is broad, dynamic and ongoing. The National Police of Ukraine would like to express sincere gratitude to all non-governmental, public, and charitable organizations, as well as volunteer initiatives, that provide assistance, participate in joint projects and events, and support law enforcement officers in performing their duties.

At the same time, given the conditions of martial law, the specificity and sensitivity of the assistance provided, and security considerations, the report does not provide detailed information on individual organizations, the scope, or the areas of support. ♦

Contacts

Documentation Department of the National Police of Ukraine

pg.npu@police.gov.ua—for electronic communication with the public

vidkrytist@police.gov.ua—for requests for public information

Communication Department of the National Police of Ukraine

info@police.gov.ua—for media inquiries

Department of Organizational and Analytical Support and Rapid Response of the National Police of Ukraine

doazor@police.gov.ua



npu.gov.ua