



ANNUAL REPORT

UKRAINIAN HELSINKI HUMAN RIGHTS UNION

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STANDING UP FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.
EVERY DAY.

Standing up for human rights. Every day.

This Annual Report presents the Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union's work over the past year and reflects our commitment to protecting human rights and the rule of law in Ukraine.

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Information on UHHRU's achievements in 2024

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In 2024, the UHHRU celebrated its 20th anniversary.

In 2024, the Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union (UHHRU) celebrated its 20th anniversary. Two decades ago, on 1 April 2004, the founding meeting to establish the Union took place.

Over the years, the UHHRU has become a reliable support for many people whose rights have been violated, and has brought together professionals: human rights defenders, judges, lawyers, and prosecutors.

History of creation

The history of the UHHRU began on 1 April 2004 at the First Ukrainian Forum of Civil Society Human Rights Organisations 'Monitoring Human Rights in Elections', which was held under the auspices of the Council of Ukrainian Human Rights Organisations (RUPOR). Official registration took place on 30 June 2004, and the Union began its active work in August of the same year.

The UHHRU was founded by 15 civil society human rights organisations. The Supervisory Board of the Union included well-known figures of the human rights movement of the 1960s-1980s: Zinoviy Antoniuk, Mykola Horbal, Yosyp Zissels, Vasyl Lisovyi, Vasyl Ovsienko, Yevhen Proniuk, and Yevhen Sverstiuk.

Stages of development

Human rights activist Volodymyr Yavorskyi was one of the founders of the UHHRU and became the organisation's first executive director in April 2004. He led the organisation until February 2012. During this time, UHHRU lawyers won cases in the European Court of Human Rights concerning violations of the state's obligations, provided legal support to journalists, and created a network of lawyers in Ukraine.

From 2012 to 2017, Arkady Bushchenko held the position of executive director. This period saw Yanukovych's usurpation of power, the Revolution of Dignity, the start of the Russian-Ukrainian war, and the occupation of Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk regions. The UHHRU provided free legal aid through its network of public reception offices (PRA). After the annexation of Crimea and the start of hostilities in Donbas, the need for legal aid grew rapidly – in 2014, about 14,000 Ukrainians sought it.

Since November 2017, the UHHRU has been headed by Oleksandr Pavlichenko. Prior to this, he managed Council of Europe projects in Ukraine and the Ukrainian Legal Aid Foundation, served as deputy director of the Kharkiv Human Rights Group, and headed the organisation's board. One of the notable achievements of this period was the work on the concept of transitional justice.



Over two decades of its activity, the UHHRU has:

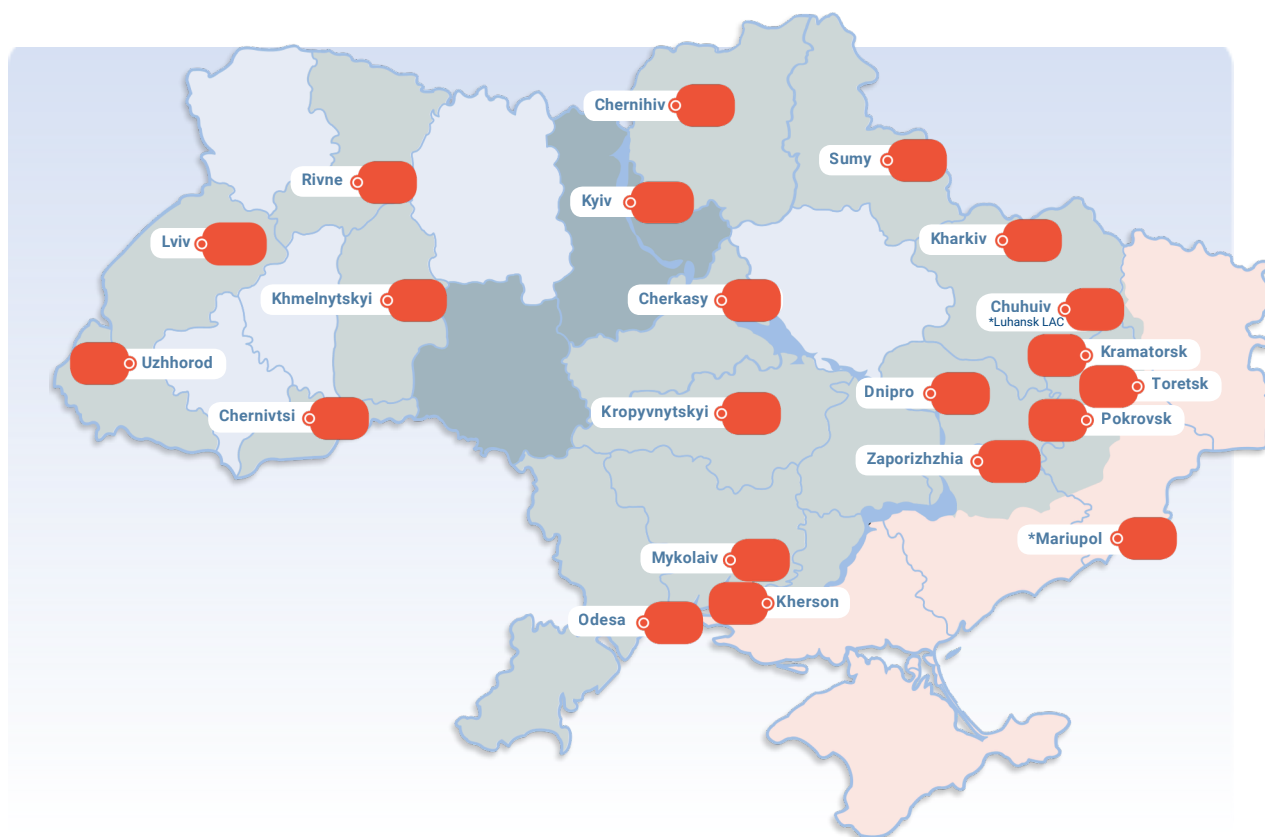
- Provided legal assistance to thousands of Ukrainian citizens
- Won hundreds of cases in national and international courts
- Developed key draft laws in the field of human rights protection
- Created a network of reception offices throughout Ukraine

Today, the UHHRU is the largest association of human rights organisations in Ukraine, bringing together 26 non-governmental organisations. The Union continues the traditions and activities of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group for the Promotion of the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, provides free legal assistance, analyses legislation, submits cases to national and international courts, engages in advocacy, and trains human rights defenders and the professional community.

Public reception offices: the most extensive legal aid network in Ukraine

In 2024, the UHHRU continued to develop the country's largest network of public reception offices, providing access to justice for the most vulnerable categories of citizens. Our work has become particularly important in the context of the war, when the need for qualified legal aid has grown many times over and, unfortunately, continues to grow.

The UHHRU's network of public reception offices covered 21 offices in 18 regions of Ukraine, effectively covering most regional centres. A team of professional lawyers and advocates worked in a multi-format mode: providing in-person consultations in offices, conducting telephone consultations, visiting communities directly, and providing online support.



Scope of assistance provided

The results of the network's work in 2024 demonstrate its critical importance for Ukrainian society:

- 15,917 requests from citizens resulted in 15,555 consultations, which indicates the high quality of the initial selection and the effectiveness of the work.

The team prepared 1,642 procedural documents and accompanied 382 court cases. A particularly important indicator is the 32 applications to international institutions, which emphasises the role of the UHHRU in documenting human rights violations and seeking justice at the international level.



Client profile: reflecting Ukrainian realities

The structure of requests clearly reflects the social challenges of wartime. The largest group of clients consisted of **7,168 internally displaced persons** — people who lost their homes due to Russian aggression and needed legal support in restoring documents, obtaining social benefits and protecting housing rights.

