

UKRAINIAN ASSOCIATION OF CIVIC HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS

UKRAINIAN HELSINKI

HUMAN RIGHTS UNION



2009
ANNUAL REPORT



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«The spontaneous emergence on 9 November 1976 in Kyiv of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group aimed at promoting implementation of the humanitarian articles of the Concluding Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe once again confirmed that the human spirit cannot be broken and that the human striving for freedom cannot be overcome»

President of the USA, Ronald Reagan



HISTORY OF THE ORGANIZATION

The Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union (UHHRU) is one of the most influential human rights organizations in Ukraine. Its history spans 34 years. There were attempts to dissolve the organization and its members were thrown into prisons and camps. The leadership, activists and name changed, however the UHHRU's aim has always been and will remain to defend human rights!

UHHRU was created to promote the practical implementation of the humanitarian articles of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) in 1975 and other international legal documents adopted for its development, as well as all Ukraine's other human rights commitments.

Chronology of the organization's development:

9 November 1976 creation of the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords. However due to the repressive measures by the regime its activities were effectively stopped.

1988. Creation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union. This organization had as its aim Ukraine's independence. In 1990 it effectively ceased to exist, turning into the Ukrainian Republican Party. While some of its activists who saw human rights defence as their objective gave a new start to the human rights movement.

1990. Emergence of **the human rights movement "Helsinki-90" Committee.**

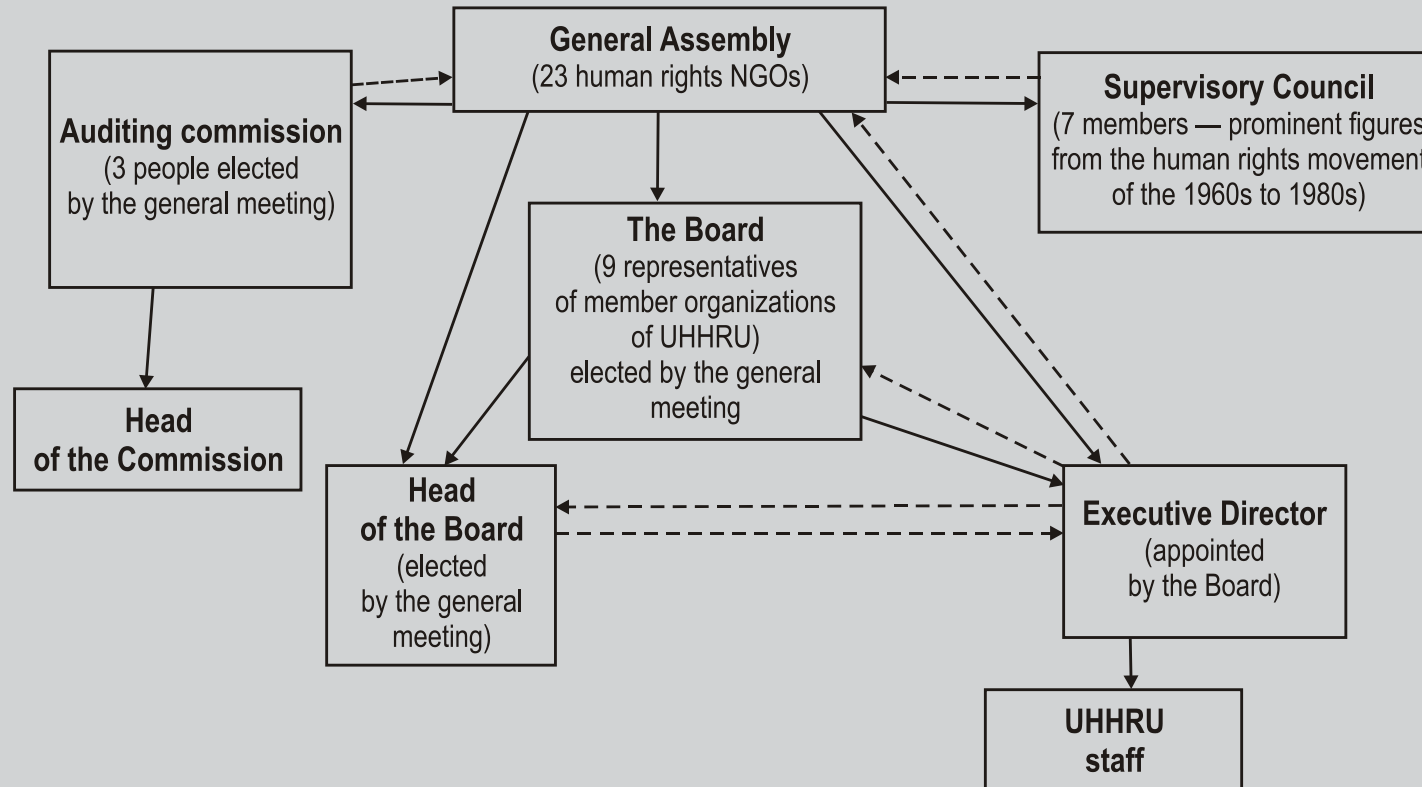
2003. Creation of the Council of Human Rights Organizations (RUPOR).

1 January 2004 after the First Forum of Human Rights Organizations "Monitoring of human rights at the elections", organized by RUPOR, the founding meeting took place of the association of human rights organizations "**Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union**". A new phase began in the joint work of different human rights organizations.



THE STRUCTURE OF THE ORGANIZATION — MEMBERS, MEMBERS OF THE BOARD, SUPERVISORY BOARD AND STAFF

Diagram of UHHRU structure:



UHHRU is made up of 23 human rights organizations:

A full list of UHHRU members:

1. The Association "Civic Initiative", Kirovohrad
<http://www.monitoring.kr.ua>
2. Ukrainian Society of Political Prisoners and Victims of Repression (which includes the Ukrainian Committee "Helsinki-90)," Kyiv
3. The Public Committee for the Protection of Constitutional Rights and Civil Liberties Luhansk
4. The Donetsk Human Rights Organization "Donetsk Memorial"
5. The Environmental Club "EOL" Yuzhny, Odessa Region
6. Institute "Respublika" ("Republic"), Kyiv
7. The Committee for Monitoring Freedom of the Press in the Crimea (Simferopol)
8. The Congress of National Communities of Ukraine (KNGU), Kyiv
<http://www.kngu.org>
9. Konotop Society of Consumers and Taxpayers "Dignity",
Konotop, Sumy Region
10. The Kryvy Rih City Union of the Ukrainian
Taras Shevchenko Society "Prosvita" ("Enlightenment"),
Dnipropetrovs'k Region
11. The Luhansk Regional Branch of the Committee of Voters of Ukraine
12. International Women's Rights Center "La Strada-Ukraine"
<http://www.lastrada.org.ua>
13. The City Youth Civic Organization "M'ART" (Youth Alternative),
Chernihiv
14. The Odessa Human Rights Group "Veritas"
15. The Sevastopol Human Rights Protection Group, Sevastopol
16. Sumy City Civic Union "Public Bureau 'Human Rights Protection'"
17. The Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group, <http://www.khpg.org>
18. The Kherson City Association of Journalists "Pivden" ("South"),
<http://www.uapravo.org/>
19. The Kherson Regional Branch of the Committee of Voters of Ukraine
20. The Centre for Research into Regional Policy (Sumy)
21. Centre of Legal and Political Research "SIM," Lviv,
www.centre7.org.ua
22. The Chernihiv Public Committee for the Protection of Human Rights,
<http://www.protection.org.ua>
23. The Chortkiv City Civic Organization "Helsinki Initiative-XXI",
Chortkiv, Ternopil region

