

KHARKIV HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION GROUP



ANNUAL REPORT

2019

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1. GENERAL NOTES

According to the Strategic Plan for 2016-2019 KHPG works in the following strategic areas:

1. Defence of victims of human rights violations in specific cases. It includes:
 - a) Providing help to individuals whose rights have been infringed,
 - b) Carrying out investigations into cases of human rights violation;
 - c) Providing strategic litigations in national and international proceedings.
 2. Civic education and enlightenment on human rights, collection and distribution of information on human rights. It includes:
 - a) Gathering information on human rights violations and sending corresponding data to the relevant persons, organizations and mass media as well as state bodies;
 - b) Developing human rights education and promoting legal awareness through public actions, educational events and publications.
 3. Monitoring, analysis and improvement of the human rights situation in Ukraine, i.e.:
 - a) Providing analysis of the human rights situation in Ukraine, assessment of current legislation and draft laws from the point of view of their compliance with international human rights law;
 - b) Monitoring law-applying administrative and judicial practice in the context of human rights observation;
 - c) Appealing to legislative, executive and judicial authorities on problems concerning human rights.
- In addition, KHPG works in the following specific areas:
4. Study of history of human rights movement in USSR and Ukraine and history of political repression in USSR as well as development of KHPG physical and electronic archive on the history of dissident movement in Ukraine.

5. KHPG organizational development.

Of the full range of human rights KHPG usually selects several key rights and freedoms, which are currently the most up to date, and implements work with them as described above in 1–3. Consideration of individual rights KHPG combines well with the analysis and monitoring of the activities of certain government bodies, considering in this case all the rights and freedoms are violated by these bodies.

Accounting main trends of state development, KHPG provides the following programs in 2019:

1. Human rights defence through KHPG Public Reception Office (PRO)
2. Human rights defence through KHPG Strategic Litigation Centre (SLC)
3. Civic campaign against torture and ill-treatment
4. Defence of the rights of vulnerable groups with focusing on prisoners, drug users and people who live with HIV/AIDS as well as asylum seekers and migrants
5. Security services in a constitutional democracy: oversight and accountability
6. Dissemination of information and knowledge on human rights and basic freedoms in Ukraine, civil education and aware-raising activities.
7. Monitoring implementation of decisions of international bodies.
8. Study of history of human rights movement in USSR and Ukraine and history of political repression in USSR.

Total expenditures of the Group were 10 463 600 UAH. Please, see list of donors in the Appendix.

2. HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENCE THROUGH KHPG PUBLIC RECEPTION OFFICE

In 2019 3740 people applied to the KHPG PRO, among them – 1974 men and 1766 women.



The KHPG Public Reception Office

Social status of the applicants is provided in the table below:

IDPs	274
Military men or their relatives	36
Foreigners and stateless persons	18
Students	6
Victims of crimes	466
Victims of trafficking	940
Prisoners and their relatives	1386
Suspects, accused and their relatives	34
Defendants and their relatives	22
Homeless person	12
Unemployed and non-working people	42
Single mothers	34
People with disabilities	102
Pensioners	294
Minors and their representatives	8
Workers of the budget sphere	14

Entrepreneurs	10
Civil activists	38
Journalists	4
Irrational clients	28
Drug users	8
Patients with tuberculosis	66
Patients with hepatitis	142
Patients with HIV / AIDS	78
Others	196

In the following table there are provided institutions on the actions of which the applicant complained.

Administration of enterprises of all forms of ownership	124
State Enforcement Service and the SES officers	26
Education institutions	10
Monitoring bodies	404
Health care institutions	202
The Ministry of Interior	668
The Ministry of Defence and its departments	298
Executive authorities	588
Local self-government authorities	60
Social protection bodies	66
Organisations providing community facilities	84
The Pension Fund and its units	86
The Prosecutor's Office	240
Courts	1304
Penitentiary institutions	15263
Tax service	2
Office of the President	220
Parliament, MPs	98
Ministry of Social Protection	160
Ministry of Justice	160
Election commissions	2
Other	116

72 applicants applied during field receptions. The other ways of applying, determined by the applicants in the application form are the following: Internet, email, Skype – 290, personal reception – 902, written applications – 190, telephone applications – 2282, other – 4.

The applicants provided the next answers to the question of the application form how they learned about the PRO: from friends – 1794, from state bodies – 20, from the office of FLA (free legal aid) – 6; applied before – 1426, from the media – 52, from the Internet – 286; announcement about KHPG PRO activity – 134; from other NGOs – 26.

Most of the legal problems of the applicants concerned social issues, payment of pensions, community facilities, civil cases, human trafficking, injustice verdicts, brutality of personnel of the law-enforcing bodies, first of all, correctional colonies. All people who addressed the KHPG received consultations. Persons unable to prepare documents received assistance in preparation of necessary legal documents.



The lawyers of the KHPG PRO have helped the woman

Many complaints concerned problems IDPs: issues regarding obtaining the status, pensions, payment of social benefits associated with the status.

Overall in 2019 the lawyers of the KHPG PRO represented the applicants' interested in 104 court cases, including 46 civil, 22 administrative and 36 criminal cases. On 1 January 2020 KHPG carried on 25 cases. 42 cases are fully or partially won, 6 cases are lost. Consideration of the remaining 31 cases is pending. In addition, PRO lawyers prepared three applications to the ECtHR on violation of the article 6 para 1.

3. PROVIDING STRATEGIC LITIGATIONS THROUGH KHPG SLC

In 2019, During the reported period, SLC lawyers represented clients in 217 strategic cases, 72 cases in the ECtHR (13 cases have been won, 18 cases on the stage of communication, 40 new applications, 1 submission to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe) and 145 cases in the national courts. This number does not include cases, on which applications to the ECtHR were filed in previous years. In these cases, SLC lawyers were in correspondence with clients and the Court. Also, in some cases judgments had been delivered in previous years and SLC lawyers were conducting monitoring of their execution.

18 lawyers (including 6 in-house) were involved in work upon strategic cases of the SLC. 12 lawyers were performing fixed-term contracts.

SLC cases before the ECtHR

In the reported period the ECtHR have delivered 13 judgments. 72 strategic cases were presented before the ECtHR. In some of them national judicial proceedings are continued simultaneously.

In 18 cases SLC lawyers represented their clients before the ECtHR on the stage of communication with the Government of Ukraine. Ten cases are related to tortures violations of right to liberty and security, two case – to right to property, one case – to improper medical assistance in the prisons, two case – torture of prisoner of war in captivity, two cases – on violation of the Convention in course of criminal proceedings, namely the right to liberty and right to fair trial, one case – violation of right to a fair trial in the administrative proceeding.

In the reported period SLC lawyers drafted and filed to the Court 40 new applications on violations of the Convention and according to the Rule 39 of the Rules of Court. 4 of them are related to cases concerning events in Eastern Ukraine; 22 cases are related to prisoners left on the non-controlled territory; 3 cases are related to life prisoners and no opportunities to release for them; two – on the right to privacy for prisoners (prohibition to call by telephone and refuse to move to the colony near the family; one case – on violation of the Convention in course of criminal proceedings, namely the right to liberty and right to fair trial; five case were connected with illegal deportation; two cases – torture in police and ineffective investigation of complaints.

Additionally, there were three applications on the Article 39 of the ECtHR Rules.

Strategic cases of the KHPG in national courts

In the reported period KHPG lawyers represented victims of human rights violations in 145 cases before national courts throughout the country (including 70 new cases). This number includes 17 cases of asylum seekers which were eligible for extradition according to the Prosecutor's Office. Those actions violated defection principle. The State Migration Service actually refused to provide asylum seekers with temporary residence permit. 25 cases are related to drug-addicts, 14 cases – victims who suffer severe diseases and other vulnerable groups of imprisoned people, 4 cases related to events of the armed conflict in the east of Ukraine. Several cases are related to medical negligence resulting to severe consequences for the patients, and traditionally several cases were on the matter of inadequate medical care for prisoners, two of them has resulted patient's death, as well as different aspect of right to a fair trial.



The Lawyer of the KHPG Strategic Litigation Center (SLC) in court

In 26 strategic cases KHPG lawyers had success. In one case client refused to support the case. 89 cases are continued.