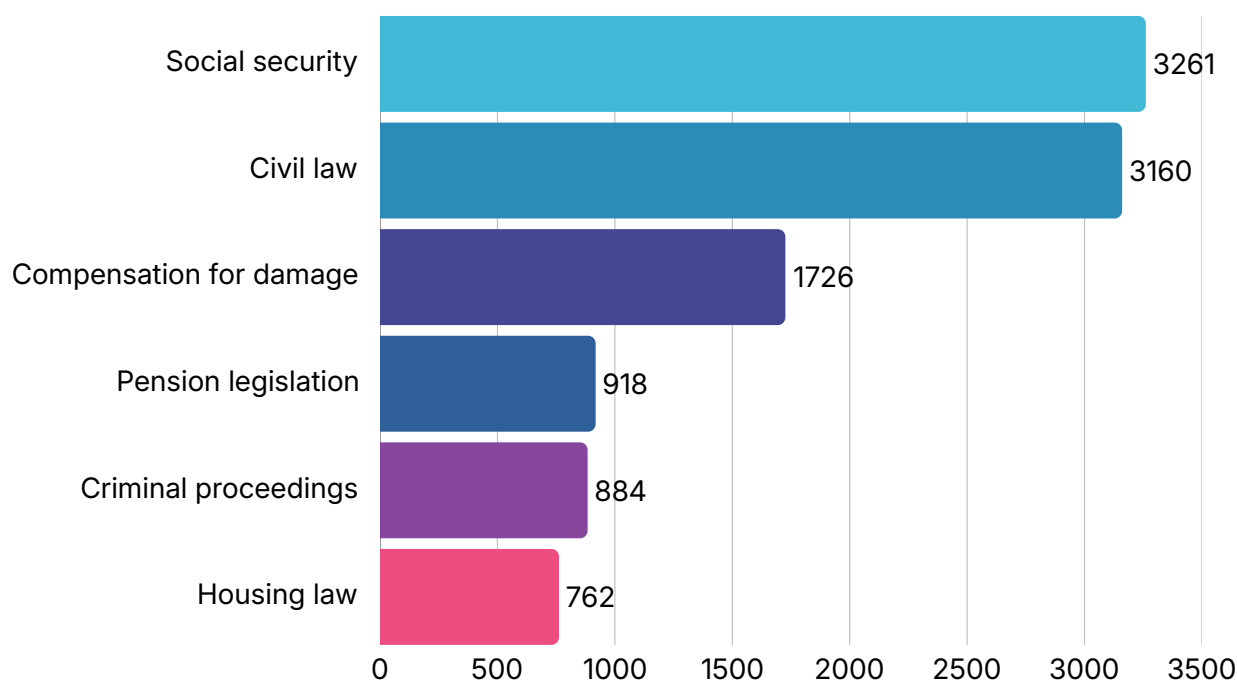
2,615 military personnel and their family members sought assistance in resolving specific legal issues related to military service and its consequences. A significant proportion were traditionally vulnerable groups: **1,729 pensioners, 1,502 victims of crime, 1,381 people living with HIV, and 957 people with disabilities**. Other categories of clients include the unemployed, students, community activists, convicts, and single mothers, demonstrating the universal need for qualified legal assistance.

Thematic spectrum: from everyday to systemic issues

In total, **the team handled 23,058 cases of rights violations**, which significantly exceeds the number of appeals because one appeal often contained several legal issues.

Most often, citizens asked questions about **social security (3,261 cases)** and **civil law (3,160 cases)**. A significant proportion of questions concerned compensation for **damage (1,726 cases)**, mainly related to the consequences of the war. Issues related to **pension legislation (918 cases)**, **criminal proceedings (884 cases)** and **housing law (762 cases)** were also actively addressed.

A wide range of other topics included discrimination, freedom of conscience, labour rights and access to information, confirming the complex nature of the legal problems faced by Ukrainians.



Systemic impact and precedents

The work of public reception offices went far beyond providing individual consultations. Cases with signs of systemic violations were referred to the UHHRU Strategic Litigation Centre, which ensured a comprehensive approach to solving problems and forming new judicial practice. Among the most important achievements were the creation of court precedents that had a wide public resonance: obtaining a deferral from mobilisation for the father of a child with a disability, resuming payments to internally displaced persons, and protecting the rights of children affected by the war.

Every statistic has a human face. The stories of clients of public reception offices demonstrate not only individual victories, but also systemic changes in legal practice.

From a boarding school in Mariupol to Swiss custody: how UHHRU lawyers helped a mother get her child back

Maria's family from Mariupol was registered with local social services as being in difficult circumstances. When the question of depriving the woman of her parental rights arose, social services removed her preschool-aged daughter from the family for the duration of the court proceedings. The girl was placed in an orphanage even before the full-scale invasion, and after that, she was relocated with other children first to Lviv and then abroad.

All this time, Maria tried to get her daughter back. She succeeded thanks to the legal support of lawyers from the UHHRU reception office in Dnipro, which operates on the basis of the NGO 'Sich Human Rights Group'. This case is an example of how war complicates family legal relations and requires new approaches to protecting the rights of parents and children.



Maryna Kiptila, lawyer at the UHHRU public reception office in Dnipro, operating on the basis of the NGO Human Rights Group "Sich", who helped Maria.

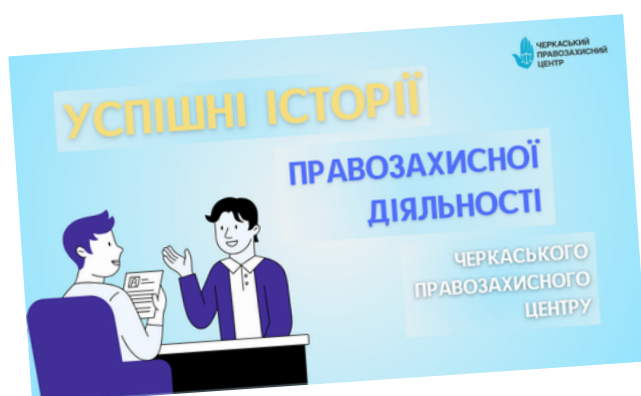
The Territorial Centre for Recruitment and Social Support ignored the request for deferral from the father of a child with a disability: the court put an end to the case

In the summer of 2024, a resident of Odesa region applied to the Territorial Centre for Recruitment and Social Support with a written request for deferment from military service. The man is raising a minor child with a disability and attached all the necessary documents to the application, asking for a corresponding entry to be made in his military registration document. However, the Territorial Centre ignored the application.

Yevgen Fedorichev, a lawyer with the Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union, helped to resolve the issue. The case was resolved in favour of the client, and experts consider it a precedent that other courts will refer to in the future. This decision protected the rights of parents of children with disabilities and set an important legal precedent in the field of mobilisation.

Status of a child affected by war

The Cherkasy Human Rights Centre was approached by Ms. Tetiana, an internally displaced person, regarding the refusal of the Child Welfare Service to grant her son the status of a child affected by military action. The refusal was motivated by the fact that, according to the current Procedure, the status is granted only to children displaced from the Luhansk and Donetsk regions.



The organisation's lawyers prepared a reasoned appeal, stating that the right to obtain this status is granted to children who were under 18 years of age at the time of the hostilities and who suffered psychological or other types of violence as a result, regardless of their region of residence. After the appeal was sent, Ms. Tetyana's son was granted the status of a child affected by military operations and armed conflicts.

Occupiers maimed a Kherson resident during 17 days of imprisonment: the story of Oleksandr Dyakov

The story of Oleksandr Dyakov from Kherson is particularly important — he took part in the local Maidan during the Revolution of Dignity, was a deputy in the Dnipro District Council of Kherson, headed a condominium association, and was involved in entrepreneurial activities. The pro-Ukrainian position of this Kherson resident has always been evident. During the occupation, he actively opposed the occupiers, as a result of which he ended up in a Russian torture chamber.

Oleksandr spent 17 days in captivity, plus another two months under guard in hospitals, because during the torture his leg was so badly injured that he had to be hospitalised. The consequences of the torture are still evident today. His testimony became part of the UHHRU's large-scale work to document the war crimes of the Russian Federation.



Despite his physical and psychological trauma, Oleksandr continues to give interviews and talk about his experiences, explaining: "Because I want everyone to hear what our "brotherly people" have been doing to us. They are not our brothers. And what they are doing to us is not what brothers do to brothers". This story is critical for bringing those responsible to justice in the future.



Resumption of social payments

The Andreyev family faced the termination of payments for internally displaced persons due to the fact that their mother, Inna Anatolyevna, had been abroad for more than 30 consecutive calendar days. However, her children — son Artem and daughter Valeria — did not leave the country, so the termination of payments to them was unfounded.

The Cherkasy Human Rights Centre prepared a corresponding appeal to the Department of Social Policy, after which payments to the children were resumed from the date of termination. This case demonstrated the importance of an individual approach to each situation and the protection of children's rights regardless of their parents' actions.

Legal education and awareness raising

Another important aspect of the work of the network of public reception offices is legal education and raising awareness that human rights can be successfully protected among residents of the regions. In 2024, 804 information and educational events were held on a variety of topics.

The topics covered a wide range of current issues: pension issues, reforms, human rights in the context of communication with the police, protection from domestic violence and, of course, overcoming the legal consequences of war. Such educational work not only increases the legal literacy of the population, but also shapes a culture of seeking qualified legal assistance.

Research and monitoring: an analytical basis for Ukraine's recovery

In parallel with providing individual legal assistance, the UHHRU's network of public reception offices carried out extensive research work. Together, these studies create a 'living map' of local problems and needs — from housing and employment to access to education and healthcare. They serve as an analytical basis for advocating change and preparing national and local recovery programmes, transforming the voice of communities into concrete policies.

In 2024, public reception offices experts conducted 18 regional studies covering the most pressing areas of community life during wartime: housing, education, social adaptation of IDPs, employment, healthcare, ecology, and even the issue of collaborationism.

In addition, the public reception offices prepared six studies using the Local Human Rights Index methodology in communities in the Sumy, Zaporizhzhia, Cherkasy and Lviv regions. This tool allows for a comprehensive assessment of the state of human rights compliance at the local level and identifies priority areas for improvement.

The research focused primarily on housing and reconstruction issues, reflecting the critical importance of this topic for Ukraine during wartime. Significant attention was also paid to the social adaptation of internally displaced persons, education, healthcare, employment, and labor rights. Some studies were devoted to environmental issues and the topic of collaborationism.