In 2009 the Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union adopted a Declaration of Ethical Principles of the Organization. This document was drawn up for over a year by a UHHRU working group and adopted unanimously at the annual general meeting, with UHHRU members committing themselves to adhere to it in their work. The text is available on our website here: <http://helsinki.org.ua/index.php?id=1238684627>

The Board of UHHRU is made up of representatives of well-known human rights organizations which are members of the Union

1. **Arkady Bushchenko** — Head of the Board (Kharkiv Human Rights Group, Kharkiv)
2. **Oleksandr Bukalov** (Donetsk Memorial, Donetsk)
3. **Mykola Kozyrev** (Public Committee for the Protection of Constitutional Rights and Civil Liberties Luhansk)
4. **Oleksandr Stepanenko** ("Helsinki Initiative-XXI", Chortkiv, Ternopil region)
5. **Mykola Korobko** (Kryvy Rih City Union of the Ukrainian Taras Shevchenko Society "Prosvita")
6. **Volodymyr Chemerys** (Institute "Respublika", Kyiv)
7. **Alla Tiutiunyk** (Kherson City Association of Journalists "Pivden")
8. **Serhiy Burov** (City Youth Civic Organization "M'ART" (Youth Alternative), Chernihiv)
9. **Volodymyr Ponomarenko** (Konotop Society of Consumers and Taxpayers "Dignity", Konotop, Sumy Region)

The UHHRU Supervisory Council is made up of the following prominent representatives of the human rights movement from the 1960s to 1980s on the Zinoviy Antonyuk, Mykola Horbal, Vasyl Lisovy, Vasyl Ovsyienko, Yevhen Sverstyuk and Josef Zisels

UHHRU (with its central office in Kyiv) is run by:

Volodymyr Yavorsky — Executive Director

Ludmila Yelcheva — Financial Director

Maxim Shcherbatyuk — lawyer

Oleh Lewytsky — lawyer

Oleksandr Bakhov — lawyer

Marina Hovorukhina — Public Relations

Iryna Kuchynska — accountant

Nazar Losyuk — Office Manager

Vitaly Novikov — web administrator for the UHHRU site

Alla Andrusyak — secretary



MAIN AREAS OF WORK:

UHHRU is engaged in the following main areas of work:

- Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in courts, the authorities and bodies of local self-government;
- Providing legal assistance to people in defending their rights;
- Ongoing monitoring of human rights observance in Ukraine and informing the public about human rights abuse;
- Human rights research, including regular monitoring of draft laws and legal acts, as well as preparing and lobbying our own legislative initiatives. Resisting the adoption of normative acts which could worsen human rights safeguards; public discussion of draft normative acts, preparation of our own suggestions;
- Human rights awareness raising and educational measures and campaigns, including seminars, training courses and conferences;
- Developing and providing support for a network of human rights organizations;

UHHRU roundtables, civic actions, training seminars and many other activities during 2009



Vsevolod Rechytsky at public hearings on the presentation of a draft Constitution



Participants in a training seminar carrying out a task



Action "Against Torture"



DEFENCE OF VICTIMS OF HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSE

Consultation of people regarding violations of their rights

In 2009 UHHRU with the support of "Oxfam Novib" continued to coordinate the work of a network of public advice centres which provided members of the public with free primary legal assistance.

UHHRU can provide the following types of legal assistance:

- information and consultation;
- help in preparing documents, including law suits;
- representing people's interests in courts and other bodies of power;
- preparing applications to the European Court of Human Rights.

The Advice Centres work according to single standards regarding records of approaches and consultation; rules and procedure and ethical norms. There is a joint information base and exchange of information between advice centres.

The network presently includes 12 advice centres in Kherson, Kharkiv, Chernihiv, Kirovohrad, Lviv, Luhansk, Donetsk, Ternopil, Konotop (Sumy region), Severo-donetsk (Luhansk region), Sevastopol and Kyiv.

These advice centres hold sessions at least once a week. A lot of people also write, telephone or make contact via the Internet. As well as seeing people in the regional centres in their offices, each organization holds outreach consultations around the region in inaccessible areas where there is often no legal aid at all. During 2009 UHHRU advice centres provided over 13,000 consultations, this being almost 3.5 thousand more than the previous year. The advice centres were approached most by pensioners, the unemployed and people not working, business people and prisoners. It should be noted that 53% of the consultations were provided to women. Most complaints were about the courts, the police, bodies of local self-government and the management of enterprises.

Also in order to improve the work of the advice centres and enhance people's capacity to defend their own rights, in 2009 UHHRU published 10 booklets, 10 thousand copies of each on the following: "Reinstatement at work in cases of unfair dismissal"; "How to ensure enforcement of court rulings in civil cases"; "The Duty of parents to pay child maintenance"; "Freedom of peaceful assembly"; "Your rights when detained or arrested"; "Appealing against refusals to initiate criminal investigations"; "Cases of private criminal prosecution"; "Concessions for families with many children"; "Violence in the family".

UHHRU has created a special section: "Human rights advice" which gives current advice on the most frequently asked questions, including how to defend freedom of peaceful assembly; what rights a person has when being detained or arrested, etc. This can be found at: <http://www.helsinki.org.ua/index.php?r=a1b19>

In order to enhance the quality of the legal services to clients of the advice centres, UHHRU ran several educational seminars which gave lawyers the opportunity to improve their professional skills and share experience.

In Kyiv the public can receive a consultation either by coming to the Advice Centre (every Monday between 14.00 and 18.00 lawyers and bar lawyers provide consultations to low-income and other vulnerable groups in society), or through contacting them.

In 2009 the UHHRU office in Kyiv gave 776 verbal or written consultations (against 493 in 2008). Information is provided in the responses regarding possible ways of defending the violated right. On the basis of the reports received, UHHRU also systematic sends appeals to the relevant bodies of power to have the people's rights reinstated or defended. In some cases a lawyer is provided free of charge.

Legal consultations are also given online through the UHHRU website by answering questions in the section "Questions to human rights defenders". This section is one of the most frequently visited and popular, with 2,356 consultations provided online in 2009 (against 1,854 in 2008).

Contact details of the Advice Centres: <http://www.helsinki.org.ua/index.php?r=a1b18>

Ask a question to human rights defenders: <http://www.helsinki.org.ua/index.php?r=a1b4>:

The Strategic Litigations Fund

The Strategic Litigations Fund was created so that UHHRU could provide qualified legal assistance to victims of rights abuse in cases which have strategic importance. By this is meant cases which change administrative or court practice, legislation or are aimed at protecting rights and freedoms where their violation is of a widespread or flagrant nature.

Legal assistance can be in the form of written or verbal consultations, in helping to draw up documents, as well as providing representation in courts or bodies of power, or international bodies. Support for such cases can also be via other methods, for example, research, large-scale peaceful events; circulating information in the media, and other forms of campaigning in defence of rights violated.

UHHRU can pay in full or part for legal services if these are not provided free of charge. Victims of rights abuse or others can make solidarity contributions to such legal aid.

The Fund functions in accordance with Regulations which can be found at: <http://www.helsinki.org.ua/en/index.php?r=a2b5>.

Examples of the Fund's work in 2009

Homeless Kyiv resident, helped by a UHHRU lawyer, wins case against the City Administration

Now any homeless Kyiv resident has the right to Kyiv registration. This follows from the ruling handed down by the Solomyansky District Court in Kyiv.

The issue arose around Kyiv's only Social Care Home under the Central Department for Social Protection of the Kyiv City State Administration (KCSA). It was this Social Care Home which according to the law is obliged to register homeless persons at its legal address.