See a brief description of the KHPG strategic litigations for the first part of 2019 in English – <http://khpg.org/en/index.php?id=1563862268> and in Ukrainian – <http://khpg.org/index.php?id=1563862662>; for the second part of 2019 in English – <http://khpg.org/en/index.php?id=1584772421> and in Ukrainian – <http://khpg.org/index.php?id=1584602050>.

4. CIVIC CAMPAIGN AGAINST TORTURE AND ILL-TREATMENT

Development and strengthening a network for preventing torture. We developed quite strong working connections between regional human rights NGOs, journalists and lawyers in order to inform on and investigate of ill-treatment cases. Members of the network have extended advisory aid to the citizens, conducted public investigations within their competence and extended aid by professional lawyers cooperating with KHPG. The reports sent by the network partners were collected, generalised, and published in the specialised Coalition NGOs’ “Proty Katuvan” (Against Torture) site <http://pk.khpg.org> and KHPG portal “Human Rights in Ukraine”. KHPG workers and other members of the network took part in visits to detention places jointly with the representatives of the Ombudsman’s office according to the OPCAT. Members of the network also held many awareness-raising events in their regions.

In April 2014 Ukrainian Parliament has adopted changes in legislation and amended the Criminal Executive Code of Ukraine (CECU). After that the monitors from civil society and journalist may freely carry out the visits without the previous announcement to the penitentiary institutions of the Ministry of Justice (MoJ). Articles 24 of CECU postulated that any MP or his/her assistant can form a group of three doctors or two journalists and they have the right «freely and without restrictions in time ... move through the territory of penitentiary institutions» – it is a new opportunity to monitor the situation with the human rights in the closed for the society penitentiary institutions.

In 2019 KHPG has organised 25 visits to the colonies with different regimes (minimum, medium and maximum levels of security) and prison hospitals. Please, see a short descriptions of these visits.

1. Visit to Kryvorizka Colony #80 in Dnipropetrovsk oblast on 16 January 2019 (medium security level for convicted people for the first time). Currently, 681 people are serving sentences in the colony, with 199 administration staff. 102 convicts are working. There should be 12 medical staff, only two work. Living and working conditions are generally acceptable. Please, see report on the visit: <http://khpg.org/index.php?id=1548236618>

2. Visit to Pokrovskiy Correctional Centre #79 for women on 17 January 2019. Planned filling of the Centre – 460 people, at the time of the visit in the institution held 85 convicts, all work. There were 86 prison officers. Living conditions are good. There are no medical staff at the Centre at all. After deduction of funds for detention in the Centre, the prisoners were also sentenced to debt to the institution. The prisoners also complained about the lack of early release. Please, see report on the visit: <http://khpg.org/index.php?id=1548249247>

3. Visit to State Institution #4 in Dnipro on 14 February. It includes pre-trial investigation Centre, regional hospital and section of maximum level of security for life prisoners. The administration did not provide statistics on persons in the institution either during the visit or at the written request. The condition of the cameras for life prisoners is significantly different, probably by the criteria of financial capacity of prisoners and their relatives. There are clean cameras with a partition near the bathroom, modern TV, photo wallpapers and curtains on the windows. In others, there is dirt and the smell of feces. No complaints from life prisoners. See report on the visit: <http://khpg.org/index.php?id=1554449164>.

4. Re-visit to Ighrenskiy Correctional Centre #133 in Dnipropetrovsk oblast on 20 February. After a previous visit, the inspections of the monitors revealed violations were carried out by the State Labor Office and the General Prosecutor Service, after which a fine was imposed on the institution and the persons responsible for the violations were temporarily removed from their positions. The prisoners complained that, despite checks, they still work without employment contracts and therefore have no way of forecasting and controlling income and expenses. Many have a negative balance after deducting funds from their accounts. Also, according to the convicts, the administration regularly organizes charitable

fundraisers for gasoline, the minimum contribution during which is 100 UAH. During this visit, no hazardous substances were found in the industrial area, all packaging was clean and, according to the names on the packaging and the safety data sheet, did not require incineration and could be processed into non-food plastic packaging. Please, see report on the visit: <http://khpg.org/index.php?id=1554454236>.

5. Visit to Toretska Colony #2 on 22 February. At the time of the visit in the institution held 544 convicts, of which only 75 work in the factory. While talking to the monitors, some of the prisoners complained of humidity in the huts, cold and poor health care. The head of the medical unit noted that the situation with medicines in the colony # 2 is critical, there are no even basic drugs and there are no responses for complaints about it.

Please, see report on the visit: <http://khpg.org/index.php?id=1554460584>.

6, 7. Visit to Zhovtovodska Colony #26 in Zaporizhzhia oblast on 13 March and 23 March (a minimum level of security for men). The monitoring group was shocked by the conditions of detention at the facility. During the visit, the monitors visited all the detention facilities. In all wards, the conditions of detention do not meet any standards. It is impossible to live in such conditions without significant harm to health. Almost all of the premises are in an unsanitary, neglected condition. There is dampness everywhere. The smell of dampness was concentrated in all the premises of the institution, and it was difficult to breathe. The prisoners complained that they had to sleep, eat and play sports in such unhealthy conditions. There were also complaints of dominance at flea and cockroaches premises. At the time of the visit, boiled drinking water was available in only one outlet, while in others, only tap water. The quality of tap water is very low, respondents say, rust precipitates during the day of settling and white worms breed in the water in the summer and in general during the day.



The prisoners complain about the lack of any medical care. In the medical part there are no even basic medicines. One of the prisoners complained that there were no bandages. Diabetes patients do not receive insulin, and convicts with fractures do not impose a tire.

Only 22 people work in the colony. The inmates' reluctance to work is explained by bonded working conditions: they get between 20 and 40 hryvnias a month or work for cigarettes at full time.



The prisoners complain that the administration of the institution removes parcels they receive and do not release letters from the institution. Many complaints were received about the unjustified removal of items from parcels sentenced. One prisoner reported that he had been stripped of his insulin from his parcel and then demanded money for him.

Please, see report on the visits: <http://khpg.org/index.php?id=1552909974> and <http://khpg.org/index.php?id=1553780490>.

8. Visit to regional Pre-Trial Investigation Centre in Mariupol on 26 April. The monitors first wanted to meet with those who had been delivered for sentencing from temporarily uncontrolled territories. The institution states that the last such transferring took place on December 13, 2018, and all the prisoners, who were placed in this institution (13 people), have already left the places of permanent sentence. The monitors had the opportunity to communicate and examine the conditions of detention of convicted persons engaged in the economic maintenance of the institution. Please, see report on the visit: <http://khpg.org/index.php?id=1560934642>.

9. Visit to Priazovska Colony #107 on 26 April (a minimum level of security for women). Planned filling of the colony – 600 women, at the time of the visit in the institution held 60, 58 from them work. Living and working conditions are good.



No complaints. Please, see report on the visit: <http://khpg.org/index.php?id=1561023136>

10. Visit to Temnivska Colony # 100 in Kharkiv oblast (medium security level for recidivists) on 29 May. There are 960 inmates, including 60 life prisoners on the sector of maximum level of security. 450 convicts are working in a factory. In a whole, conditions of residence, work and treatment of convicts are good. Please, see report on the visit: <http://khpg.org/index.php?id=1559230580>.

11. Visit to Solonianska Colony #21 in Dnipropetrovska oblast on 6 June (medium security level for recidivists). Currently, 841 people are serving sentences in the colony, with 222 administration staff. 124 convicts are working. Of these, 15 have employment contracts, the activities of 109 people are regulated by a civil contract. Most buildings in the colony have a very good age. Despite this, ancient buildings are in relatively good condition. In general, living and working conditions are good. The prisoners did not complain about the actions or omissions of the administration. They are quite free to feel in the presence of the administration and the head of the institution, joking, obviously, threats, do not feel. As in many institutions in the Dnipropetrovsk region, the administration complained about problems with the release of prisoners on parole and their motivation to work in this process – even with positive characteristics and the submission of the administration, the court leaves the person in prison in 90% of cases. Please, see report on the visit: <http://khpg.org/index.php?id=1561128298>

12. Visit to Oleksiivska Colony # 25 in Kharkiv (medium security level for recidivists) on 21 June. Retention conditions are similar to ideal. But almost all the convicts constantly pretended to be asleep. Who did not sleep, assured, that everything in the colony is very good. Please, see report on the visits: <http://khpg.org/index.php?id=1561383715>.