Human rights in wartime: lawyers assessed the situation in 10 regions of Ukraine

Communities received recommendations and step-by-step action plans to address the identified problems. The studies became the basis for advocacy campaigns at both the regional and national programme levels. An important achievement was the increased involvement of IDPs and local residents in decision-making processes.

The results of the studies did not remain on paper. In the Chernihiv region, residents of border communities, thanks to the recommendations of the study, gained access to housing restoration after shelling through the eRecovery platform, which became a benchmark for other regions.

In Kramatorsk, research into problems with access to education helped to open an important discussion about distance and blended learning for internally displaced children. In the Obroshyn community, a local programme was developed to support employment during martial law. In Sumy and Cherkasy, research helped in community development. In Rivne, it helped raise awareness of the problem of bullying in schools.

Strategic importance

The UHHRU's public reception offices are the main link in human rights work, where the path to justice begins. It is here that people first encounter the system for protecting their rights, receive assistance and gain an understanding of the mechanisms of justice. This initial work lays the groundwork for the further development of judicial practice, the identification of systemic problems, and the formation of new approaches to human rights protection. The reception centres combine daily assistance to people with the accumulation of experience, which becomes the basis for strategic cases and more profound changes in Ukraine's legal system.



Strategic Litigation Centre: key driver of human rights protection practices

In 2024, the UHHRU Strategic Litigation Centre (SLC) remained a key driver of human rights protection practices in Ukraine and internationally. Thanks to the combined experience of SLC lawyers and a network of public reception offices, the UHHRU provided legal assistance in cases that not only restored justice for specific victims, but also set precedents capable of changing legislation and administrative practice and increasing the state's accountability to society.

Key achievements in 2024

During the reporting period, the UHHRU demonstrated consistently high results in all areas of strategic human rights protection:

- Supported approximately 100 strategic cases (war crimes, violations of civil rights, abductions, torture, captivity, destruction of civilian property).
- 10 cases in the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) received qualified legal support from the UHHRU.
- The UHHRU became one of the most cited organisations in the ECHR decision in the case of Ukraine v. Russia (Re Crimea), which documented systematic violations of human rights in Crimea by Russia.
- Numerous individual cases concerning Crimea are being supported in the ECHR, most of which are awaiting a final decision.



Case-law of the ECHR

In 2024, the UHHRU received recognition of its expertise at the highest level of European justice. The organisation achieved significant results in four key cases:

The case of **K.K. v. Ukraine** demonstrated systemic shortcomings in the Ukrainian psychiatric system, in particular the practice of unlawful detention and the lack of effective mechanisms for investigating such violations. The ECHR found violations of Articles 3 and 5 of the Convention, setting an important precedent for reforming the psychiatric care system in Ukraine.

In the case of **Mykhaylyk v. Ukraine**, the court confirmed the ineffectiveness of the state investigation into the attempted murder of a civil society activist, which violates Article 2 of the Convention. This decision is critical for ensuring the safety of human rights defenders and civil society activists in Ukraine.

The case of **Tsyoge Fon Manteyfel v. Ukraine** revealed the problem of unlawful prolongation of compulsory psychiatric treatment, finding a violation of the right to liberty and security of person under Article 5 of the Convention.

The decision in **Medvid v. Ukraine** was a turning point in the issue of life imprisonment, confirming the absence of a real possibility of reviewing such sentences until the legislative changes of 2022, which constituted a violation of Article 3 of the Convention on the prohibition of inhuman treatment.

International advocacy and documentation of crimes

The UHHRU Strategic Litigation Centre continued its active cooperation with leading international organisations in documenting and bringing to justice the most serious crimes.

Together with the Regional Centre for Human Rights, MIHR, Yahad-In Unum, OSINT for Ukraine, and the community of families of those killed in Olenivka, the UHHRU prepared and submitted detailed communications to the International Criminal Court regarding the mass killings and torture of Ukrainian prisoners of war. At the same time, a similar complaint was sent to the independent UN international commission, demonstrating a comprehensive approach to international justice.

These submissions are based on careful documentation of crimes, collection of testimonies from victims and their families, analysis of open sources, and expert opinions from leading specialists in international law.

Inter-State Case Ukraine v. Russia (Re Crimea)

The decision of the European Court of Human Rights of 25 June 2024 in the inter-state case *Ukraine v. Russia (Re Crimea)* was one of the most significant achievements in the field of international human rights law in recent years. The ECHR found systematic violations of the Convention by Russia in Crimea, covering virtually all fundamental human rights: the right to life, the prohibition of torture, freedom of religion, freedom of expression, the right to property, education and freedom of movement.

The UHHRU played a special role among the main sources of evidence in this case. The Court repeatedly referred to the organisation's reports, in particular *Crimea Beyond Rules* and other studies, when establishing the facts of the violations.

On 25 June 2024, the European Court of Human Rights examined the inter-state case concerning both complaints lodged by the Ukrainian Government: No. 20958/14 of 13 March 2014 and No. 38334/18 of 10 August 2018. In both complaints, the Ukrainian Government claimed that the Russian Federation was responsible for administrative practices that had resulted in numerous violations of the Convention.

In deciding on the inter-state case, the European Court analysed a large number of individual complaints filed after 2014 against the Russian Federation, many of which were supported by the UHHRU at various stages. These included cases concerning the criminal prosecution of Crimean Tatars, Euromaidan activists, 'Ukrainian saboteurs', the persecution of Muslims, the 'Crimean Four' and many others.



The facts documented by the UHHRU were particularly important:

- Discrimination and deprivation of citizenship of those who refused to accept Russian citizenship. Reports by the Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union showed in detail how the occupying authorities created impossible conditions for retaining Ukrainian citizenship and effectively forced people to accept Russian passports.
- Large-scale deportations of Ukrainian prisoners — more than 4,700 people were illegally transferred from Crimea to prisons in the Russian Federation, violating international humanitarian law prohibiting deportations from occupied territory.
- Religious persecution and closure of media outlets — the UHHRU documented a systematic campaign against the Ukrainian language, culture and religion, including the closure of Ukrainian media outlets and the persecution of religious communities.
- Illegal searches and arbitrary detentions — the organisation has collected numerous testimonies of violations of procedural guarantees during searches and detentions, which formed the basis for the court's conclusions on violations of Article 8 of the Convention.
- Restrictions on freedom of movement, education and property rights — comprehensive documentation by the UHHRU showed how the occupation regime systematically restricted the fundamental rights of the peninsula's residents.

This decision not only established the violations, but also created a solid legal basis for further work to restore justice. The UHHRU continues to support individual cases concerning Crimea in the ECHR, most of which are awaiting a final decision in light of the facts established in the inter-state case.

The Court also ruled that the respondent State must take all measures to ensure the swiftest possible safe return of the relevant prisoners transferred from Crimea to penitentiary institutions in the Russian Federation.

Prospects and challenges

The Strategic Litigation Centre continues to monitor numerous individual cases concerning Crimea in the ECHR, most of which are awaiting a final decision. This work is critical not only for individual justice, but also for forming a comprehensive picture of the crimes committed by the occupying authorities. In 2024, the UHHRU proved its role as an indispensable civil society institution capable of effectively combining national and international experience in the protection of human rights. Thanks to its strategic approach, the professionalism of its team and strong partnerships, the Centre continues to shape legal standards and set precedents that protect the rights of millions of Ukrainians.

Analytical Department: **systematic evidence and tools for change**

The analytical work of the Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union in 2024 became an important basis for human rights advocacy in the context of the Russian-Ukrainian war. Throughout the year, UHHRU transformed individual facts and stories into systematic evidence and tools for change, providing the government, international partners, and the public with an evidence base for making important decisions.

In the context of ongoing aggression, the need for objective analysis, documentation of violations, and the formulation of recommendations has grown exponentially. Society needed not just a record of facts, but their interpretation, systematisation and transformation into tools for achieving justice. The analytical work of the department responded to this demand, creating the basis for the just restoration of Ukraine and the prosecution of the aggressor.

Key performance indicators

- 6 analytical reports on war crimes (5 monthly + 1 summary)
- Over 30 media appearances on human rights issues during the war
- 13 thematic publications on the rights of persons with disabilities
- Over 9 legal opinions on draft laws
- Over 10 international events with the participation of representatives of the organisation



Research 'Two Years at Gunpoint'

The Russian Federation's systematic attacks on medical and educational institutions required not only documentation, but also international coverage and a response from the global community. Our research, 'Two Years at Gunpoint,' was the result of meticulous work analysing attacks on civilian infrastructure.

The study received extensive media coverage from five leading media outlets and became the basis for discussions at the highest level in the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and Science, and the Prosecutor General's Office. The involvement of state bodies and leading media outlets in the presentation of the study, as well as the presentation of its results at the OSCE meeting in Warsaw, ensured high international resonance.

The attention of the diplomatic corps of OSCE member states and the use of our data in international reports created an important evidence base for holding the Russian Federation internationally accountable for war crimes against civilian infrastructure.

Protecting the rights of persons with disabilities and reforming the Medical and Social Expert Commission

The outdated system of medical and social expert commissions did not meet the needs of persons with disabilities, especially in wartime, when the number of persons requiring disability status increased significantly.