Oleksandr Kvashuk who didn't have any possibility of renting a flat, approached the Home asking them to provide him with accommodation and to register him. The accommodation was found, however the management categorically refused to register him.

During 2006–2007 Oleksandr wrote applications however these were ignored. And to stop him annoying them, the Director of the Unit warned him that if he kept raising the question of registration, they'd evict him.

He was not however daunted, and wrote to the Prosecutor General asserting his rights. This had an effect, but only for 14 days. This was the period that the Social Care Home registered him for, so that they could tell the Prosecutor General's Office that the registration had been given.

However, when the 14 days were up, the Head of the Home refused to renew Oleksandr's contract of accommodation and he was evicted. He was also repeatedly called and threatened on his mobile phone.

The Director changed, but the situation only slightly. Oleksandr was again registered, but only for two months and then again turned down.

This time, defended by a UHHRU lawyer, Oleksandr lodged an application with the court. The latter ruled that the refusal to register him had been unlawful. The Social Care Home was ordered to provide Oleksandr with a place to live, or if there wasn't one, put him on the waiting list for social housing.

Most importantly, the court ordered the Kyiv City Administration's Social Care Home to provide Oleksandr Kvashuk with INDEFINITE registration.

Ukrainians are watched and their conversations tapped thanks to the Cabinet of Ministers. It should be in accordance with the law

The guarantee of privacy of all correspondence and communications is clearly stipulated in Article 31 of Ukraine's Constitution which reads: "Everyone is guaranteed privacy of mail, telephone conversations, telegraph and other correspondence. **Exceptions shall be established only by a court in cases envisaged by law**, with the purpose of preventing crime or ascertaining the truth in the course of the investigation of a criminal case, if it is not possible to obtain information by other means."

All restrictions must thus be stipulated at the level of legislation. Yet **at the present time, instead of a law passed by parliament, we have a Cabinet of Ministers Resolution** No. 1169 from 26.09.2007 which approved "Procedure for obtaining a court order to carry out measures which temporarily restrict human rights and the use of the information obtained".

UHHRU lodged an application with the Kyiv Administrative Court of Appeal. It referred to the Constitution and to Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights and asked that the Cabinet of Ministers Resolution be declared unlawful and revoked.

The court turned this application down, however it did issue a separate decision which reminds the Cabinet of Ministers that the Resolution does not contain the safeguards of civil rights required by the Convention and European Court of Human Rights case law. It does not, for example, prohibit the passing of the protocol and information gathered to other State bodies.

The separate decision informs the Prime Minister and her Cabinet of the need to draw up and submit to the Verkhovna Rada a draft law on the Procedure for obtaining a court order to carry out measures which temporarily restrict human rights. It stresses that this law must be in line with the Convention and case law of the European Court of Human Rights. It in fact suggests that those drawing up the law make use of UHHRU recommendations.

As a result, on 19.01.2010 the Verkhovna Rada passed in its first reading a draft law on amendments to some laws (on improving the mechanism for defending citizens' constitutional rights during investigative or counter-espionage operations).

The case of Vadim Matsyuk

In a case involving violation of the right to a fair trial, judges of the European Court of Human Rights found that despite the fact that the applicant had spent almost 2 years in the Ukrainian courts, he had not had access to a fair trial. The courts had refused to examine his case on its merits, giving formal grounds. The applicant was represented in the European Court of Human Rights by UHHRU's Executive Director Volodymyr Yavorsky.

Information about the case: from January 1999 the Bila Tserkva Tax Police for some reason took against businessman Vadim Matsyuk for some reason Вадим Мацюк. They began checking his firm very often and a criminal investigation was initiated against Vadim himself.

After a year he was informed that no crime had been found and that the criminal investigation had been terminated.

However, due to the checks, during which his property and accounts were frozen, Vadim Matsyuk suffered considerable damage and his small business was effectively destroyed. He sought compensation through the courts against the Tax Police.

The court proceedings dragged on until 2003, even reaching the Supreme Court. However none of the courts recognized his right to compensation for the unlawful initiating of criminal proceedings against him. Instead, the Ukrainian courts in their rulings suggested that Matsyuk resolve his issues with the Tax Police, getting all the necessary documents from them. For example, the court stated that the grounds for an examination should be a formal document from the tax police that the case has been closed because of rehabilitating circumstances, i.e. in the absence of elements of a crime. However the tax police had no wish to issue any documents and sent him from one body to another. This formal approach from the court was found to have been a violation of the right of access to justice. The court could have itself demanded the necessary documents and begun examination of the case on its merits. Instead he was, over many years, sent from one body to another.

After the judgment of the European Court, Ukrainian judges will have to re-examine the case and it is possible that the claimant will receive compensation for the damages suffered.

Case of abducted Ukrainians

On 30 July 2009 three residents of the village of Samiylivka in the Odessa region — Ihor Koval, Roman Hotko and Yury Bondarenko were illegally taken by police officers of the local police station without their passports across the border between Ukraine and Trans-Dniester where they were arrested by the Trans-Dniester authorities for a crime it transpires they did not commit. Yet the three men thus abducted are to be tried. They have suffered torture and beatings in the Grygoriopol SIZO [remand unit] in Trans-Dniester. It should be noted that the Ministry of Internal Affairs has acknowledged that the police officers broke the law, disciplinary measures have been taken and the material passed to the Prosecutor's Office.

A group went there acting on UHHRU's behalf to investigate the situation and confirmed these facts. Other human rights organizations have become involved, as well as human rights defenders in Moldova.

On 3 December 2009 UHHRU held a roundtable entitled "How to defend human rights in Trans-Dniester" specifically about this event.

The Prosecutor's Office **twice** refused to initiate a criminal investigation over the unlawful actions of the police officers. However it was finally, after numerous appeals from human rights groups, forced to launch a criminal case. The investigation is presently underway and the case is under the control of the Prosecutor General.

It is likely that the situation changed due to the presence at a roundtable, organized by UHHRU to discuss the case, of representative of the Prosecutor General's Office, Mykola Shykyta, who promised to tell the management what had happened. As we see, the result was not slow in coming. Information in English was posted here <http://helsinki.org.ua/en/index.php?id=1260965149> and earlier.

The Case of Vadim Hladchuk (the court found everybody guilty — the police, the court and the Prosecutor)

It was the Shevchenkivsky District Court in Kyiv which reached this conclusion and awarded damages of 125 thousand UAH. However both the claimant and his lawyer Oleh Levytsky believe that the damages should be much higher. Vadim Hladchuk after all became the victim of real criminal prosecution, and not a regrettable judicial error

Vadim Hladchuk, the Head of the civic organization “Youth are the Hope of the Nation” and colleagues picketed the Tender Chamber of Ukraine for a month. Their demands were not difficult, but they were inconvenient — they were demanding that a stop be put to the blocking of a government website for tender advertisements not under the control of the Chamber itself. They also alleged corrupt dealings by the honorary head of the Chamber Oleksandr Tkachenko.

Vadim Hladchuk was detained by police on 1 August, supposedly to review his statement alleging unlawful behaviour by National Deputy Tkachenko in breaking his video recorder during a previous picket outside the Chamber. It was only in the police station that Vadim learned to his incredulity that he was accused of a robbery involving construction instruments which happened two years ago. He had, incidentally, been in Kyiv throughout that period but had received no summons or any other communication from the police.

The criminal investigation over robbery had been initiated on 27 June 2005, whereas the crime was supposed to have been committed on 30 August 2005. How the investigator had predicted the robbery and who was responsible is anybody's guess. No specific circumstances regarding the crime were provided, it was not stated what bodily injuries had been incurred by the “victims”; what specific instruments had been stolen.