13. Visits to Dikanivska colony # 12 in Kharkiv (medium security level for convicted people for the first time) on 5 July 2019. Monitors visited colony in order to study the conditions of residence, work and treatment of convicts. At the time of the visit, the facility held 645 convicts, of whom 403 worked under employment contracts. During 2019, 156 people were released. During the visit to the institution, the monitoring team visited the DIZO / PKT sector, the enhanced control section, the quarantine, diagnostics and distribution section, the medical unit and the premises of the colony administration. They found no complaints of prisoners. Please, see report on the visit: <http://khpg.org/index.php?id=1562827167>.

14. Visit to Selidivska colony #82 (medium security level for recidivists) in Donetsk oblast on 11 July. The planned filling is 1550 people. At the time of the visit, the facility held 704 convicts, 103 of them work. During the visit, the monitoring team visited short-term and long-term meeting rooms, industry and housing, DIZO / PKT, dining and medical facilities. The main problem in the institution is the lack of staff of the medical unit. At the time of the visit to the facility, three people became ill with the measles and were hospitalized, so it was not possible to visit the medical unit directly for safety reasons. The head of the medical unit reported that there was a significant shortage of medical staff at the facility, with a dentist and radiologist at 0.5 rates each and a therapist who had been in hospital for three months. Vaccination against contact bark was not performed due to the absence of a vaccine. The colony is provided with antiretroviral therapy in its entirety. There are currently 87 people living with HIV in the colony, 38 of whom are AIDS patients, 65 are receiving antiretroviral therapy. Recently, 250 hepatitis tests have been performed in the colony, 190 people with hepatitis C have been identified, and 10 have been diagnosed with B. No prospects for treating the identified diseases have been announced.

Living conditions since last visit in 2017 have changed significantly: roof that needed replacement, repaired, removed humidity and fungus. Due to the high risk of measles, the monitors did not visit all the living quarters, with prisoners talking outside, without the presence of the administration. The recently renovated bath and laundry complex has been launched at the facility. Shower cabins are comfortable, separated from each other, there is a hairdresser's office. Modern appliances are available for washing and roasting, there are comfortable dryers and equipped laundry facilities. The convicts had no complaints during the visit. Please, see report on the visit: <http://khpg.org/index.php?id=1565009816>.

15. Visit to Colony # 94 in Sinelnikovo, Dnipropetrpvska oblast, on 24 July (medium security level for recidivists). Monitors visited the colony in order to the conditions of residence, work and treatment of convicts. At the time of the visit, the facility held 782 convicts, 141 of them work. During 2019, 114 people were released from the institution. During the visit, the monitoring team visited short-term and long-term meeting rooms, industry and housing, DIZO / PKT, quarantine, diagnostics and distribution, dining and medical facilities. The convicts had no complaints during the visit. The main problem in the institution is the lack of staff of the medical unit. Of the 12 staff members of medical staff provided by the staff of the State Institution of Health Care Centre of the State Medical Institution, there are in fact only a doctor – acting chief of medical unit, one pharmacist, one laboratory assistant and one dentist involved in part-time employment. Out of the four paramedics provided by the staff there are none. With such a catastrophic shortage of staff, one and a half years after the start of prison medicine reform, there is no point in talking about observing the rights of prisoners to receive proper medical care. This situation is critical and should be corrected in the near future.

Please, see report on the visit: <http://khpg.org/index.php?id=1564741651>.

16. Visit to Colony # 2 in Toretsk (Donetsk oblast) on 7 August. It is the colony of the medium security level for convicted people for the first time. To date, 434 convicts are serving sentences in the facility. A few years ago (before the adoption of the so-called “Savchenko Law”, the convicts were twice as many. At present, some of the living premises are empty. The colony is located on the outskirts of the city, near one of the heaps. Immediately behind the waste heap are illegal military units. In 2014, fighting positions were just outside the gates of the colony. Therefore, during active fighting, the shells hit the facility (in particular, damaged industrial buildings). Fortunately, the convicts and the staff of the facility were not injured during such shootings.

During the visit, the monitors visited short-term and long-term meeting rooms, industry and housing, DIZO / PKT, quarantine, diagnostics and distribution, dining and medical facilities. The prisoners are not willing enough to go to work, and the industrial zone of the institution is not fully operational. Today only forty convicts work. In addition, forty prisoners are employed in the maintenance of the institution. The medical part of the institution is in good condition. The facility is staffed with 5 physician positions with 7 and fully staffed junior medical staff. This is definitely a positive thing. After all, in Ukraine in general, medical units of the institutions are not sufficiently staffed by doctors (where there is only one doctor and one half-time or only a paramedic). According to the head of the medical unit, the facility is sufficiently provided with medicines. The convicts had no complaints during the visit. It should be noted that the institution has a sufficiently broad disciplinary practice – for seven months of 2019, 132 persons were admitted to DIZO. Please, see report on the visit: <http://khpg.org/index.php?id=1565611025>).

17. On 15 August 2019, KHPG monitoring group visited the Inter-Regional Hospital for Prisoners of the Dnipro SIZO (establishment No. 4) in order to check the conditions and medical care provided by the hospital. Such inter-regional hospitals were originally established on the territory of the SIZO, but were aimed at catering for prisoners whose medical condition meant that they needed more care than was available in their own prisons.

The inter-regional hospital occupies two floors of the institution. It was previously in a separate building however that building was handed over to the Health Ministry a while back, and the inter-regional hospital moved to the SIZO block. It is separated into three departments: general medical; surgical and neurological. However, while this is de facto a hospital, it is not so legally and has no licence for medical practice. If one goes by the letter of the law, the hospital personnel have no right at all to provide anybody with medical care.

At first the monitors visited the general medical care unit, where there were 56 patients at that time. These included patients in a serious condition or suffering from serious illnesses. There were prisoners with the four stage of HIV, or with hepatitis B or C, as well as people who had had one or two heart attacks before again ending up at the hospital. Almost all of them said that they were not being provided with any medical care.



The treatment, if you can call it that, is provided according to the following pattern. A prisoner arrives at the institution. He undergoes some kind of examination (though this is not done with all of them) and blood tests are carried out. After this, they prescribe treatment. You would think this was standard and correct procedure. However, treatment is not provided as prescribed. The doctors themselves say that the hospital is not provided fully with even the basic medical supplies, let alone those for specialized needs. If the prisoner has family, it is they who buy the medicine. If he has no relatives, then he is left to die or rely on his own organism to pull through. The doctors do not monitor the condition of patients. They don't carry out daily rounds and do not even come when the prisoners ask for

this. You can't arrange to see a doctor. Complaints to the management of the hospital have no effect. The prisoners at most see the junior medical personnel, and they too don't come willingly. If a prisoner needs additional examinations which cannot be carried out within the hospital, these are either not carried out at all, or with a huge delay.

The question arises: what is the point of the hospital at all, if it provides no medicines, no examinations nor doctors' consultations?

The monitors then went to the neurology unit, where there were only five patients, none of whom was in a serious state. They made similar complaints. The surgery unit startled the monitors, with all of the prisoners asserting that they were provided with medical care, that they had no complaints against the personnel and that the latter's attitude to them was impeccable. The monitors were somewhat surprised by such unanimity and then they recalled.

A few weeks ago, one of the prisoners who had undergone treatment at this hospital had got in touch with them. He reported that he had been forced to reject treatment. On one occasion, people with sticks had appeared in his cell and told him to write a statement rejecting treatment, before leaving. The prisoner had to do it. He knows that in the hospital, some prisoners are there for months, or even years. Not just for nothing – unofficially a person has to pay 500 UAH a month to be there. This information can hospital registers which shows when a prisoner arrived in the hospital; how long they were there; what medication was provided; and what the illness was. We don't know whether this prisoner was telling the truth, however for some reason the monitors were not shown the registers.

Also, one of the prisoners in the surgery unit told us that he had recently had an operation and that they had removed a tumour. All would be fine, expect that we had earlier been assured by the medical personnel that they had could not carry out any operations since they don't have proper operating theatres. When the monitors pointed this, the prisoner quickly changed his story, saying that the operation had been carried out in another hospital, that he had been taken to Dnipro City for it.