Reforming the disability assessment system was a long process that required a comprehensive approach. Our active participation in the development of draft laws, in particular Nos. 12178 and 12209, advocacy for a human rights-based approach, and the preparation of thirteen thematic articles created the necessary expert basis for change.

The adoption of the law on disability assessment reform and the introduction of a new system of expert commissions means that thousands of people with disabilities, including war veterans, will benefit from a more equitable and humane disability assessment system.

Pressure on volunteers and unjustified card blocking

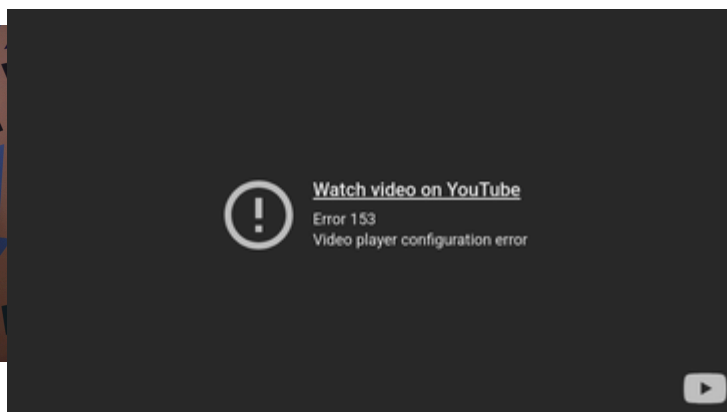
From 2022 to 2024, there was an increase in the number of legislative initiatives and practices that created risks for the public sector. These included tax pressure, criminal prosecution on charges of misuse of humanitarian aid, and restrictions on financial transactions.

The Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union, as part of the Supporting Active Citizens under Pressure in Ukraine programme, prepared an analytical report entitled 'Challenges and threats to human rights defenders, activists and volunteers', which systematises these challenges. The document highlights three key areas of risk: humanitarian aid, taxes and reporting, as well as lobbying and international cooperation.

UHHRU monitoring helps to respond to threats in a timely manner, support activists and protect space for civic activity even in wartime. A striking example of the effectiveness of our advocacy work was the case of protecting volunteers from unjustified blocking of bank cards. When hundreds of volunteers faced problems accessing financial services due to suspicions of 'questionable transactions,' the UHHRU intervened in the situation.

The situation with the risk of volunteers' bank cards being blocked due to a resolution of the National Bank of Ukraine posed a serious threat to the volunteer movement in the country. Our analytical note, participation in meetings, and systematic collection of cases of violations led to the NBU providing clarification on the application of objective criteria for assessing the integrity of volunteers.

Thanks to systematic work with the NBU, UHHRU managed to obtain official clarifications for the banking system regarding the application of objective criteria for assessing the integrity of volunteers, which protected hundreds of volunteers from unjustified financial restrictions and allowed them to continue their activities.



Collaboration: a balanced approach to justice

Formulating a balanced policy on collaboration was one of the most difficult challenges of the transition period. The lack of a balanced approach to criminal liability for collaboration created risks for fair justice and could have led to human rights violations.

The preparation of comprehensive studies and scientific conclusions for eight draft laws and the involvement of the country's leading lawyers in public debate shaped expert opinion on the need for a balanced approach and the implementation of international standards in national legislation. This created the basis for fair transitional justice and the prevention of human rights violations in the process of bringing collaborators to justice.



Anti-discrimination expertise

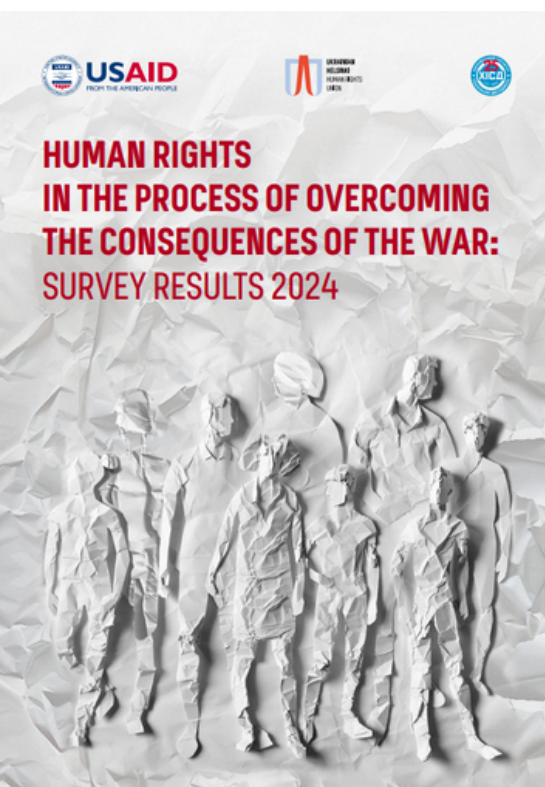
The lack of an effective mechanism for anti-discrimination expertise of regulatory and legal acts created risks of discriminatory decisions being made at the state and local levels. The development in 2024, with the participation of our experts, of a draft resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and its subsequent adoption on 21 March 2025 under No. 322 led to the introduction of mandatory anti-discrimination expertise and public anti-discrimination expertise of draft acts to identify provisions containing signs of discrimination and became an important tool for protecting human rights in the decision-making process by state bodies, local self-government bodies, their officials, legal entities under public and private law, as well as individuals.

Research on public attitudes and needs

The study 'Human Rights in the Process of Overcoming the Consequences of War: Results of the 2024 Survey' within the framework of the 'Human Rights in Action' programme, supported by USAID, provided important data on public attitudes and needs in the context of the country's recovery.

The Kharkiv Institute for Social Research surveyed Ukrainian citizens about their needs in connection with the war, what is important to them now, and what kind of assistance they expect. In particular, the survey touched on issues of discrimination against internally displaced persons, temporarily occupied territories, and the prospects of receiving reparations from Russia.

The survey showed that most respondents consider themselves victims of the war, primarily due to psychological consequences, loss of loved ones, and forced displacement. Despite this, many people do not identify themselves as victims, comparing their experience with the scale of destruction and suffering of others. Most often, Ukrainians noted the need for financial, psychological and medical assistance, while the issues of compensation and property restoration remain more difficult to resolve.



Analytical work on the resilience of territorial communities, in particular the study 'Measuring the resilience of territorial communities by assessing their capacity', became the basis for the formation of a policy to support local self-government in wartime. The report analyses how the war has affected the lives of territorial communities in eight regions of Ukraine with different experiences — from rear areas to de-occupied and frontline areas. In the western regions, the study examined how local authorities are preparing for possible threats, while communities in the central and eastern regions shared their experiences of recovery after occupation and living near the combat zone.



The study shows how these differences affect the ability of communities to meet the humanitarian and security needs of residents and maintain their development potential even during wartime.

The analytical report is based on public consultations with representatives of local self-government and civil society organisations, analysis of civil protection decisions made by authorities, and data collected by the UHHRU reception centres and partners from the regional network of the National Platform for Resilience and Cohesion.

International activities and advocacy

International activities included participation in a meeting of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe in Warsaw, cooperation with the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, participation in the Assembly of the International Criminal Court in The Hague, and contributions to reports by international organisations.



Of particular importance was the participation of a representative of the organisation in the 23rd Assembly of States Parties to the International Criminal Court in the event 'Global Dialogue on Justice for Children in Armed Conflict' with a report on crimes against children. This was an example of how the voices of Ukrainian victims can be heard at the highest international level and influence global accountability processes.

Partners and cooperation

Throughout the year, we worked closely with government agencies. The main users of the department's analytical products were government agencies, including the Office of the Prosecutor General, the Ministry of Education and Science, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Justice, and the National Bank of Ukraine. These institutions actively used our findings and recommendations to improve legislation and refine their practices under martial law.

International organisations, including the UN, OSCE, International Criminal Court, and The UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, regularly received documented evidence and analytical materials from us for their reports and recommendations. Our research has become part of the global process of documenting Russian aggression and its impact on human rights.

Financial and expert support was provided by USAID, the Council of Europe, the International Organisation for Migration, diplomatic missions and leading media outlets.

Participation in the National Platform for Resilience and Cohesion allowed us to coordinate efforts with other civil society actors. Civil society organisations and volunteers used our research on threats to their activities, which led to concrete changes in the National Bank of Ukraine's policy on protecting their rights.

Media work and communication

Media work included over 30 comments and interviews with leading media outlets, which helped raise public awareness of human rights in wartime. Active participation in public events, conferences and discussions both in Ukraine and abroad ensured international visibility for Ukraine's human rights position.

The media regularly sought expert commentary, ensuring that the general public was informed about the human rights situation. Five leading media outlets partnered in the presentation of a key study on attacks on medical and educational facilities.

Our analytical work transforms individual facts and stories into systemic evidence and tools for change. Our influence on Ukrainian legislation brings it closer to international standards, which is critical for the European integration process.

We plan to continue our work in the same vein in 2025. We will pay particular attention to ensuring the implementation of adopted legislative changes and the formation of a policy of fair transitional justice, which will form the basis for national reconciliation and the restoration of trust in society.