Despite all the above arguments which make it clear that the case against him was at somebody's commissioning, Vadim Hladchuk was held in a SIZO, since the Solomyansky District Court extended his remand in custody to 10 days. The charges were finally removed and Vadim Hladchuk freed.

At present Mr Hladchuk and Oleh Levytsky have lodged an appeal with the Kyiv Court of Appeal. If they can convince the court regarding the appropriate level of compensation for the unlawful actions of the police, court and Prosecutor's office, the State will have to pay around 470 thousand UAH.

More information in English at <http://helsinki.org.ua/en/index.php?r=a2b5>.

The case of the attempt on the life of the Head of a Kyiv sports school

On 28 August 2009 the wife of Vitaly Salnikov, Head of children's sports school No. 7 approached UHHRU. She explained that on 23 July in Kyiv an explosive device had gone off, causing her husband leg injuries as a result of which he can hardly move around.

She maintains that this was linked with pressure from commercial structures who planned to make a profit-making business for adults out of the school. Since her husband had not agreed, they decided to get rid of him. She claimed that the investigation was not being run properly.

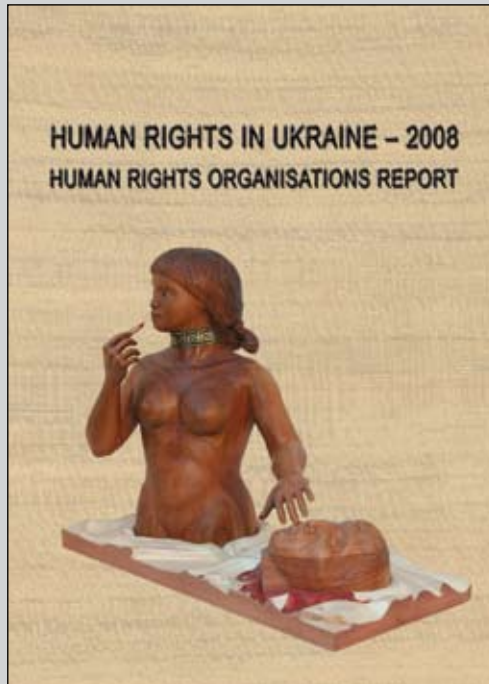
UHHRU approached the Central Department of the Kyiv MIA asking for a report on the investigation and explanation as to why it was taking so long. As a result, the case was taken under the control of the Central Department and of the MIA.

UHHRU has learned that in 2010 the Kyiv police arrested a person suspected over the attack on Vitaly Salnikov. Mr Salnikov says that he knows the person, but will not mention his name. “He previously suggested that his guys be given jobs. He said that they could use the rifle range for shooting. If there was any check, on paper we're employees of a sports school. They also wanted to open some kind of school of eastern forms of combat on the school's territory, but I refused. After that phone calls to my wife began”.



PROVIDING INFORMATION ABOUT HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Human rights reports and studies



On 25 June 2009 a press conference was held in the information agency UNIAN to present the human rights organizations' report Human Rights in Ukraine — 2008. 30 human rights organizations from around the country took part in preparing the report.

The report is a universal document which is used by domestic and international organizations to assess the human rights situation in Ukraine. It has been published annually, starting from 2004.

According to the results of their research, the authors state that: "The efforts of human rights organizations, of particular departments and civil servants within the MIA and Ministry of Justice, the National Commission for the Strengthening of Democracy and the Rule of Law to improve the situation have resulted in some progress, however the political crisis, the general attitude of political forces to human rights as to something of lesser importance and insignificant when set against political expediency, prevent systemic improvements to the situation".

The report is available in Ukrainian at:

<http://www.helsinki.org.ua/index.php?r=a1b7c5> and in English at:

<http://www.helsinki.org.ua/en/index.php?r=a2b3c5>

It can also be found on the website of the Kharkiv Human Rights Group in Ukrainian at:

<http://www.khpg.org/index.php?r=1.6.14.1> and in English here:

<http://khpg.org/files/docs/1246095196.pdf>

As part of the events around the presentation of the Report, a roundtable was held on 6 July on "Human Rights in the work of the law enforcement agencies". During this, participants discussed observance of human rights by law enforcement bodies during 2008, as well as developing recommendations on improving the situation. The position of human rights groups on the most burning human rights issues in the country. The event was attended by members of human rights organizations, representatives of the authorities, international organizations and ambassadors from foreign countries.

The Report was also presented and circulated at the annual OSCE Human Dimension Conference which took place in Warsaw from 28 September to 9 October 2009. The participants in this conference are representatives of OSCE countries, nongovernmental human rights organizations and international organi-

zations. At the present time this is the largest human rights forum in the OSCE region on observance by states of their international commitments. UHHR has for many years taken part in this event, circulating information about Ukraine's human rights violations as well as providing recommendations on improving the situation.

During the conference excerpts from the report were distributed regarding the greatest human rights problems in Ukraine. These documents concerned the issue of torture and other forms of ill-treatment; freedom of expression; the rights of refugees; discrimination and xenophobia. There is full information about the documents distributed, as well as about the actual conference on the official website:

http://www.osce.org/conferences/hdim_2009.html?page=documents&author_id=149 — the documents in English and Russian,

http://www.osce.org/conferences/hdim_2009.html — information about the conference.

On 31 October in response to a request from Ukraine's National Security and Defence Council (<http://www.rainbow.gov.ua/>) UHHRU prepared material on widespread human rights violations in the country, as well as recommendations on the agenda and decisions of the Council.

UHHRU website

The UHHRU website is a powerful resource in informing the public. The site contains reports of human rights organizations and international organizations; material of the Council of Europe and UN human rights institutions on Ukraine, and other information.

The site also has Ukrainian and world human rights news updated on a daily basis in Ukrainian, Russian and English.

We should note that the website www.helsinki.org.ua is regularly updated and improved. In 2009 the following sections were added:

- Advice of human rights defenders (<http://www.helsinki.org.ua/index.php?r=a1b19>), containing answers to questions put by visitors to the site, for example, on how to defend the right to peaceful assembly, your rights if detained or arrested, etc.
- Become involved in UHHRU activities (<http://helsinki.org.ua/index.php?r=a1b20>). Here you can find out how to become a member of UHHRU, however to receive expert support in running human rights events. Human rights activists also explain what to do to become a volunteer in the organization.
- Final words (<http://helsinki.org.ua/index.php?r=a1b2c1d21>). In this section UHHRU gives the chance to prisoners to tell their story. Each life prisoner now has the right to tell the whole world his version of the events that cost him his freedom.



Statistics for visitors to the site in 2008:

month	hits	visitors	hosts
1	30 721	16 777	16 393
2	35 547	19 997	19 484
3	43 955	24 632	23 919
4	39 889	22 403	21 848
5	41 437	23 426	22 879
6	37 233	19 957	19 495
7	29 456	15 553	15 354
8	28 152	15 182	15 055
9	43 131	24 728	24 090
10	56 157	32 354	31 224
11	54 846	29 851	29 215
12	59 476	34 892	33 359

Annual statistics for visitors to the site since 2005:

year	hits	visitors	hosts
2 005	19 855	5 699	5 553
2 006	116 529	43 876	41 561
2 007	184 640	80 669	78 099
2 008	314 709	156 894	152 699
2 009	500 000	279 752	272 315

Human rights video <http://www.youtube.com/ugspl/>

UHHRU collects videos on human rights abuses in Ukraine or on other events in the country. The Union will be using such videos to circulate the information in the media, and for the possible elimination of violations, as proof of violations in court proceedings, with the authorities and international organizations. This is in production. Here we circulate video material received, as well as other material on human rights obtained from other sources.