There is in general a very strange situation. When the monitors asked to be shown the medical registers, they were reminded that the head of the hospital was not there, that she was at a conference and that in her absence nobody answered for anything. There was also no acting chief in her absence. The head supposedly does not allow the medical registers to be given to anyone without her consent. Such an order was verbal, with nothing to confirm it. Yet the medical personnel did not plan to comply with the written rules set out in legislation (Article 24 of the Penal Code). It doesn't matter that an assistant to a parliamentary deputy has the right of access to such documents. At that moment the medical personnel looked particularly frightened, and in fact looked frightened throughout the entire visit. It was as though they feared that the monitors would find something extremely compromising, and used all methods to obstruct such a search.

Please, see report on the visit: <http://khpg.org/en/index.php?id=1566053809>.

18. Visit to Veselovsky Correctional Centre # 8 on 27 August. This institution is located in the village Ozerne of the Veselovsky district of Zaporizhzhia oblast, at a considerable distance from the main transport interchanges. It is no wonder, then, that relatives of convicts come to the institution rarely, and the convicts themselves want to move to other institutions. The correctional Centre has its own peculiarities. Sentenced to incarcerated prisoners, as well as those who have not been served a sentence of lesser sentence, serve their sentences here. They have the right to move freely within the institution, to go beyond the institution to the industrial zone, and (with the permission of the chief) to go to the shop, post office in the village, etc. Convicts are also allowed to use cell phones. On the day of the visit to the institution, there were 64 convicts. Although a few weeks ago, there were more than eighty of them – recently eighteen have been released on parole. The main problem is the size of wages. The prisoners complained that, by working a whole day in heavy production, they get "clean" from 500 to 600 UAH. Some convicts also spoke of underground production, which, of course, was not shown to the monitoring group. We are talking about the production of alternative fuel from cow manure. With its help, the institution is heated in the winter, but work on such production does not take legal base. The prisoners were also angered by the amount of the payments for heat, water and electricity. Moreover, they are not provided in full. In particular, at ten o'clock in the evening, the facility not only turns off the light, but also disappears electricity as such.

Please, see report on the visit: <http://khpg.org/index.php?id=1567169056>

19. Visit to Temnovska colony #100 (Kharkiv oblast) on 2 November. The purpose of the visit was to inspect the inter-regional prison hospital contained in the facility. According to head of the hospital, the institution is provided by medical specialists at a satisfactory level: according to the staffing schedule, there is not enough only a doctor of ultrasound diagnostics and one doctor-surgeon. The supply of medicines is also at a sufficient level. However, there is no equipment in the neurological ward of the hospital. There is no specialized equipment for brain research, in particular for electroencephalograms. Therefore, qualitative diagnosis of neurological diseases in an institution is impossible. However, if necessary, the prisoners are taken to other specialized healthcare facilities. The surgical department of the institution is not able to perform surgery.

Please, see report on the visit: <http://khpg.org/index.php?id=1573834954>.

20. Visit to Kryvorizka Colony #80 in Dnipropetrovsk oblast on 5 November (medium security level for convicted people for the first time). It is a rather old institution of execution of the punishment, built in the Soviet times, in need of repair and investment of considerable funds from the state budget. At the time of the visit, 675 sentenced to imprisonment were serving their sentences, 78 of them working in production. There are 199 administration staff.

There should be 12 medical staff, only therapist works No all specialist doctors. The reason is the features of the contingent and the low wages. None of the medical logs to be kept in the medical unit of the facility was provided to the monitoring team. There are doubts that they are generally available in the medical unit. Living and working conditions are generally acceptable.

The management of the colony drew the attention of the monitors to the problem of the parole of convicted prisoners who had been received such right and who were only encouraged. The materials concerning such convicts are sent to court, but the prosecutor's office objects to such release. Even if the district prosecutor's office agrees with the release and the court of first instance approves the request, the appeal is filed and in the appeal session the regional prosecutor's office always objects to the parole – the decision of the court of first instance is reversed. The issue with convicts who don't have a passport was also voiced. This is especially true of citizenship confirmation of a certain period of time. In most cases, the refusal to issue a passport to the convicted person is not based on the letter of the law, they refuse only on formal grounds. Please, see report on the visit: <http://khpg.org/index.php?id=1573486479>.

21. Visit to Kryvorizka Colony #3 in Dnipropetrovsk oblast on 8 November (maximum security level for recidivists). The institution combines a pre-trial detention centre with an average security level and two maximum security sectors for holding men sentenced to a term of imprisonment in a cell-type facility and sentenced to life imprisonment. The planned filling of the colony is 689 persons. At the time of the sector visit, there were 76 people sentenced to life imprisonment.

There were no complaints about conditions of detention and food in the facility. However, two issues have been identified that deserve particular attention. The biggest problem is the level of health care, or rather, the lack of it. Despite the fact that the acting head of the medical unit refused to provide the monitors with logs on the activities of the medical unit, the head of the institution reported that the situation was critical. The reason for this is the lack of personnel, medicines and inactivity of the Head of the branch of the State Institution “Health Care Centre of the State Criminal Enforcement Service of Ukraine” in Dnipropetrovsk and Donetsk regions.

Another urgent problem that exists in the institution, and the relatives of the convicts suffer from it, is that the room rates are too high for long-term visits with the convicts. The relatives of the convicts, most of whom are pensioners, are unable to pay UAH 1 650 for accommodation.

Please, see report on the visit: <http://khpg.org/index.php?id=1574066409>.

22. Visit to Mykolaivska colony #50 (Lviv oblast) on December 19 (minimum security level for convicted people for the first time). Monitors visited colony in order to study the conditions of residence, work and treatment of convicts. At the time of the visit in the institution held 308 convicts. It should be noted that a total of 168 convicts were sent to the disciplinary detention Centre in the year, which is excessive compared to the total number of convicted persons (308).



The recommendations of the monitors are as follows: to speed up repair in the health part, to complete repair of the fluorographic office; to carry out repairs in DISO, bathrooms; adhere to nutrition standards, introduce a diet for those who need it for health reasons; review the disciplinary system.

Please, see report on the visit: <http://khpg.org/index.php?id=1577374913>.

23. Visit to Drogobytka colony #40 (medium security level for convicted people for the first time) on 20 December. Planned filling of the institution – 700 men, at the time of the visit of monitors actually served 496 men. Eight people live in a multi-purpose prisoner cell for sentenced to life imprisonment and 35 in the maximum security level sector.

The colony opened in 2011. So, the part of the buildings where the convicts are not kept is literally scattered and needs not just repair, but a thorough reconstruction. Recently, two dormitory roofs were renovated. Enterprise of the colony #40 is of machine-building profile. Here are located and equipped with the appropriate technological equipment tools, harvesting, joinery, stamping shops, car repair station, consumer goods, sawmill.

The recommendations of the monitors are as follows: equip the industrial area with standard first-aid kits; to regularly familiarize the workers of the industrial zone with the safety at work, to keep an appropriate journal; complete the repair of the X-ray room; equip showers in the bath complex with at

least curtains; to reconstruct the slowly decaying historic buildings (however, this may not be possible with the help only of the colony administration without external assistance).

Please, see report on the visit to colony #40: <http://khpg.org/index.php?id=1578477226>.

24. On December 21, 2019, KHPG monitors made a monitoring visit to the Interregional Multidisciplinary Hospital at the Lviv Penal Institution # 19. Inmates receive inpatient treatment from correctional colonies in Lviv, Volyn, Rivne, Transcarpathian and Ternopil oblast. In addition, it is here that they provide assistance to cancer patients prisoners from all corrective institutions of Ukraine. The hospital has 3 wards: therapeutic, oncological and surgical. The hospital is designed for 120 patients, at the time of the hospital visit there are 120 patients.



Moldy, exposed wires, torn mattresses – monitors were shocked by the condition of the premise and rooms at the hospital. The sanitary and fire-fighting conditions of the rooms in which the sick are staying are simply appalling. In some rooms it is quite cold. The two chambers have broken windows. To warm up, patients turn on the heaters. At the same time, the power grids do not seem to have known repair since the Second World War: the sockets are barely held in the walls, some improvised wires are pulled just under their feet. Beds and mattresses are old. Bedding is torn. Moreover, bedding does not seem to be available in all patients. There is no normal drinking water in the wards. Patients admit to picking it from the tap and stand in bottles. Most washbasins require repair. The administration of the hospital assured that all the medicines were there, but during the review of the medicines transfer journal from the relatives of the prisoners found out that they were freely transmitting many different drugs: glucose, patches, levomecol, lidocaine, cerucal, ceftriaxone and so on. In addition, despite having a license, the hospital has no potent painkillers for patients in the surgical and oncology wards. The strongest painkiller given to patients is caviar, a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug with a strong effect that is not desirable for longer than two consecutive days.