Documenting war crimes: recording the truth for the sake of justice

Since the start of Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, documenting war crimes has become one of the key areas of activity for the Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union. In 2024, we systematically recorded violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, creating a powerful evidence base for bringing the aggressor to justice as part of the global initiative 'Tribunal for Putin'.

Throughout the year, our work covered all regions affected by Russian aggression. The largest number of documented incidents was recorded in regions that were under occupation or in the zone of active hostilities.

Documentation was carried out in the Vinnytsia, Dnipropetrovsk, Zhytomyr, Zakarpattia, Kyiv, Kirovohrad, Lviv, Mykolaiv, Odesa, Poltava, Rivne, Sumy, Kharkiv, Khmelnytskyi, and Cherkasy regions. The network of UHHRU reception centres became the centre for collecting evidence and recording Russian war crimes.

How we work

Documenting war crimes is painstaking work that requires a professional approach and sensitivity to the trauma suffered by victims. Our documenters work in 18 regions of Ukraine through a network of UHHRU reception centres, where people can safely share their experiences. Each testimony is recorded using a standardised methodology that meets international requirements for evidence collection.

The process includes detailed interviews with victims, collection of photo and video evidence, and recording of medical certificates and other related documents. The information collected is systematised, verified and entered into a common database, which allows for analysis of the scale and patterns of crimes.

An important part of the work is cooperation with partner organisations, international experts and lawyers who help adapt the collected materials to the needs of various legal procedures.

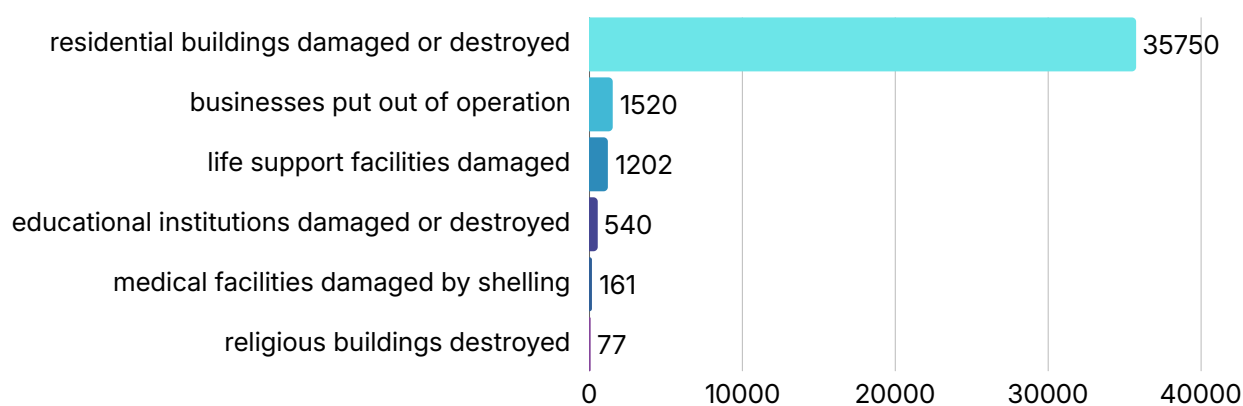
Types of documented crimes

The documentation covers a wide range of war crimes.

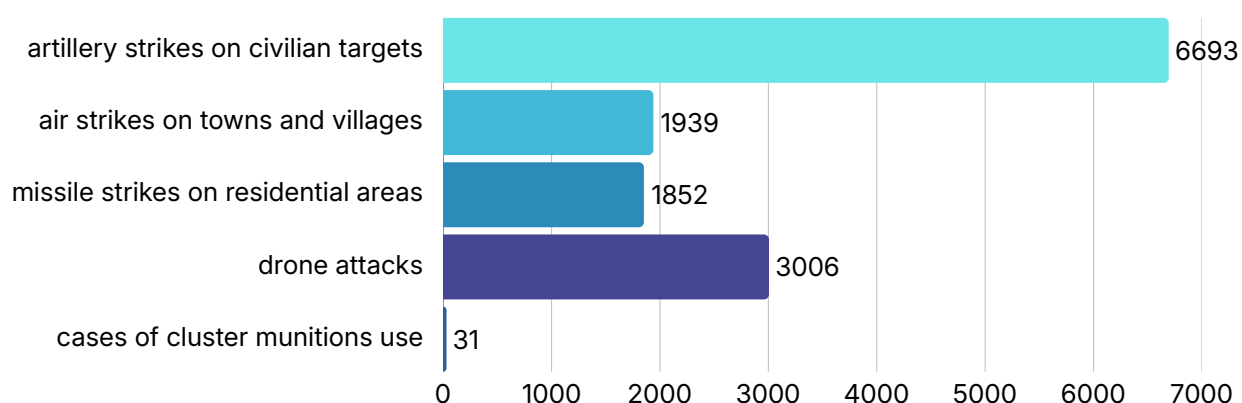
- **35,750** residential buildings have been damaged or destroyed.
- **954** people have been confirmed dead, **3,860** wounded and **601** injured, including children, and **41** people are missing.

According to our data, Russian aggression has led to:

Destruction of civilian infrastructure:



Attacks on civilians:



Stories that became evidence

Our documentarians recorded numerous testimonies about the systematic use of torture, sexual violence, coercion, and illegal detentions. Each documented episode is not just a statistic, but the story of a specific person, revealing the methods used by the Russian military to intimidate the civilian population and coerce them into cooperation.

Some of the documented stories have been published on the UHHRU website with the permission of the victims.

The killers' playlist: how notes hide the sounds of torture

Maksym Ivanov from Melitopol spent 57 days in captivity, where he was tortured with loud music — the Russians deliberately turned it on to drown out the cries of their victims. Maksym and his girlfriend Tetiana Bekh were detained for putting up posters for Ukraine's Independence Day. The occupiers forced them to learn the Russian anthem and beat them with rubber batons on their ribs and legs.

A blow to the back of the head and the phrase: 'Speak properly!'

Tamara from the Zaporizhzhia region (name changed) was imprisoned for 22 days just for corresponding with neighbours who had left the occupied territory. The Russians accused her of collaborating with the Security Service of Ukraine and threatened to kidnap her daughter by Kadyrov's men. The woman was kept in a cell with appalling sanitary conditions — all sewage automatically ended up in the cell, creating an unbearable stench. For 22 days, she received only 300 grams of expired food per day.

'They forced me to eat the Ukrainian flag' — a civilian from Kherson on his 64 days in Russian captivity

Oleksiy Polukhin from Kherson survived 64 days of captivity in a local detention centre. The occupiers forced him to eat the Ukrainian flag — for three days in a row, the prisoners were taken out into the corridor, given a blue and yellow flag and a stationery knife, and forced to cut it into palm-sized pieces and swallow them. Oleksiy ate half of the flag. He was also forced to clean up the blood in the torture room after the interrogation of other prisoners.

'I wanted to bang my head hard against the tiles so that I would die immediately'.

A former ATO volunteer, who at the time of the full-scale invasion was an ordinary civilian working in the Kharkiv region, was captured by the Russians. He was abducted from his ex-wife's home, apparently because of his military past. The man said that he spent a month and a week in a torture chamber, where, along with other civilians and prisoners of war, he was humiliated and witnessed terrible abuse. People were kept in a cramped room without basic amenities, beaten for any attempt to appeal to the guards, and tortured, both men and women. The prisoners lived amid pain, screams and constant fear.

Systemic work and international cooperation

Our documentation work goes beyond collecting testimonies — victims receive legal support and protection, and their stories become part of international advocacy efforts.

The UHHRU documented war crimes in the regions on a monthly basis, recording systematic human rights violations. Five analytical summaries were prepared on the basis of the collected materials, which formed the basis for further work with international partners. The results of this activity and the results of documenting crimes were presented at the OSCE Human Dimension Conference in Warsaw.

We systematised evidence of the Russian Federation's aggression against the civilian population, medical and educational institutions. The Union also worked actively within the framework of the 'Tribunal for Putin' initiative. The impact of our work is already being felt at the international level. The extensive evidence base we have created is being used by the International Criminal Court, the European Court of Human Rights, and UN bodies. We have filed applications regarding the tragedy in Olenivka, systematic torture, and unlawful imprisonment. Cases in the ECHR, prepared on the basis of our materials, set important precedents for the protection of human rights in armed conflict.

This work has practical significance — it gives victims the tools to protect their rights and creates a legal foundation for the future accountability of the aggressor and fair compensation for victims. At the same time, documentation preserves the memory of the events of the war for future generations. Documentation is a long-term process, the results of which will become apparent after the war ends. However, the materials collected are already being actively used by Ukrainian and international lawyers, human rights defenders, and journalists. This confirms that our efforts have a real impact on the fight for justice.