UHHRU blog <http://ugspl.livejournal.com/>

UHHRU keeps abreast with the development of information technology, alternative means of informing the public and the journalist milieu. On its blog, the Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union informs about human rights violations, places statements and appeals. There are 138 regular readers.

Blog community: "Human rights chronicle" http://community.livejournal.com/ua_human_rights/

The community has been created by UHHRU to discuss and exchange views of all those interested in issues related to human rights in Ukraine and in countries of the participants. 95 people take part in it.

**Project “We understand human rights”**

Photo: students from a course on “Human rights for journalists”

One of the biggest human rights educational programmes in Ukraine is the project **“We understand human rights”**.

The programme envisages impact on the formal education system and the development of informal human rights education.

The programme “We understand human rights” began fairly recently, in 2008. However it has been successful and by 2009 could boast of the following achievements:

Training of 78 (127 in total, from October 2008) young activists and members of NGOs on active and competent actions in support and defence of human rights;

Training of 21 (70 in total, from October 2008) secondary school teachers on independent organization of human rights education for secondary school pupils (using various organizational forms and methods for teaching human rights and related topics, including the possibility of integrating the relative topics into various school subjects), preparing for work with other participants in the education process (educational worker colleagues, parents, the school administration, members of NGO partners of the school, etc) on creating and supporting a human rights based learning environment in the school;

Training of a group of 18 activists (43 in total since October 2008) on organization and running of youth educational events (with the use of various organizational forms) on human rights;

Training of 28 members of NGOs working for people with disabilities on active and competent actions in support and defence of the rights of the disabled;

Training of 22 journalists on support and defence of human rights through their professional work;

Training of a group of 24 activists on planning and running human rights monitoring;

Systematizing material (providing a description) of 6 educational courses being tested as part of the project, including: "Human rights school for young people"; "Course for coordinators of youth educational events on human rights"; "Seminar on monitoring human rights"; "Human rights school for teachers"; "Role of journalism in support and defence of human rights"; "Seminar on human rights for activists working in the interests of people with disabilities";

An expert assessment and resource support for 16 (23 in total from October 2008) projects for youth groups in the area of support and defence of human rights;

Design and organization of a website for the Ukrainian educational programme "We understand human rights", other Internet resources are also supported (design of a social network of human rights activists; an electronic mailing, elements of virtual training, etc);

Adapted translation and publication of 1,000 copies of the manual "Teaching young people human rights";

The summing up of the work of the programme in 2009 came at the nationwide conference "Development of human rights education in Ukraine" from 29–30 October. 148 participants from Ukraine, Poland, Belarus, Russia, Serbia, Norway and Moldova took part. Representatives of NGOs, the authorities, graduates of the programme shared experience and information about existing examples, initiatives, projects, programmes on human rights education in Ukraine and abroad. The situation with development of human rights education in Ukraine was discussed and an analysis made.

"The Human rights education in Ukraine programme" is a joint programme of the Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union and the Norwegian Helsinki Committee.

More on the programme "We understand human rights" can be found at: <http://edu.helsinki.org.ua/en/index.php>



IMPACT ON STATE HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY

Work in consultative-advisory bodies under executive bodies

Members of UHHRU are members of various advisory-consultative state bodies: the National Commission for the Strengthening of Democracy and the Rule of Law (a consultative-advisory body under the President of Ukraine), the Public Councils on human rights attached to the Ministry of Internal Affairs and regional and local departments of the MIA, the Public Council under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice and others. The Public Expert Council under the Ukrainian section of the Committee on Cooperation between Ukraine and the EU.

In 2009 UHHRU took an active part in the work of the **conference “Protection of democratic values and observance of human rights in the work of the security service”**. During the event the UHHRU Executive Director stressed that reform of the Security Service of Ukraine [SBU] could not be carried out separately from reform of other law enforcement bodies. Its work after all is linked with reform of the criminal justice system. It thus needs to be restructured after the completion of reform of the criminal justice system. It is therefore very important that functional reform precedes institutional reform.

Appeals to the authorities

- On 6 February 2009 UHHRU called on parliamentarians to draw up and table a draft law which would protect the right of prisoners to receive parcels without restrictions <http://helsinki.org.ua/en/index.php?id=1233926099>.

Result: At UHHRU’s initiative, the Ministry of Justice drew up a draft law to increase the number of parcels allowed remand and convicted prisoners <http://helsinki.org.ua/index.php?id=1235574658>. An analogous draft law was prepared by the Verkhovna Rada Committee on Human Rights, National Minorities and Inter-ethnic <http://helsinki.org.ua/index.php?id=1238675300>. On 21 January 2010 the Verkhovna Rada passed the Law on amendments to the Criminal Procedure and Criminal Codes (on ensuring protection of the rights of convicted prisoners in penal institutions). The law sets out a number of changes to conditions for prisoners, including the removal of restrictions on the number of parcels.

- On 12 June UHHRU made public an open letter over the latest violation of refugee rights. They demanded that the Prosecutor General’s Office, the Security Service of Ukraine and the State Committee on Nationalities and Religion adhere to legislation and international standards regarding the protection of refugees’ rights and that they do not pass confidential information about refugees on to their country of origin; <http://helsinki.org.ua/en/index.php?id=1245056340>
- On 16 April UHHRU addressed an open appeal to the President to veto amendments to the Law “On the legal status of foreign nationals and stateless persons These envisaged the collection by all Ukrainian consulates and diplomatic offices of biometric data when issuing visas, as well as by border guards at the State border <http://helsinki.org.ua/en/index.php?id=1239888387>. The appeal was supported by statements in the media and a public campaign

Result: the President vetoed the law and the Verkhovna Rada was unable to override this, so the law is considered cancelled <http://helsinki.org.ua/en/index.php?id=1242024900>.

- On 18 August UHHRU addressed an open letter to the Prime Minister and Cabinet of Ministers regarding the appointment of Head of the State Department for the Execution of Sentences. We stressed that in appointing the Head of the Department the opinion should be heeded of the public who each day monitor human rights abuses in this system and promote an improvement in the situation <http://helsinki.org.ua/en/index.php?id=1250603702>.

Result: For the first time in independent Ukraine's history the candidacy for Head of the State Department for the Execution of Sentence was agreed with human rights organizations. The Cabinet of Ministers appointed Oleksandr Halinsky to the post. <http://helsinki.org.ua/en/index.php?id=1250697317>.

- On 21 September UHHRU appealed to the Verkhovna Rada, the Ministry of Justice and the President to conceptually refine the draft Law "On the procedure for organizing and holding peaceful gatherings" (http://gska2.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb_n/webproc4_1?id=&pf3511=32431), which had been passed by parliament in its first reading and was already being prepared for its second. UHHRU noted that the draft law did not comply with the requirements of the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in the context of European Court case law, OSCE Recommendations for legislation on freedom of peaceful assembly (approved by the Venice Commission); the Council of Europe Recommendations for legislation on religion and faith (approved by the Venice Commission from 18-19 June 2004 and the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly on 5-9 July 2004), and in view of this, also the Ukrainian Constitution in the light of its interpretation of particular rights and individual freedoms. The UHHR legal assessment can be found at: <http://helsinki.org.ua/en/index.php?id=1253615544>

Result: The draft law was reworked with the participation of UHHRU experts. It was also sent by the authorities for assessment to the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe. In December the Venice Commission's assessment was made public, this reiterating all UHHRU critical comments: <http://helsinki.org.ua/en/index.php?id=1261411447>. Since the version of the draft law for the second reading is not known, UHHRU is continuing its campaign.