As a positive moment, the operating rooms are well maintained and well equipped.

It should be noted that during our visit, the representatives of the hospital administration accompanying the monitoring group behaved somewhat aggressively and spoke in high tones. Human rights defenders were reproached for fixing on the rights of convicts and not respecting the rights of the prison institutions staff. Please, see report on the visit: <http://khpg.org/index.php?id=1579616634>.

25. Visit to Lychakivska colony #30 for men in Lviv (medium security level for recidivists) on 21 December. Currently, 672 convicts are serving sentences in the colony. An educational Centre with 118 prisoners is in operation at the colony. Eight specialties are trained here, including, for example, boiler room operator, computer set operator, baker, electrician, welder. Previously, the industry is woodworking. But the main thing now is the production of power grids for Fujikura cars.

The recommendations of the monitors are as follows: resolve issues with employment contracts; to bring the conditions of residence in all departments in compliance with the norms stipulated in the legislation; to acquaint the workers of the industrial zone with the safety at work, to keep an appropriate journal; keep records in the medical unit; complete the repair of the X-ray room; equip showers in the bath complex with at least curtains.

Please, see report on the visit: <http://khpg.org/index.php?id=1580224090>.

Development of the system for legal aid to victims of torture and ill treatment. See previous section. KHPG provides the legal aid to the victims of human rights violations with the qualified work of KHPG lawyers.

Awareness-raising and educational activities. Along for the of 2019 we conducted two seminars for judges and two trainings for lawyers as well as two 5-days school on human rights for human rights activists and journalists as international conference jointly with the European Prison Litigations Network.

On 14–16 January, 2019 School on Human Rights for Journalists has been held. Due to the economy of the costs, we were able to hold additional School on Human Rights. So, we have not enough money for whole school as usually in Kharkiv. There was 3-days School for journalists of the TV-channel

“Magnolia”, information partner of KHPG and member of the Coalition “Against torture” in their Kyiv office. There were 18 participants.

It should be noted Magnolia's great interest in the history of the dissident movement in Ukraine. The participants of the school raised a lot of questions, were interested in documents from the archive of the KHPG, which were secretly removed from the prisons for the transfer of information abroad for further disclosure. The Magnolia journalists requested continuation of such educational lectures on contemporary human rights and human rights history.

On 26 April, 2019 KHPG jointly with the European Prison Litigations Network and National Law University named Yaroslav Mudry (NLU) held the international conference “Life imprisonment: prospects for reform in Ukraine, European requirements and international experience” in Kharkiv. There were about 50 participants: judges, lawyers, scientists, post-graduate students, human rights defenders. KHPG translated into Ukrainian a recent ECtHR judgement *Petukhov v. Ukraine* (no. 2). Each participant received a copy of this translation. Agenda of the conference consisted of two sessions: (1) «The life imprisonment regime in Ukraine: state of the law, practices and prospects»; and (2) “State of European law and lessons from international experiences”. In the first session there were five presentations: “Prospects for changes in the Criminal Code of Ukraine regarding the possibility of exemption from life imprisonment” by Yuri Ponomarenko, Ph. D., Associate Professor of the Department of Criminal Law № 1 of the NLU, “Previous attempts to participate in law-making on life imprisonment” by Konstantin Altukhov, Ph.D., Associate Professor, Department of Criminology of the NLU, “Doctrinal grounds for the abolition of life imprisonment” by Mykhailo Romanov, Ph.D., Associate Professor, Department of Criminology of the NLU, “Problems of providing medical care to convicts who are in correctional institutions of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine” by Gennadiy Tokarev, Head of KHPG SLC, and “The quasi-pilot judgment in the case of *Petukhov v. Ukraine* (No 2) and its possible consequences” by Mykhailo Tarakhkalo, Head of SLC Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union,. In the second session there were five presentations: “Conclusions of the study on life imprisonment in the world” by Professor Dirk Van Zyl Smith, University of Nottingham, scientific expert in the context of the revision of the European Prison Rules, member of the board of PRI, “The case law of the European Court on access to conditional release and its shortcomings” by Simon Creighton, Vice-President of the European Prison Litigation Network, “The case law of the European Court on regimes for the detention of life prisoners” by Louise Decamps, researcher at the Centre de droit pénal of the Université Libre de Bruxelles, “The assessment of the conditions of access to conditional release for life prisoners, reflections drawn from the French experience” by Jean-Marie Delarue, President of the French Human Rights Institution, Honorary Judge at Administrative Supreme Court, former Head of the French National Preventive Mechanism, “Practice of defending the interests of lifers in court in France” by Benoît David, lawyer at the Paris Bar, President of “Ban Public” and member of the Board of Directors of the Association pour la défense des droits des détenus.

On 24–25 May, 2019 training for lawyers on jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court (ICC) has been held in Kyiv. It was devoted to enforced disappearances during the conflict in eastern Ukraine and their legal qualifications in international law. Trainer was Iryna Marchuk, Ph. D, Professor on International Criminal Law of the Copenhagen University. There were 18 participants, 16 KHPG workers and 2 representatives of the NGO “Shore of Peace”.



Participants considered enforced disappearance as international crime in the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court, contextual elements of this crime, types of evidences and admissibility criteria in the ICC and admissible evidences of enforced disappearances as well as complementarity and admissibility of potential ICC cases in enforced disappearances in eastern Ukraine.

On 22–26 October 2019 KHPG conducted the 25th School of human rights for the leaders and activists of NGOs. We published information on the School on 7 September. For three weeks we received 102 applications on participation at the School. It was a very difficult problem: to select 30 participants out of 102 candidates. We regarded as unacceptable the applications sent by the persons not involved in human rights protection movement and the applications by the participants of the previous schools. We are sorry that, unfortunately, we could not invite all persons interested in the school, but it is difficult to teach large groups.

On 22–26 October the representatives of 25 organisations from 17 oblasts of Ukraine gathered in Kharkiv. Each participant obtained the package of documents and books that would help in the human rights protection work.

The listeners attended the lectures “The conception of human rights”, “What is human rights protection?”, “Application of international human rights defence mechanisms by non-governmental human rights organisations. The European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) and Ukraine” (by Yevhen Zakharov), “Implementation of the ECtHR judgments in Ukraine” (by Hanna Ovdienko), “Constitution of Ukraine in the modern context”, “Information openness as universal requirement” (by Vsevolod Rechitsky), “Human Rights and Traditional Values: Issues most commonly raised by controversy and misunderstanding” (by Volodymyr Kaplun) and “Functioning of the NGO public reception offices” (Ludmila Klochko). Such topics as “Human rights protection and politics”, “Human rights protecting NGOs and the power: is it possible the cooperation?” and “Human rights and media” have been discussed in the small groups in the first day of the School. In the second day participants discussed in the small

groups the following topics: “Protection of victims of torture and ill-treatment. Protection of victims of arbitrary arrests”; “Origins of Discrimination, Racism, and Xenophobia”, “Military Conflict in Eastern Ukraine and Human Rights”. Discussions in groups evoked the keen interest. In general, such discussions in small groups are the most favourite form of education, both for the participants and organisers.



In last two days of the School participants attended the lectures “Basic knowledge on management of NGOs”, “Financing of human rights NGOs. Grounds of fundraising”, “How does an NGO prepare project proposal?”, “Project-by-project administration; preparing reports” by Yevhen Zakharov and worked in four small groups. In the course of the training on compiling a project four very interesting works, jointly created by the participants, were presented.

The aim of the School was not only the opportunity to share the knowledge and experience, but also (and maybe it was the most important) the opportunity to communicate, to express own opinions and to listen to the ideas of other people, sometimes arguable, but always very interesting. The participants demonstrated the maturity of the opinions, deep knowledge, tolerance and ability to hold a civilized discussion on every topic.

The greatest interest and the most active debates were aroused by the topics concerning the relations with the power and political parties. These topics are extremely exciting for human rights protectors and they must solve the problems connected with these relations very often. There are no ready recipes, so it is very important to formulate the main principles of such relations. The participants recognized unanimously that the collaboration of NGOs is necessary, and the joint actions are the lion’s share of such collaboration.