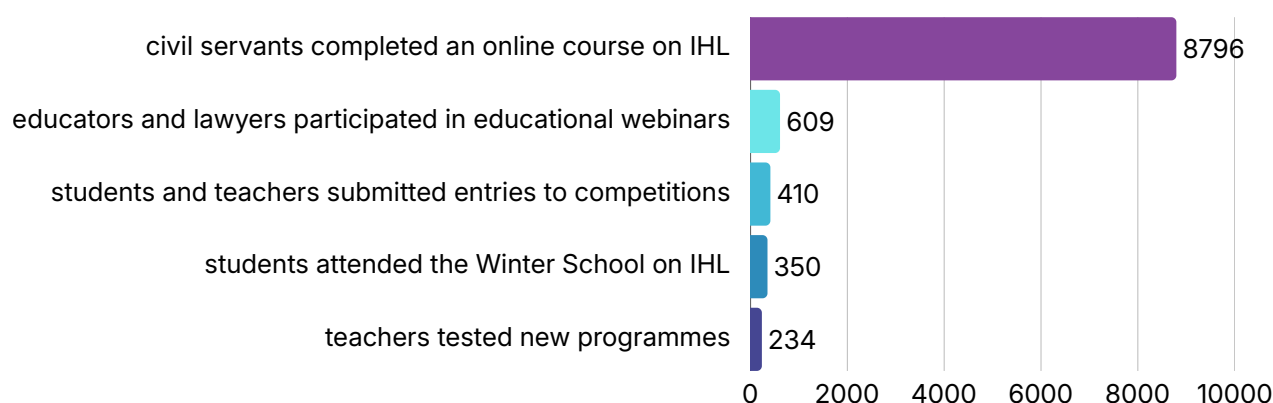
Educational activities: shaping a generation of human rights defenders

War not only destroys cities, but also threatens the legal values on which the country's future will be built. That is why the educational direction of the UHHRU serves as a bridge between human rights theory and its practical application in the most difficult conditions.

Our mission is not simply to teach international humanitarian law or human rights. We are shaping a generation of professionals who will be able to protect the most vulnerable, uphold justice, and lay the foundations for rebuilding Ukraine on the principles of the rule of law. From student lecture halls to government offices, from school classrooms to penitentiary institutions, we work wherever knowledge of human rights is needed.

Scale of impact

Over the course of a year, UHHRU educational programmes have reached **more than 10,000 people** throughout Ukraine and abroad — an indicator that demonstrates society's need for legal knowledge:

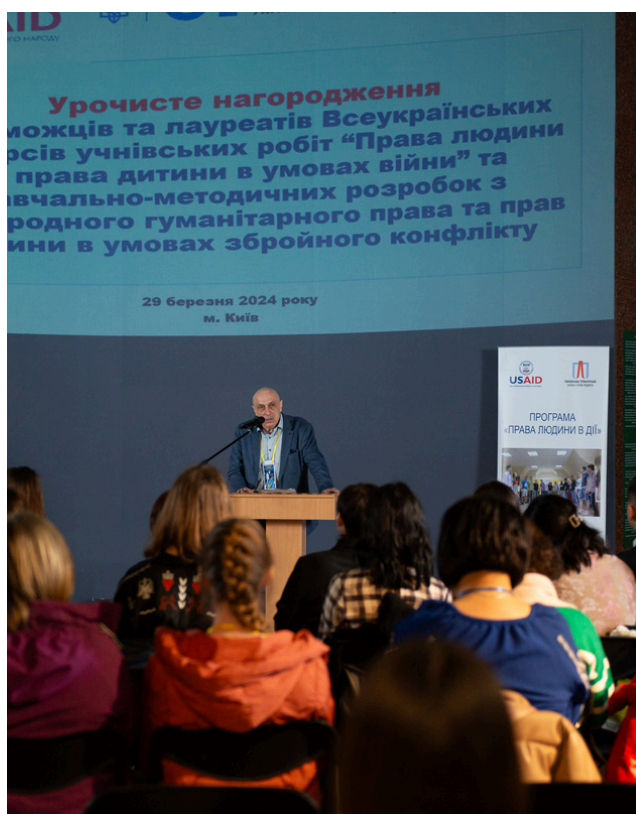


The greatest systemic achievement was the official approval by the Ministry of Education and Science of the course 'Studying IHL' for general secondary and vocational education institutions. This decision, dated 8 February 2024, laid the foundation for shaping the legal culture of future generations of Ukrainians and ensured the sustainability of changes in the education system.

Young people and students: educating future human rights defenders

The winter school on international humanitarian law became a real meeting place for young lawyers — 350 students from all over Ukraine gathered around the topic 'The legal profession during and after the war.' The school held six online expert meetings with leading lawyers, attorneys, judges, prosecutors, and human rights defenders. The jury reviewed 112 student essays. The best of them are presented in a collection on the website.

Based on the results of the evaluation, three participants became winners, ten were awarded a special jury prize, 39 participants were recognised as laureates, and 53 became finalists in the competition. A collection of works by the winners and laureates of the essay competition has been created.



The first Vasyl Ovsienko Debate Tournament, launched this year, demonstrated the high level of legal thinking among young people. Twelve teams from legal clinics debated the most pressing issues: the abolition of the special pre-trial investigation procedure for war crimes; the recognition of documents issued in temporarily occupied territories; and the advisability of holding elections during martial law.

The nationwide competitions attracted young people from different parts of the country:

- **The All-Ukrainian competition of student works 'Human Rights and Children's Rights in Armed Conflict'** received 315 entries from students across Ukraine. The entries are presented in a collection: ([the works' collection is here](#))
- **The All-Ukrainian Student Tournament for Young Lawyers** brought together 18 teams from different regions of Ukraine, including areas close to the combat zone — Kharkiv Oblast (9 teams), Donetsk Oblast (1 team), and the cities of Odesa and Dnipro. The award ceremony for the winners was attended by 67 people.



Educators: consolidating knowledge in the education system

The greatest systemic achievement was **the development and official approval by the Ministry of Education and Science of the course 'Studying International Humanitarian Law'** by the decision of the Ministry of Education and Science's expert commission on civic education and law on 8 February 2024 (Protocol No. 1), which was approved for use in the educational process of general secondary and vocational education institutions for grades 10-12. For the first time in the history of Ukraine, a course on international humanitarian law has been officially approved for teaching in grades 10-12.

This result is supported by **the training of 25 trainers for the teacher training system**. Participants representing regional institutes of postgraduate pedagogical education and centres for professional development of pedagogical workers developed programmes for educational courses, training and training sessions.

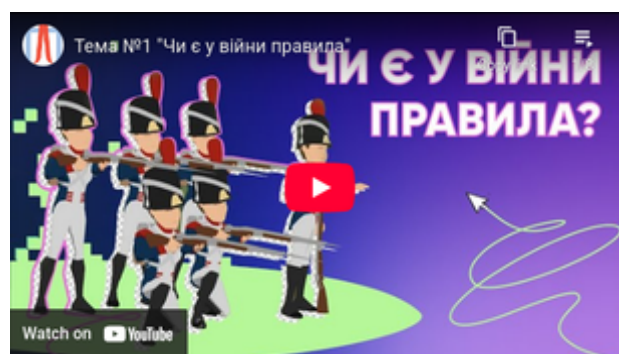
In addition, **the programmes were tested in four regions: Rivne, Zhytomyr, Poltava and Vinnytsia**. The training covered 234 teachers. In June 2024, a collection of methodological materials was compiled and published for implementation in the postgraduate teacher training system.

The creation of an educational resources page on IHL ensured that the materials were accessible to all educators in the country. The page was developed in partnership with the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and the Ukrainian Red Cross Society. The educational resources are recommended and available to all interested educators **on the website of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine [at the link](#)**.



The **All-Ukrainian competition of teaching and methodological developments on IHL and human rights for teachers**, which received 95 entries from across the country, demonstrated the high level of interest among educators in legal issues.

The updated teaching and methodological **guide 'Studying International Humanitarian Law'** has become a practical tool for thousands of educators and fully complies with the approved Programme on International Humanitarian Law, developed in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Education and Science. The collection of methodological materials has consolidated achievements in the system of postgraduate teacher training and promotes the dissemination of knowledge about humanitarian law among teachers.



Comprehensive educational visual materials have also been created for schoolchildren — eight thematic blocks with videos, demonstration materials and tests that help children understand the values of human rights during war and the basic principles of international humanitarian law.

Penitentiary system

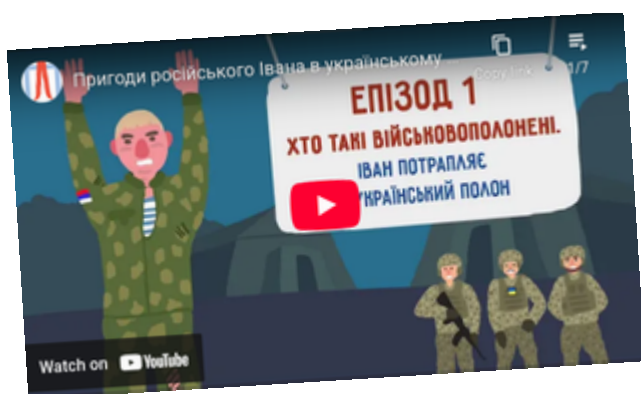
Cooperation with the State Criminal-Executive Service has yielded concrete results. **Three training sessions on 'Ensuring human rights standards in Ukrainian penitentiary institutions in conditions of armed conflict' were attended by 92 participants.**

The participants included heads and deputy heads of penitentiary institutions, employees of the Department for the Execution of Sentences, and lecturers from the Penitentiary Academy of Ukraine. The events were held within the framework of a memorandum of cooperation between the UHHRU, the State Penitentiary Service, and the Academy of the State Penitentiary Service of Ukraine.