- On 19 October 2010 UHHRU sent an open appeal to the Verkhovna Rada, the Verkhovna Rada Committee on Legal Policy and to the Cabinet of Ministers regarding the refining of draft Law No. 4406 "On legal aid" (http://gska2.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb_n/webproc4_1?id=&pf3511=35120). UHHRU considered that there were significant flaws in the draft law which, if they are not removed, could obstruct construction of an effective system of legal aid and impede the objective and task of reform set out in the Concept framework for the formation of a system of [free] legal aid in Ukraine [affirmed through Presidential Decree No. 509/2006 from 9 June 2006. <http://helsinki.org.ua/en/index.php?id=1256202091>.
- On 16 November UHHRU called on National Deputies to rework the draft Law "On amendments to some legislative acts of Ukraine (on combating the spread of circulation of child pornography)" (http://gska2.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb_n/webproc4_1?pf3511=33445). In justifying this demand, they drew parliamentarians' attention to the fact that in the said draft law there was no reference to child pornography. What was being seen was effectively the introduction of a mechanism for restricting citizens' access to information which was not stipulated by law.

Result: Unfortunately the draft law was passed

- During 2009 UHHRU, together with other human rights organizations, for example, the Kharkiv Human Rights Group, continued work on preparing reforms to the criminal justice system. The Head of the UHHRU Board, Arkady Bushchenko was on the working group of the National Commission for the Strengthening of Democracy and Affirmation of the Rule of Law (a consultative-advisory body under the President) on drawing up a new draft Criminal Procedure Code. This work has continued for several years. The draft embodies contemporary European standards of criminal proceedings and ensures mechanisms for human rights observance.

Result: A draft Criminal Procedure Code was prepared. In October 2009 the Ministry of Justice placed it on its website for public discussion. After discussion the draft code was sent to the Cabinet of Ministers with the recommendation to review it and take a decision on whether to table it in parliament as a governmental legislative initiative.

Press Conferences

On 31 March as part of the Human Rights Documentary Film Festival, UHHRU organized a press conference and roundtable on “Legal ways of fighting the National Expert Commission on the Protection of Public Morality” <http://www.maidan.org.ua/static/news/2009/1238588150.html>.

On 23 June UHHRU, together with Karas Galery, held a press conference to mark the beginning of the protest action “Uporno” [“Persistently”]. The organizers spoke out against the introduction by the Verkhovna Rada of criminal liability “for possession of works, images and items of a pornographic nature” <http://helsinki.org.ua/en/index.php?id=1245857352>.

On 25 June UHHRU held a press conference to present the Report “Human Rights in Ukraine — 2008” <http://helsinki.org.ua/index.php?id=1245932126>

On 11 November UHHRU, together with partner organizations, held a press conference entitled “The authorities plan to restrict the right to peaceful assembly in Ukraine”: <http://helsinki.org.ua/index.php?id=1258465654>. See the video of the press conference here: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zhQmQi02iGE>.

On 1 December UHHRU held a press conference “General Overview of Human Rights in Ukraine. Violations it’s worth knowing about!” This was devoted to the most flagrant human rights violations for the years, and also spoke of the unsatisfactory situation regarding enforcement of European Court of Human Rights judgments by Ukraine <http://helsinki.org.ua/index.php?id=1259649538>.

On 10 December, International Human Rights Day, UHHRU ceremoniously announced the results of the Anti-Award “Thistle of the Year — 2009” <http://helsinki.org.ua/en/index.php?id=1260611251>.

The media about UHHRU

In 2009 there were over 80 mentions of the Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union in the media. The activities of human rights defenders were covered by the information agency UNIAN, TV Channels 1+1, Channel 5, “Tonis”, STB, the journal “Korrespondent” and others. More information can be found here:

<http://helsinki.org.ua/index.php?r=a1b1c10> — a section “The press about us” <http://helsinki.org.ua/index.php?id=1260441238> — a section: “The press about the anti-prize “Thistle of the Year”



DEVELOPMENT OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS MOVEMENT

Fourth Forum of Human Rights Organizations

On 30-31 May in Kyiv the Fourth Forum of Human Rights Organizations took place in Kyiv. 152 people took part from 105 civic organizations representing 43 cities in Ukraine. Human rights organizations in Ukraine Human rights activists from France, Belarus and Russia took part.

After a two-year break (the Forum was, for technical reasons, not held in 2007 and 2008), human rights people had the opportunity to meet with colleagues, share experience and ideas, agree on implementing joint projects.

The main topics were:

- Relations between — human rights defenders, and the authorities
- Human rights projects, the tabling of decent appeals;
- Defence of victims of human rights abuse;
- Protection of victims;
- Running human rights campaigns, increasing the information exchange among human rights activists;
- Human rights education.

During the forum there was also the largest exhibition of human rights publications.

Volodymyr Yavorsky, Executive Director of the Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union, stated that the Forum promotes consolidation of the human rights milieu in Ukraine, and outlined the **main aims of the event**:

- Development of the human rights movement;
- Sharing of information about the work of human rights defenders, effective methods of protecting human rights, new ideas and technology in their work;
- Increasing cooperation between human rights organizations;
- Broadening the network of human rights projects;
- Increasing the impact and improving the work of human rights organizations.

Thus the main aim of the Forum was not so much in resolving issues regarding observance of particular rights and freedoms, but in improving interaction between human rights organizations.

The photo report from the Forum can be viewed here: <http://www.helsinki.org.ua/index.php?id=1243850477>



*Participants in the Forum (from left to right)
Oleg Hulyak (Belarusian Helsinki Committee, Belarus),
Andrei Yurov, Youth Human Rights Movement, Russia),
Roman Romanov (International Renaissance Foundation, Ukraine)*



Action "Against Torture"



Photo: Participants in the action "Against Torture"

26 June — International Day in support of Victims of Torture. On that day for the second year running, the Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union visited the Prosecutor General's Office.

This year UHHRU activists held a dramatized performance, depicting how investigations into allegations of inhuman treatment are really carried out — and how the Prosecutor reacts to such pseudo investigations. "Anyone could become the next victim", the organizers stressed. Therefore the issue of torture should be raised until it disappears.

The video of the action can be viewed here: <http://www.youtube.com/ugspl#p/a/f/2/11LUA3VoTso>



Photo: Participants in the action "Against Torture"



The picture which became the symbol of "Uporno"

The Campaign "Uporno" ["Persistently, determinedly"]

The Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union and the Karas Gallery [a well-known art gallery] held a campaign aimed at encouraging the President to veto the law introducing amendments to Article 301 of the Criminal Code which impose criminal liability for possession of works, images or other items of a pornographic nature in order to sell or circulate them.

As part of the action a press conference was held with Volodymyr Yavorsky, UHHRU Executive Director,



Participants in the press conference, from left to right: Oles Poderevyansky, Yevhen Karas, Volodymyr Yavorsky

the Director of the Karas Gallery Yevhen Karas, and the writer Les Poderevyansky, an exhibition of works by the art group “Blue Carriers”, and signatures were collection for a petition to veto the law.

On the UHHRU website 219 signatures were gathered (<http://www.helsinki.org.ua/index.php?id=1245492991>).

However, unfortunately, the President paid no heed to the demands of human rights defenders and already at the end of the year the first case appeared where a person was charged for possession of two porn disks.