Yet, the participants were not only fulfilling the schedule of the school, they communicated with each other and the representatives of Kharkiv NGOs beyond the schedule. Representatives of ecological NGOs lively discussed their problems; the meeting of the workers of public reception offices from various places

was very interesting too. New contacts, agreements about cooperation, opportunity to exceed the limits of regional or professional interests – all this is very important for the development of any public activities.

Participants of the school received the certificates about the participation and ordered the KHPG literature additionally.

On 5 November 2019 KHPG conducted training «International standards of justice» for judges from Kharkiv, Sumy and Poltava regions. The training was conducted in Kharkiv and was attended by 45 judges of trial courts.

On the first part of training Mr. Andriy Khrystenko, a bar lawyer, made a presentation on the Guarantees of Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights. He discussed with participants several core issues, among others, that the Court is a Convention guarantor; it should ensure the right to a fair trial without proceeding on issues that could be a subject for consideration on national level. In principle, it is not the role of the Court to determine whether specific types of evidence – for example, illegally obtained – may be admissible or whether the applicant was not guilty. The question to be answered is whether the procedures taken as a whole, including the method of obtaining evidence, were fair.

On the second part Ms Hanna Ovdienko, legal expert of Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group, overviewed the main issues on Article 5 of the Convention in the context of criminal proceedings. Then she discussed with judges main problems of non-compliance standards of the European Court in Ukraine and Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine and ways to overcome these problems. One of the most disputable questions was the question of the choice of a preventive measure by Ukrainian judges taking into account the risks of escape or impact on the investigation by a convicted person. The expert and participants discussed problems of justification of suspicion, and Article 206 of the CPC of Ukraine and practical approach to implementation of Article 5 of the Convention in national practice.

In the last part Ms Aigul Mukanova, a Ukrainian coordinator of Regional Legal Aid Network for Help People with HIV / AIDS, discussed with judges issues of implementation of Articles 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights and the ECtHR practices. The lecturer highlighted that Article 8 of the Convention imposes on the State the obligation to respect the private life. She discussed with judges questions on respect to family life, children' and parents' rights, right to family life for prisoners. The state might restrict the right to private life but such restrictions should be necessary in democratic society and legal. After all the presentation the long discussion on those issues was conducted.

On 21 November 2019 KHPG conducted training “International standards of justice” for judges from Kyiv, Chernigiv, Vinnitsa, Cherkasy, Zhytomyr regions. The training was conducted in Kyiv and was attended by 44 judges of trial courts.

On the first part of training Mr. Andriy Khrystenko, a bar lawyer, made a presentation on the Guarantees of Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights. He discussed with participants several core issues, among others, that the Court is a Convention guarantor; it should ensure the right to fair trial without proceeding on issues that could be a subject for consideration on national level. In principle, it is not the role of the Court to determine whether specific types of evidence – for example, illegally obtained – may be admissible or whether the applicant was not guilty. The question to be answered is whether the procedures taken as a whole, including the method of obtaining evidence, were fair.

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On 21–23 November 2019, KHPG conducted the training for lawyers. The agenda was contained a lot of different aspects of lawyers' professional activity. Among the issues discussed were the following: lawyer's work in case where information on state secrets is using: admissibility of evidence; findings of the Supreme Court in criminal proceedings; protection of health care of prisoners and detainees; implementation of the ECtHR's case-law under Article 5 and 6 of the Convention; lawyer's investigation in criminal proceedings; seizure of property in criminal proceedings; use by a lawyer of temporary access, work of a lawyer during appeal proceedings.

The lawyers with a significant experience presented a lot of practical advices on providing legal position in court, proposed original approaches on interpretation of procedural law and its practical use during proceedings, gave samples of lawyer's technics in specific situations. The session passed in a form of lively discussion. The lawyer with an experience of representation before the ECtHR has presented practical advices in topic how an application under Article 1 of the Protocol 1 of the Convention should be prepared, discussed modern case-law and specific questions regarding the armed conflict in Eastern Ukraine. Then, lawyers discussed the specifics of client's protection in cases where criminal proceedings contain state secrets. Finally, a lawyer with great experience presented the rules of admissibility of evidences in criminal proceedings in theory and practice, providing both the Supreme Court's position and the theoretical merits of scholars.

On the second day, the lawyers were introduced to the case law of the ECtHR under Articles 5 and 6 of the Convention. They discussed the use of such practices at the national level in litigation, outlined issues and ways to resolve them. The next session was about the level of protection of the right to health care of prisoners in correctional colonies and detention centres. Lawyers also referred to the case of inadequate medical treatment considered by the ECtHR. Lawyers also discussed on tactics and strategies for defence in complex cases, as well as property seizure cases.

On the last day of the training, all the presentations were concerned the practice of defence during various investigative actions, as well as during procedure of challenging decisions against them. The participants of the training discussed the use of temporary protection to items and documents at the request of a lawyer, in particular, to establish the truth in criminal proceedings. In addition, the lawyers discussed the sense of appeal, what its structure and features of writing.

See also section 8.

Analytical, research, law-making and lobbying activities.

KHPG has continued monitoring Parliament's legislative work. Since the beginning the work of the new Parliament in 2014 KHPG experts started to prepare a weekly review of the bills that are passed in the corresponding week to the Parliament for consideration. Review includes list of drafts law concerning human rights with short preliminary analysis of the threatens for human rights and assessment of the quality of preparation of bills. In 2019 52 weekly reviews have been prepared, published and distributed through KHPG portal "Human Rights in Ukraine" <http://khpg.org>.

KHPG experts conduct analysis of national legislation, drafts law and practice on regular basis. They have prepared numerous comments and recommendations on legal problems concerning human rights in Ukraine, such as constitutional problems, court system, procedural rights, freedom of expression, right to privacy, right for access to court and to fair trial, right to health care and to medical aid, human rights observation by the law-enforcing bodies and penal establishments, and others.

KHPG experts prepared and published the analytical report «Accountability for international crimes committed in Ukraine between 2014–2019» containing a variety of information about the alleged crimes committed during the armed conflict in eastern Ukraine between 2014–2019. KHPG experts find that the crimes enumerated in this communication constitute crimes against humanity and war crimes within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court. Other important analytical report of KHPG experts made in the end of 2019 described problems of internally displace persons in Ukraine.

Many researches of KHPG experts in the reported period were devoted to case-law of the ECtHR, in particular, right to property, conditions of imprisonment in the places of non-liberty, non-adequate medical care in the penitentiary establishments, too long length of court procedures, etc.

It should be noted that KHPG experts' opinions have a huge impact on public opinion and authorities' actions (incl. penitentiary system, the police, courts, and other), and our mission is to change it according to the observance of human rights and sustainable development goals, bringing the democratic principles to Ukrainian society. As we now know for sure, in the case of conformity the constitutionality of President Zelenskyi's decree about parliament dismissal Constitutional Court of Ukraine in its decision took the legal position of KHPG constitutional expert Vsevolod Rechytskiy, which has been published on khpg.org. According to the CCU judge's words, Rechytskiy's arguments became a "safely sailing lifebuoy" and were crucial in the court's decision.

Sharp criticism by KHPG experts of the law adopted on July 11, 2019 on increasing responsibility for the corruption of the minor, creating the so-called pedophile registry and the use of chemical castration for criminals and an appeal to President Zelensky on this occasion led to the President's veto to this law.

The analysis of the bill of 1009 dated August 29 on the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code, carried out by KHPG experts, convinced many deputies of the ruling party "Servant of the People" to vote against this bill on 19 September in the second reading. This was the first bill not adopted by the parliament, in which the opinions of the deputies of the "Servant of the People" faction were divided. The bill was sent for a second reading and later adopted as amended by KHPG experts. One of the most significant details in this bill that we managed to achieve is the preservation of bail as a preventive measure in case of corruption crimes.

KHPG experts' criticism of draft law No. 2513 on amendments to the Criminal Code regarding the prosecution of "thieves in law" also influenced the opinion of parliamentarians, and this draft law was rejected.

A joint appeal of KHPG and UHHRU to the President of Ukraine regarding the discriminatory rules of the competition for the selection of three candidates for the position of a judge of the European Court from Ukraine resulted in a change in the rules, ensuring proper and equal participation of all participants in conducting a language proficiency test and subsequent interview.

Due to the fact that a transnational criminal group has been operating in Ukraine for five years, whose members have deceived the citizens of Ukraine into Russia, where Ukrainians are forced to work for the production and distribution of drugs, KHPG experts have developed a "Legal position regarding the responsibility of victims of trafficking in persons for crimes committed under duress." The Ombudsman's Secretariat, on the proposal of KHPG, created a working group on the release of Ukrainians from slavery.