Two training sessions were held in Kyiv for analysts of the State Penitentiary Service on the topic 'Preparing Ukraine's position on possible violations of prisoners' rights during armed conflict.' UHHRU experts Mykhailo Tarahkalo and Anna Kozmenko were involved in conducting the training.

During the training, participants deepened their understanding of the standards of the European Court of Human Rights in the field of treatment of prisoners and conditions of detention. They became aware of the key challenges and gaps in the implementation of these standards during the war, as well as the importance of proper recording of violations for the formation of well-founded positions in cases before the ECHR.

Particular attention was paid to responding to cases involving torture, ill-treatment and violations of the right to privacy, in accordance with Articles 3 and 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights.



A unique animated training series 'The Adventures of Russian Ivan in Ukrainian Captivity', which teaches staff at detention centres and camps for prisoners of war of the State Penitentiary Service of Ukraine about humane treatment and international standards set out in the Geneva Conventions, has become an innovative tool that combines effective training with accessible explanations of complex legal norms.

Civil servants

UHHRU developed a course entitled 'International Humanitarian Law in the Professional Activities of Public Servants,' consisting of an online course on the Prometheus platform and a distance learning module. In 2024, **8796 people** completed the course. The online course is unique in that international humanitarian law is not presented in a traditional academic format, but rather takes into account the specific nature of the work of civil servants and local government officials. Particular attention is paid to the practical application of IHL in the activities of public authorities, its importance and relevance in the context of Russia's armed aggression against Ukraine.

Four specialised courses, organised in cooperation with the National Agency for Civil Service, covered 117 participants and developed new competencies in the areas of documenting war crimes, state communication in conflict situations and the functioning of local self-government.

The signing of a memorandum with the Higher School of Public Administration on 18 December 2024 opened up new opportunities for the systematic training of senior managers, ensuring the sustainability of changes in public administration.





Lawyers: in-depth expertise

Long-term programmes for lawyers help to shape a new generation of experts.

Twenty-nine graduates completed the course 'Protecting Human Rights in Armed Conflict'. This unique seven-month course for judges, lawyers, prosecutors and academics covers human rights theory, the international protection system, sources and principles of international humanitarian law, qualifications of armed conflict, occupation regimes, and the relationship between international humanitarian law and international human rights law. Graduates of the course are already becoming lecturers at the National School of Judges and authors of publications in leading legal journals.

The programme **'Collaboration: Criminal and Civil Aspects'** for **63 participants** proved to be particularly relevant for the legal assessment of the population's cooperation with the occupiers. During the two-month intensive course **'IHL: From Theory to Practice,'** 25 lawyers acquired the knowledge necessary to work with war crimes.

Two training sessions on **'Features of the Settlement of Issues of Freedom of Conscience and Religion'** covered **48 participants**. The training sessions were particularly relevant in the context of escalating Russian aggression, where religion is being used as a means of hybrid warfare.

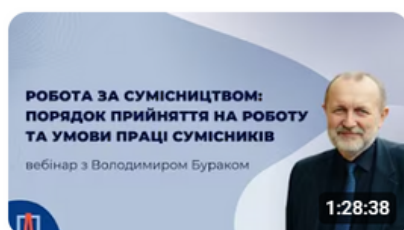
Two training workshops, **'Developing Mechanisms for Interaction between the Coordination Centre for Victims and Witnesses and Lawyers Representing Victims of War Crimes,'** brought together **55 specialists**.

An international programme in partnership with the CEELI Institute from the Czech Republic for 32 participants not only provided knowledge of European standards, but also created an international network of professional contacts. The ten-month course ended with a final training session in Prague, confirming the international recognition of the level of Ukrainian lawyers.

Awareness-raising activities

The series of webinars covered 609 specialists from various fields, creating a powerful platform for knowledge exchange:

- Educators received practical recommendations on issues of transparency in educational institutions, management under martial law, and labour relations during wartime.
- Lawyers deepened their knowledge of compensation for moral damage, ecocide as a war crime, and criminal liability for evading mobilisation.
- Specialised webinars for guardianship authorities, prospective adoptive parents, and educational ombudsmen addressed practical issues in these areas.



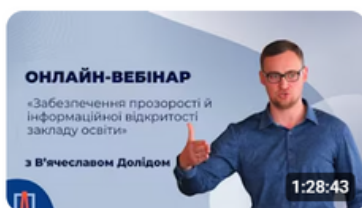
Вебінар «Зміни трудового законодавства у воєнний час:...



Кримінальна відповідальність за ухилення від мобілізації:...



Вебінар «Усиновлення в умовах війни: правове регулювання та...



Вебінар «Забезпечення прозорості й інформаційної...



Вебінар «Відшкодування моральної шкоди юридичним...

Partnership network as the basis for success

A strong network of strategic partnerships ensured the widespread impact of educational initiatives. Cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Science, the State Criminal Enforcement Service, the National Agency for Civil Service, and the Higher School of Public Administration created the institutional basis for systemic change.

Academic partnerships with leading universities in the country, including Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv and Volyn National University, ensured the high quality of the educational process. International cooperation with the CEELI Institute and partners from the Czech Republic confirmed the European standards of the UHHRU's educational programmes.

Significance for human rights and society

UHHRU's educational activities are shaping a new generation of lawyers, educators and civil servants who apply international humanitarian law and human rights standards in their practical work. This ensures effective protection of the rights of vulnerable groups in wartime, as educational activities and resources serve to prevent violations.

Graduates of the UHHRU programmes demonstrate growing professional expertise, becoming experts at important professional events and shaping the new face of the Ukrainian legal community. A systematic approach to legal education strengthens the overall legal culture of Ukrainian society and creates a sustainable human resource for the future reconstruction of the country on the inviolable foundations of human rights and the rule of law.

Investments in education today are the foundation for building a just and democratic society tomorrow.

Conference 'At the Crossroads of History: The Road to Justice for War Victims in Ukraine'

On 5–7 June 2024, the UHHRU organised a **large-scale international conference** in Lviv, which was the culminating event of the 'Human Rights in Action' programme, implemented with the support of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) over a period of ten years.

The conference brought together **over 100 participants**: human rights defenders, lawyers, judges, prosecutors, representatives of government agencies and the public sector, historians and educators from Ukraine and international organisations. Over the course of three days, experts discussed key issues of accountability for international crimes, the needs of war victims and mechanisms for compensation.

The event began with a tour of the Territory of Terror Museum of Totalitarian Regimes and a screening of the documentary film *The Great Water* about the collection of evidence of ecocide after the bombing of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Plant. This provided an important context for further discussions on historical memory and the documentation of crimes.





The following panel discussions took place during the conference:

- **Society's demand for justice – how to set realistic expectations?** Experts discussed what it means to be a victim of war from the perspective of international law, how this status is perceived by the victims themselves, and whether the justice system can balance their expectations.
- **Documenting victims' stories – how coordinated are efforts and what are the prospects?** The discussion focused on coordinating the efforts of various institutions in documenting war crimes and disseminating facts about the war for the sake of justice and historical truth.
- **Responsibility for international crimes – what can victims expect and when?** Experts considered the challenges facing victims of war crimes and the criminal justice system, ways to prevent disappointment and achieve justice through national and international mechanisms.

- **Compensation for damages – how to assess the needs of victims and find mechanisms?** Human rights defenders discussed approaches to assessing the damage caused, in particular non-material damage, prospects and possible mechanisms for compensating victims.
- **Will historical truth help to achieve understanding?** Experts discussed how history becomes a weapon in war, how to establish historical truth and form a coherent historical picture of the events of the war for further post-war settlement.
- **Justice, reconciliation and post-war recovery.** The panel was devoted to the prospects for recovery based on justice, issues of collaborationism, amnesty and reintegration of de-occupied territories.

A separate side event was devoted to promoting international humanitarian law. Representatives of state, public and humanitarian institutions shared their experiences of disseminating knowledge of IHL to various target audiences, including the military, prison staff, educators and civil servants.



An important part of the event was the presentation of the study 'Human Rights in the Process of Overcoming the Consequences of War: Results of the 2024 Survey' conducted by the Kharkiv Institute for Social Research. The survey identified the key needs of Ukrainian citizens arising from the war and their expectations regarding assistance and justice.

The conference provided an opportunity to take stock of the ten-year Human Rights in Action Programme. Oleksandr Pavlichenko outlined the key achievements: the start of systematic documentation of war crimes since 2014, the creation of the UHHRU documentation centre, the development and implementation of the National Human Rights Strategy, the adoption of the Law on Missing Persons, the development of mechanisms to protect the rights of people in the penitentiary system, and the creation of educational manuals on international humanitarian law.



Governing bodies of the Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union

Board



Anatoly Boyko

Chairman of the Board, Chairman of the Odessa Regional Organisation of the All-Ukrainian Organisation 'Committee of Voters of Ukraine'.