Action in defence of journalist and human rights defender Alexander Podrabinek



Photo: journalist on his knees and with a crown of thorns — a visual illustration of the situation with freedom of speech in Russia

On 12 October outside the Russian Federation Embassy in Ukraine a demonstration was held against persecution of the journalist and human rights defender Alexander Podrabinek and freedom of speech in Russia, organized by the Congress of National Communities of Ukraine, the Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union, the Crimean Tatar Youth Centre, the Association of Jewish Organizations and Communities. An appeal from the protest participants was passed to the embassy.

“We, representatives of the Congress of National Communities of Ukraine, the Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union, the Crimean Tatar Youth Centre, the Association of Jewish Organizations and Communities (VAAD) of Ukraine, categorically protest against persecution of journalist and human rights defender Alexander Podrabinek and freedom of speech in Russia. We consider it our civic duty to express our solidarity with all those struggling for a democratic, law-based and civilized Russia. We call for an end to the hounding of Alexander Podrabinek and crushing of freedom of speech in Russia.

Expressing in his article “As one anti-Soviet person to anti-Soviet people” his attitude to everything that is going on in Russia,, the civilization choice of the country and anti-democratic values upheld by the Russian State, Alexander Podrabinek has become the target of hounding which is encouraged by the higher leadership of the country.

They are trying to apply against Alexander Podrabinek the tactics devised back in Stalin’s times of “the entire population’s outrage”. The siege of his apartment block by members of the pro-Kremlin organization “Nashi”, phone calls with insults, direct threats and other methods from the arsenal of criminal gangs, are pursuing an entirely specific objective: to force Alexander Podrabinek to leave Russia. To leave the country in which he was born, and the dignity of which he has defended as a human rights activist. The Soviet regime which killed millions of its citizens, which threw its opponents into prisons and psychiatric hospitals, and Soviet ideology have many supporters in post-Soviet countries among those who feel nostalgia for the times that have passed. The crimes of that regime and its criminal leading force, the Communist Party, have not been condemned and their efforts are being activated to finish with the democratic achievements of the nations that gained independence — State, ideological and moral, to crush freedom and deal with dissidents who oppose the “general line”.

The participants of this protest demand an end to the hounding of an independent journalist and human rights defender. As well as the appeal, copies of utterances made by prominent figures on freedom of speech were passed to the embassy. More detail on the action in Ukrainian is available here: <http://www.helsinki.org.ua/index.php?id=1255345930>

Dramatized action “Demons pass the Supreme Court humanitarian aid”

The Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union [UHHRU], together with the civic campaign “New Citizen” and with the help of kind demons, have passed humanitarian assistance to Ukraine’s Supreme Court.



The Court’s judges received 60 copies of the European Convention on Human Rights.

It should be noted that the demons, together with UHHRU Executive Director Volodymyr Yavorsky, made 5 attempts to pass the copies of the Convention to the Court. It was only on the fifth attempt that Supreme Court staff agreed to accept the humanitarian aid.

The organizers of the action hope that now, when this vital document has appeared in the highest judicial level in the country, that judges will remember the principle of justice.



During 2009 the Supreme Court on a number of occasions demonstrated contempt for the principles of justice and for Ukraine’s international commitments, so undermining the standing of the judiciary. It refused, for example, to revoke the conviction of Oleksandr Yaremenko, despite the doubts regarding the fairness of the judicial examination expressed quite unambiguously by the European Court of Human Rights.

In the case of Lutsenko v. Ukraine, the Supreme Court refused even to reconsider the verdict in the wake of a judgment from Strasbourg.

The Supreme Court had already received the UHHRU [Gold Thistle](#) of the Year as the worst violator of human rights in the country.

A short video of the action can be viewed here: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4U6_OnoOzmo; <http://www.youtube.com/ugspl#p/a/u/2/2n2q6MfoMUc>

More information at: <http://helsinki.org.ua/en/index.php?id=1261408845> and <http://helsinki.org.ua/en/index.php?id=1261068296>

Annual UHHRU Anti-Award “Thistle of the Year”

In 2009 the Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union received a record number of suggestions for recipients of “Thistle of the Year”. This demonstrates that the anti-award has become an influential instrument for putting pressure on violations of human rights and has gained public confidence.

The aim of the anti-award is to draw the public’s attention to flagrant violations of human rights during the year and to stimulate public discussion on trends jeopardizing human rights in the domestic legal system.

The information partners for the Anti-award “Thistle of the Year — 2009” were:

- one of the most influential legal publications in Ukraine, the newspaper **“Yurydychna praktika”** and the information agency **UNIAN**.

Information about the “Thistle” award ceremony was given in **more than 30** media outlets: <http://helsinki.org.ua/index.php?id=1260441238>.

Even National Deputies from the Verkhovna Rada Committee on issues of the fuel and energy industry wished to discuss violations of human rights this year, nuclear policy and nuclear safety. They were nominated for the “Thistle of the Year” award:

<http://www.helsinki.org.ua/index.php?id=1258036643>.

“Thistles of the Year — 2009” were:

1. The Supreme Court in the nomination **“For overt disregard for the principles of justice”**.
2. The Minister of Internal Affairs, Yury Lutsenko in the nomination **“For systematic human rights violations”**.
3. The National Expert Commission for the Protection of Public Morality **“For restricting freedom of expression”**.
4. The Mayor of Kharkiv Mykhailo Dobkin **“For flagrant violation of the right to healthcare”**.
5. The Severodonetsk City Council **“For violation of environmental rights”**.
6. Odessa Mayor Edward Hurwits **“For systematic obstruction to the holding of peaceful assembly”**.

More information at: <http://helsinki.org.ua/en/index.php?id=1260611251>

All information about the Anti-Award “Thistle of the Year” in Ukrainian is at:

<http://helsinki.org.ua/index.php?r=a1b14>



Docudays.UA.

Human Rights Documentary Film Days

The Sixth International **Human Rights Documentary Film Festival** was held in Kyiv from 27 March to 2 April 2009. The Festival programme included over **60 films from 24 countries**. There were 45 Ukrainian premieres, 10 European, and 8 world premieres. **Almost 18 thousand people** viewed the films and special events.

The opening **ceremony** was run by journalist **Andriy Kulikov**, while the festival was closed by journalist **Yehor Sobolev**.

Docudays.UA was founded in 2003. It is the only international Human Rights Documentary Film Festival in Ukraine.

Its organizers are UHHRU and the civic organization “The Centre for Modern Information Technology and the Visual Arts”, and since autumn 2007 also the Kherson Regional Charity and Health Fund and the Kherson City Association of Journalists “Pivden”.

The aim of the Docudays.UA Festival — via cinema, to draw Ukrainian public attention to problems confronted by the man on the street, to promote the development of open dialogue on human rights and affirmation of human dignity as the highest value.

Docudays.UA structure: competition viewings of documentary films; retrospective films from famous documentary film producers; information and thematic programmes, seminars, roundtables, discussions, conferences, master classes run by masters of documentary film, an international master studio of documentary film. During the Festival there will be facilities for individual viewing of the films on video or DVD.

Docudays.UA Competitions. The main competitions at the Festival are professional and human rights-focused. Each competition has a prize fund. Those invited to be on the panel of judges include stars of documentary film, well-known human rights defenders and journalists. For example, the human rights panel of judges in 2009 was made up of Serhiy Drozdovsky, Head of the Republican Association of People in Wheelchairs (Belarus); Anna Gerasimova, Director of the Belarusian Human Rights House (Lithuania); Mykola Kozyrev, member of the UHHRU Board; Yekateryna Levchenko, Assistant to the Minister of Internal Affairs; Yehor Sobolev, journalist and coordinator of the independent bureau of independent journalist investigations “Svidomo” (Ukraine).