KHPG experts analysed usage of the Article 391 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. According to this article, «malicious disobedience to the legal requirements of the administration of a correctional institution or other counteraction of the administration in the lawful exercise of its functions by a person serving a sentence in the form of restraint of liberty or in the form of imprisonment if that person violated the requirements of the sentence regime during one year and was subjected to penalties for this in the form of transfer to a chamber type (solitary confinement) or a more severe punishment regime, is punishable by up to three years imprisonment».

Article 391 is usually used as follows. The administration of the penitentiary institution (PSA) imposes numerous disciplinary penalties on the sentenced person, transferring him to a disciplinary detention centre (DIZO), then to a chamber type (PKT), which is already the basis for the application of this article. The court usually takes place directly within the territory of the OHR. Both disciplinary penalties and sentences are almost impossible to appeal.

It should be noted that Article 391 is the rudiment of the Soviet punitive system. Even authoritarian Russia has abolished this rule. From the post-Soviet countries, it is used only in Ukraine and Belarus.

The Unified Register of Judgments contains 854 sentences under Article 391 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine for the period from January 1, 2010 to June 30, 2019. Of these, 91% of the penalties are for refusing to clean the premises, performing work for the improvement of the colony or other work, as well as for refusing to take a proper berth, go out for morning physical exercise, put on overalls, etc. The rest of the punishments were for storing prohibited items, including a cell phone, for interfering with a search, for disturbing the daily schedule and for other violations.

The punishment for such actions as "slept not in its place", "hanged the viewing window", "during breakfast was unshaven", "smoking in an unspecified place", "failure to execute the" Rise "command", "tactless behaviour"- a year in prison or even more!

Only in 7 cases the court acquitted prisoners. 25 prisoners were punished by several months of arrest for less than 1 year. One-year imprisonment was awarded in 596 cases, from 1 year to 2 years – in 90 cases, two years imprisonment – in 100 cases, from 2 to 3 years – in 15 cases. Three years of imprisonment were pronounced in 21 cases.

The overall conclusion is as follows. Article 391 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine is used solely as a tool for the punishment of disobedient convicts.

5. DEFENCE OF THE RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS WITH FOCUSING ON PRISONERS, DRUG USERS AND PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH HIV/AIDS AND PRISONERS OF WAR

The particular interests of the SLC is in cases of individuals from the vulnerable groups, where due to the specific vulnerability of the people violations of their rights are generally much extensive. In the second half of 2019 a number of the cases where the clients are inmates is still significant – 59 cases, 16 of which have been won, including 5 in the ECtHR. This category of final beneficiaries consists of persons serving punishment or being kept in detention on remand. In the second half of 2018 – the first half of 2019 a lot of inmates being kept in penitentiary institutions on the territory of so-called “LNR” and “DNR” continue to apply to the KHPG to complain to the ECtHR on the Ukrainian authorities’ inactivity resulted to that prisoners having not being transported to territory under control of the Government.

Another traditional for the KHPG group of vulnerable people is drug users and people living with HIV/AIDS. In these cases, KHPG lawyers participated in court proceedings presenting 12 clients from this vulnerable group, 2 cases have been won and in several others in domestic proceedings chances for the success are good enough.

In the second half of 2019 the number of cases where the SLC lawyers render legal aid to victims of terrorists in Donbass region diminished because of the most of ‘prisoners of war’ had been released (exchanged to the criminals convicted by the courts on the controlled territory by the government).

6. MONITORING IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS OF INTERNATIONAL BODIES

In 2019 SLC lawyers inquired into the matter of supervision procedure under execution of judgment and decisions made by the ECtHR. Such mechanism is carried out by the Committee of Ministers in the international lever and by the Government agent at the national level. SLC lawyers maintained the low rate of execution of judgments in Ukraine. Specifically, no judgment under Article 2, 3 and 5 of the Convention have been executed yet. Since 1997 the Committee of Ministers has closed supervising procedure in 318 cases against Ukraine and 232 of them were closed due to the friendly settlement between the applicant and the Government (violation was not admitted). Mostly cases are supervised by the enhanced procedures – that means significant control by the Committee of Ministers under execution because the violation was so grave or systematic. Currently Ukraine should execute 1008 judgments and decisions – only 463 of them is executed under the standard procedure. Execution is pending because if in the individual case Ukraine commonly pay just satisfaction and apply other individual measure, in the general view nothing has changed. Non-execution of so-called common measures which are demanded changing of legislation or administrative practice was the main reason of pending cases. Even in such cases on execution of which Ukraine passed a law the Committee of Ministers did not close a supervision procedure.

On 2 August 2019 the KHPG has lodged before the CM the submission in case of Oleksandr Volkov and others v. Ukraine related necessary general measures which should be taken by national authorities for execution of the judgement of the ECHR. The Government of Ukraine found our submission groundless but on 23–25 September 2019 the Committee of Ministers largely echoed our statements regarding the need for observing the time limits or the term in disciplinary measures. The CM ‘encouraged the authorities to consider whether or not any additional measures were required to ensure

that cases were examined within established time-limits for this stage of the proceedings'. Furthermore, it invited 'the authorities to provide information on the application by the High Committee of judges of the limitation period for bringing disciplinary proceedings against judges.

Monitoring of the ECtHR judgments against Ukraine and making its translations into Ukrainian have been made. During the monitoring, all ECtHR's judgments of the reported period against Ukraine, except clonal judgments, were studied, translated and posted on the KHPG's website. The links are as follows:

- [Рішення ЄСПЛ у справі Родзевілло проти України](#)
- [Рішення ЄСПЛ у справі Бурлаков та Лисенко проти України](#)
- [Рішення ЄСПЛ у справі Краснюк проти України](#)
- [Рішення ЄСПЛ у справі Кардава проти України](#)
- [Рішення ЄСПЛ у справі Пихун проти України](#)
- [Рішення ЄСПЛ у справі Радзевілл проти України](#)
- [Рішення ЄСПЛ у справі Рябінін та Шаталіна проти України](#)
- [Рішення ЄСПЛ у справі Смілянська проти України](#)
- [Рішення ЄСПЛ у справі Мельник проти України](#)
- [Рішення ЄСПЛ у справі Мазур проти України](#)
- [Рішення ЄСПЛ у справі Онищенко та інші проти України](#)
- [Рішення ЄСПЛ у справі Петрук та інші проти України](#)
- [Рішення ЄСПЛ у справі Якущенко проти України](#)
- [Рішення ЄСПЛ у справі Самойленко проти України](#)
- [Рішення ЄСПЛ у справі Нестеренко та інші проти України](#)
- [Рішення ЄСПЛ у справі Лисенко проти України](#)
- [Рішення ЄСПЛ у справі Скоморохов проти України](#)
- [Рішення ЄСПЛ у справі Релігійна спільнота Свідків Єгови Тернівського району Кривого Рогу проти України](#)
- [Рішення ЄСПЛ у справі Швець проти України](#)
- [Рішення ЄСПЛ у справі Радюкін проти України](#)
- [Рішення ЄСПЛ у справі Ченчевик проти України](#)
- [Рішення ЄСПЛ у справі Петров та Коростильов проти України](#)
- [Рішення ЄСПЛ у справі Коростильов проти України](#)
- [Рішення ЄСПЛ у справі Сержантов проти України](#)
- [Рішення ЄСПЛ у справі Долгих проти України](#)
- [Рішення ЄСПЛ у справі Соколовський проти України](#)
- [Рішення ЄСПЛ у справі СВІТ РОЗВАГ, ТОВ та інші проти України](#)
- [Рішення ЄСПЛ у справі Корбан проти України](#)
- [Рішення ЄСПЛ у справі Чернеги та інших проти України](#)
- [Рішення ЄСПЛ у справі Солопової проти України](#)

KHPG experts have made analysis of implementation of the ECtHR judgments according to the Law of Ukraine "On implementation of the ECtHR judgments and using the Court's practice". The analysis was conducted by monitoring of the Council of Europe Ministers Committee's website and Ukrainian governmental and non-governmental Internet resources: website of the Ministry of Justice, website of the Supreme Court, websites of the Courts of Appeal, website precedent.ua, websites of lawyers' unions and non-profit-making human rights organisations.