Olexander Stepanenko

Executive Director of the NGO 'Ecological and Humanitarian Association 'Green World'', Chairman of the 'Helsinki Initiative-XXI'.



Taras Shcherbatyuk

Chairman of the NGO 'Cherkasy Human Rights Centre'.



Andrii Misyats

Deputy Chair of the High Qualification Commission of the Bar, Head of the NGO 'Podil Legal League'.



Inga Dudnik

Executive Director of the NGO 'Territory of Success'.



Svitlana Smal

Executive Director of the NGO 'Docudays'.



Volodymyr Ponomarenko

Head of the Konotop Society «Dignity»

Audit Commission

- **Natalia Yesina** — Executive Director of the NGO 'Northern Human Rights Group'.
- **Lyudmila Shestakova** — Head of the Flora Environmental NGO.
- **Lidiya Topolevska** — Head of the SIM Centre for Legal and Political Studies NGO (Lviv).

Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board consists of well-known human rights defenders and lawyers. The quantitative and personal composition of the Supervisory Board is approved by the General Meeting of the Association.

The Supervisory Board is the advisory and consultative body of the Association. The Supervisory Board of the Union included well-known figures of the human rights movement of the 60s – 80s:

- **Yosif Zissels** — member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, human rights activist, collaborator of the Working Commission for the Investigation of the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes, activist of the Jewish national movement.
- **Volodymyr Marmus** — Ukrainian public and political figure, participant in the national liberation struggle, writer, human rights activist, founder and leader of the Rosokhatska Group.
- **Yevhen Zakharov** — director of the Kharkiv Human Rights Group, participant in the dissident movement of the 1970s and 1980s, co-founder of the UHHRU.

Members of the Union

	NGO Dignity – Konotop, Sumy Oblast		Chortkiv City NGO "Helsinki Initiative XXI" – Chortkiv
	Kirovograd Association "Civic Initiatives" – Kropyvnytskyi		Odesa Regional Branch of the Committee of Voters of Ukraine – Odesa
	NGO MART – Chernihiv		NGO Flora – Kropyvnytskyi
	NGO Public Bureau "Pravozahyst" – Sumy		NGO "Territory of Success" – Kropyvnytskyi
	NGO Human Rights Protection Group "Veritas" – Odesa		Ecological and Humanitarian Association "Green World" – Chortkiv
	NGO All-Ukrainian Society of Political Prisoners and Victims of Repressions – Kyiv		NGO "Institute of Legal Research and Strategies" – Kharkiv
	Civic Committee for the Protection of Constitutional Rights and Civil Liberties – Kyiv		Charitable Organization "Foundation of Mercy and Health" – Kherson
	Congress of Ethnic Communities of Ukraine – Kyiv		NGO «Eastern Human Rights Center» – Kramatorsk
	Center for Legal and Political Studies "SIM" – Lviv		NGO "Podil Legal League" – Khmelnytskyi
	Kherson Regional Branch of the Committee of Voters of Ukraine – Lviv		Chuguyiv Human Rights Protection Group – Chuguyiv
	NGO Docudays		NGO Human Rights Group "SICH" – Dnipro
	Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group – Kharkiv		NGO "Center for Community Growth" – Kovel
	Cherkasy Human Rights Protection Center – Cherkasy		NGO "Northern Human Rights Protection Group" – Sumy
	Chernihiv Public Committee for Human Rights Protection		

Acknowledgments:



U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)



U.S. State Department. Bureau of
Democracy, Human Rights and Labour



European Union (EU)



Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria



Charles Stewart Mott Foundation



Kingdom of the Netherlands

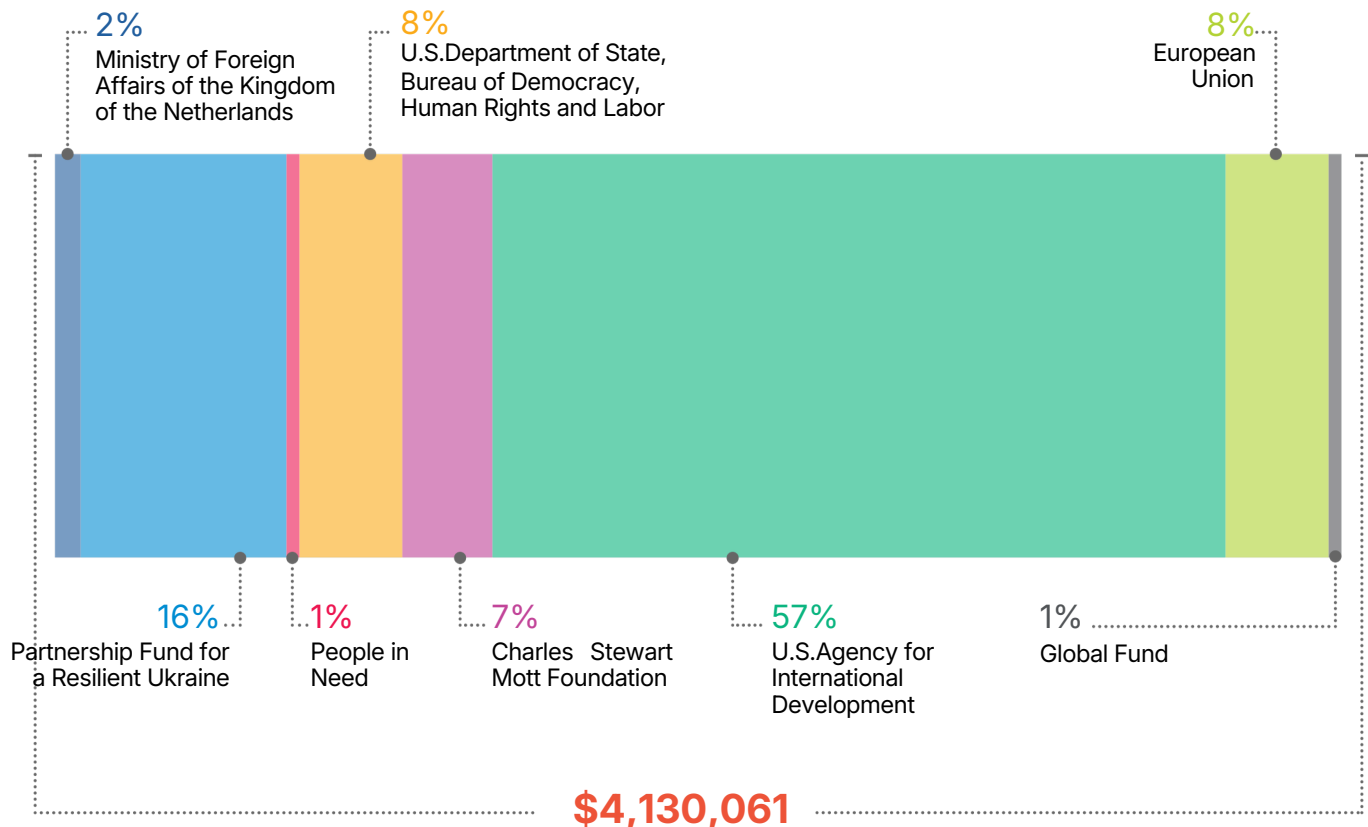
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the
Kingdom of the Netherlands



International Renaissance Foundation

Financial report

Income (by donors):



Sources of financial support:

U.S. Agency for International Development	\$2,358,463
U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	\$313,200
European Union	\$319,555
Charles Stewart Mott Foundation	\$270,000
UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office and PFRU financing partners	\$660,189
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands	\$89,664
Global Fund	\$61,133
People in Need	\$57,226
Other incomes	\$631
GRAND TOTAL:	\$4,130,061

Expenditure

PROGRAM COSTS

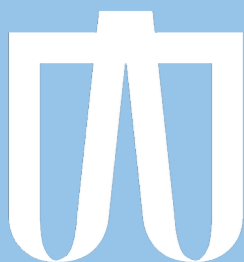
Salary	\$147,798
Support of Public Reception Offices	\$398,120
Fees for lawyers and litigation related costs	\$241,947
Fees for experts	\$355,542
Translations	\$2,152
Publications and promo-materials	\$15,364
Fact-finding mission	\$9,006
Public events	\$86,411
Working meetings	\$8,934
Trainings and other educational activities	\$151,277
Educational events for staff	\$374
Participation in national and international events and studies	\$16,960
Maintenance and update web-sites and databases	\$11,255
Consumables and office supplies	\$6,333
Books, periodicals and data bases	\$1,870
Communications	\$51
Office rent	\$24,951
Subgrants to partner organisations	\$2,174,076
Contracted personnel	\$403,866
Contingency	\$18,091
Total for Program Costs	\$4,074,378

ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

Salary	\$132,740
External audit	\$20,817
Communications	\$1,394
Equipment and furniture	\$16,588
Office rent	\$7,453
Delivery and postage	\$856
Bank fees	\$6,969
Consumables and office supplies	\$1,897
Contracted personnel	\$34,574
Contingency	\$9,354
Total for Administrative costs	\$232,643
GRAND TOTAL	\$4,307,021

The report was prepared by:

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