Travelling Human Rights Documentary Film Festival

Docudays UA.

Traditionally, from October to December the International Docudays.UA Festival hits the road travelling around the regions of the country.

The programme for the travelling festival in 2009 was made up of the films of the winners of the 6th International Docudays.UA Festival, as well as prize winning films of the most famous international film festivals.

There were film viewings in 98 places in Ukraine, with more than 100 thousand viewers seeing the films and taking part in special events during the year.

More information about the Festival is available on its official website:

<http://docudays.org.ua>

Photo gallery of Human Rights Film Festival Docudays.UA



Human rights quest "In search of freedom"



Seminar on combating discrimination with Docudays.UA



Docudays.Ua Award-giving Ceremony



UHHRU FINANCIAL REPORT FOR 2009

Income (in UAH):

Non-returnable financial assistance (grants, projects)	4 886 053,00
Non-returnable material assistance (equipment)	57 500,00
Liabilities	171 174,64
Total:	5 114 727,64

During this period the following grant programmes were run

International Renaissance Foundation

1. Grant Agreement № 39364: Name of the project: "Development of the human rights movement through the holding of a Fourth Human Rights Organizations Forum. Period of force of the agreement: from 15.04.2009 to 30.06.2009 . Amount — **103 156,90 UAH**.
2. Grant Agreement № 40079. Name of the project: — „Public control over Ukraine’s enforcement of judgments passed by the European Court of Human Rights”. Period of force of the agreement: — з 02.11.2009 to 30.10.2010. Amount — **179 842,50 UAH**.
3. Protocol of Handover of material assets № 9 from 30.12.2009. (book). Amount — **57 500,00 UAH**.

Open Society Institute (OSI)

1. Grant Agreement № G2152. Institutional Support Grant for 2008–2009. Period of force of the agreement: — from 01.07.2008 to 30.06.2009. Amount — **197 341,11 UAH** (€19 306,00).

2. Grant Agreement № 40015873. Institutional Support Grant for 2009–2010. Period of force of the agreement: — from 01.07.2009 to 30.06.2010. Amount — **230 166,73 UAH** (€19 299,00).

Oxfam Novib

1. Grant Agreement № OEK-505110-0007051. Institutional Support Grant for 2009-2012. Period of force of the agreement: — from 01.11.2009 to 30.10.2012. Amount — **1 768 848,30 UAH** (€ 150 000,00).

National Endowment for Democracy (NED)

1. Grant Agreement № 2009-192.0. Name of the project:– „Human Rights in Ukraine – 2008”. Period of force of the agreement: — from 01.02.2009 to 31.01.2010. Amount — **360 319,30 UAH** (\$46 190,00).

Норвезький Гельсінський комітет

1. Grant Agreement № BLR08-014 from 02.02.09. Name of the project — „Human rights education in Ukraine”. Period of force of the agreement: — from 02.02.2009 to 30.11.2009. Amount — **1 528 910,30 UAH** (€144 615,85).

Charles Stuart Mott Fund

1. Grant Agreement № 2006-00484. Institutional Support Grant. Period of force of the agreement: — from 01.07.08 to 30.06.10. Amount — **399 750,00 UAH** (\$50 000,00).

Council of Europe

1. Grant № AA04/2009 272309. Grant for holding a Regional Roundtable on human rights activities on 17–18 September in Kyiv. Amount — **117 717,86 UAH**. (€10 675,80)

Outgoings (in UAH):

№	Type of expenditure	Amount			
	<i>Remuneration</i>				
1	Employment Fund	262 722,58	3	Computers	6 719,04
2	Pay	95 619,21	4	Computer software	2 708,04
	<i>Total under this heading</i>	358 341,79	5	Memory modules	1 078,76
	<i>Office expenses</i>		6	Dictaphone	712,00
1	Rent of an office	128 649,79	7	Accumulator	1 155,30
2	Internet, web-hosting, extending domain	7 486,06	8	Telephones	344,00
3	Communications	4 254,79	9	Printer	1 353,96
4	Stationery, including Xerox and printer material	7 401,69	10	Filing cabinets	7 093,40
5	Programme "LIGA ZAKON" «ЛИГА ЗАКОН»	1 260,00	11	Furniture	4 490,00
6	Banking expenses	13 136,40		<i>Total under this heading</i>	46 143,66
7	Postal expenses	4 759,33		<i>Payment for services</i>	
8	Literature, subscriptions to periodicals	29 827,20	1	Legal services	432 389,62
9	External audit	38 000,00	2	Translation	95 845,06
	<i>Total under this heading</i>	234 775,26	3	Transportation	46 707,55
	<i>Equipment</i>		4	Organization of events (seminars, press conferences, etc.)	1 955 966,21
1	Laptop computers for partner organizations	19 423,80	5	Publishing and printing	105 288,00
2	Fax for partner organizations	1 065,36	6	Sub-grants	563 885,74
			7	Other expenses	436 351,23
				<i>Total under this heading</i>	3 636 433,41
				Overall total	4 275 694,12



HOW TO HELP UHHRU?

The Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union is a non-political, non-profit-making and independent civic organization whose activities are aimed at protecting the victims of human rights abuse and preventing such abuse in the future.

We never take any payment for the assistance we provide. This is in fact effectively prohibited by current legislation however in the vast majority of cases those people whom we help would simply not be in a position to pay anything.

This unfortunately entails considerable expenditure with all the costs linked with running an organization and paying staff.

If you would like to support our work through donations, we would be enormously grateful.

All such donations will go towards helping those victims of human rights abuse who are not able to help themselves. The money spent is all checked by the Controlling Commission and independent auditors.

We are grateful for any support, and all those who contribute to our work, regardless of the amount, will receive our annual report, financial report, as well as information about how the donations were spent.

We would be grateful if you could inform us, in whatever way is convenient (by telephone, post, etc) of when you made the payment and how much it was for. Please also tell us if you would like to receive our reports, and whether you are happy for us to make your generosity known.

If needed, we can provide any documentation required to confirm a charitable donation against tax.

In the case of legal entities, assistance to non-profit making organizations of more than two percent, but not exceeding five percent of the taxable profit from the previous tax year is included in the gross expenditure amount (Article 5.2.2 of the Law of Ukraine "On taxing businesses' profits").

Our bank details for paying in any bank in the country

Recipient: ВАГО «Українська Гельсінська спілка з прав людини» р.р. № 26000013570921. Kyiv City Branch of the AKB "Ukrsotsbank", MFO 322012

Purpose of the payment: Добровільне пожертвування [donation]

Details of payment in Euro

Bank name: Kiev City Directorate PODOL Branch of UKRSOTSBANK

Bank address: Sagaydachny str. 22/1, Kyiv, 04070 Ukraine

Bank account holder: Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union

Bank account number: 26000013570921

SWIFT code: UKRSUAUX

Correspondent bank:

Bank name: Commerzbank AG

Bank address: Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Bank account number: 400886615401

SWIFT code: COBADEFF

Purpose of the payment: donation

Details of payment in USD

Bank name: Kiev City Directorate PODOL Branch of UKRSOTSBANK

Bank address: Sagaydachny str. 22/1, Kyiv, 04070 Ukraine

Bank account holder: Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union

Bank account number: 26000013570921

SWIFT code: UKRSUAUX

Correspondent bank:

Bank name: Commerzbank AG

Bank address: Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Bank account number: 400886615400

SWIFT code: COBADEFF

Purpose of the payment: donation

We should also mention that in accordance with Ukrainian legislation when receiving charitable assistance from abroad, we need to receive written confirmation of the donation. This can be sent by email, fax or normal post.



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