The KHPG lawyers permanently use the ECtHR practice as legal grounds in their reasoning in national courts cases. Types of cases:

- choosing of preventive measure for an accused person;
- re-considering of sentences by the higher courts on the basis of the ECtHR's judgments on violations of Article 6 of the Convention in a part of inadmissible evidence using;
- reasoning the position of defence by the ECtHR's practice at courts of all instances.

It is important to publish information about successful for the KHPG's lawyers ECtHR judgments to develop the process of its implementation in national legal system and results of the analysis the case-law of the ECtHR. We pay to it more and more attention. Links to publications in the reported period are following:

- [ЄСПЛ визнав законною заборону замісної терапії в РФ](#)

[ЄСПЛ: Україна має сплатити компенсацію російському опозиціонеру](#)
[Росія в ЄСПЛ: Крим не анексувала, а докази підробили Україна та Захід](#)
[Незаконні дії НАБУ можуть тягнути за собою обвинувачення України у тиску на Європейський суд з прав людини](#)

[За ким стежать детективи НАБУ в Європейському суді з прав людини?](#)
[У Євросуді перебуває близько 5000 індивідуальних заяв по Криму та збройному конфлікту на Сході України](#)

[Декілька рефлексій щодо рішень Європейського суду з прав людини проти України](#)
[Формування підходів Європейського суду з прав людини до порушення права власності шляхом скасування остаточних судових рішень та сучасний стан проблеми в Українській судовій системі](#)

[Скасування державою права власності: погляд ЄСПЛ \(оновлене\)](#)
[Питання залишаються...](#)
[Відкритий лист до членів Комісії для проведення конкурсу з добору кандидатів для обрання суддею ЄСПЛ від України](#)

[ЄСПЛ присудив компенсацію родичам викрадених жителів Північного Кавказу](#)
[Росія в ЄСПЛ: Крим не анексувала, а докази підробили Україна та Захід](#)
[РФ: ЄСПЛ зобов'язав виплатити компенсації родинам викрадених інгушів](#)
[Матіос: з ОРДЛО відправляють «фейкові» позови до ЄСПЛ та МКС](#)
[Британські аналітики зібрали для ЄСПЛ нові докази присутності РФ на Донбасі](#)
[«Суд вже розглядав аналогічні ситуації...» – ЄСПЛ «звикає» до катувань в українських тюрмах](#)
[Захист прав людини у збройному конфлікті між Україною та Росією: питання юрисдикції у світлі практики Європейського суду з прав людини. Зобов'язання, що впливають з фактичного або загального контролю держави-агресора \(Частина I\)](#)

[Захист прав людини у збройному конфлікті між Україною та Росією: питання юрисдикції у світлі практики Європейського суду з прав людини. Позитивні зобов'язання номінальної держави \(Частина II\)](#)

[Краще пізно, ніж ніколи](#)
[«Солопова проти України»: перемога в Європейському суді](#)
[РФ: Сенцов і Кольченко подали до ЄСПЛ заперечення на позицію Росії](#)
[Крим: Російська влада не виконує рішення ЄСПЛ щодо Бекирова](#)
[Крим: ЄСПЛ зобов'язав владу РФ помістити Бекирова до лікарні](#)
[Вікіпедія позивається проти Туреччини до ЄСПЛ через більш як дворічне блокування сайту](#)

7. SECURITY SERVICES IN A CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRACY: OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Purpose of the monitoring is to study SSU's activities in the law-enforcement sphere, in particular, access to justice of detened persons and their observation of the right to a fair trial. KHPG expert carried on analysis of legislation and practice concerning SSU's activities in this sphere, including numeral concrete cases and appeals to the KHPG. Results of the monitoring are as follows.

1. One can see that SSU officials have begun widely applying detention without a court order specifically in cases which are not envisaged by Article 208 of the CPC.

2. There is systematic and widespread violation by SBU officials of the right to legal assistance which is guaranteed by Article 59 of the Constitution and regulated by Article 213 of the CPC. In accordance with paragraph 4 of that article, the official who carries out the detention is obliged to immediately inform the body or institution empowered by the law to provide free legal aid. In the best instances this notification gets delayed. If a lawyer is invited to provide legal assistance who is not from the Centre for Free Legal Aid, the person is simply not allowed to see the detained person. This is a problem that KHPG lawyers constantly run up against.

3. The SBU constantly carries out repeat extradition arrests of people whom the courts have released.

4. The detentions which the SSU carries out for the purposes of exchanging people for prisoners of war and civilian hostages held prisoner in the self-proclaimed Donetsk and Luhansk people's republics are totally illegal. Information about exchanges is limited and scrappy. Exchanges are carried out in

conditions of secrecy and not regulated by any legal procedure. We understand that the SSU is forced to deal with exchanges in order to free those taken prisoner, however such a procedure can in no way be justified.

5. The SSU are torturing defendants in order to extract confessions or force cooperation with the investigation. Previously in independent Ukraine, before 2014, we did not observe such practice in the work of the SSU.

6. Situations have been observed where in a case already initiated with respect to a particular individual, the SBU add several people from the person's close circle to create the impression of a group. Then they can talk of a crime having been committed by an organized group by prior conspiracy and demand a more severe sentence. Sometimes this is done without any grounds for accusing other people who are guilty only of having been nearby.

7. The fight waged by the SSU against separatism raises many questions. There is, for example, every justification in talking of violation of the right to liberty and personal security in a huge number of cases where people charged with separatism under Article 110 of the Criminal Code, who did not pose a public danger and whose actions did not have grave consequences, are remanded in custody in SIZO.

8. The SBU opens many criminal proceedings under two articles of the Criminal Code of Ukraine – 258-5 (financing of terrorism) and 110-2 (financing of actions taken for the purpose of violent alteration or overthrow of the constitutional order) against entrepreneurs who conduct business in non-government-controlled territories. This happens, in particular, when the investigating body receives on-line data that entrepreneurs pay so-called taxes. The main task at the same time is the seizure of the property of these entrepreneurs as payment for closing these criminal proceedings. This is evidenced by a comparison of the number of open criminal proceedings and the number of judgments that came into force. Thus, under Article 258-5, in 2014-2018, 318 criminal proceedings were accounted, only 23 sentences were handed down, of which only 8 sentences provide for imprisonment. According to Article 110-2, in 2014-2018, 147 criminal proceedings were recorded, 6 sentences were issued, of which only one provides for imprisonment.

9. There were many violations from the side of the SSU concerning asylum seekers. Of particular concern is the attitude of the SBU and other state bodies to people from CIS countries, in particular, Russia, who took part in the Revolution of Dignity, military action in eastern Ukraine as part of a Ukrainian volunteer battalion or who helped Ukrainian military units as volunteers. The SBU does not seem to understand the danger of political persecution faced by Russian citizens in the Russian Federation and does not take the principle on non-refoulement back at all. You would think that the SBU should understand the impossibility of returning any people fleeing the Putin regime to Russia. The very fact of having tried to receive asylum in Ukraine will lead to political persecution if people are returned to Russia.

8. DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND BASIC FREEDOMS IN UKRAINE, CIVIL EDUCATION AND AWARE-RAISING ACTIVITIES

KHPG continued to provide information on human rights and fundamental freedoms in Ukraine by different ways. KHPG updated own portal «Human Rights in Ukraine» <http://khp.org> on a daily basis (4-5 new materials in Ukrainian or Russian and 3-4 new materials in English per day), site of the Coalition «Against Torture» <http://pk.khp.org> for victims of torture and ill-treatment in a daily basis (1-2 new materials per day, 23 visitors per day), site <http://library.khp.org> (virtual library on human rights, 151 visitors per day) on a weekly basis (4-5 new books per week), and site <http://archive.khp.org> (virtual museum and archive of dissident movement in Ukraine, 375 visitors per day) on a weekly basis (1-2 new materials per week) as well as site <http://osvita.khp.org> (civic and human rights education, 197 visitors per day) and site <http://help.khp.org> (electronic consultations on human rights in the form of answers to questions that are received in the electronic reception room, 30 visitors per day). The most interesting materials were disseminated in the social networks.

It should be noted that an average number of visitors of the KHPG portal <http://khp.org> is reached 3562 visitors per day (in total, 1 300 276 visits, it is +52.37% in comparison with the previous year). Additionally, there were 683 visitors of the above-mentioned subdomains per day. Dynamics of views over the entire period compared to the previous year:

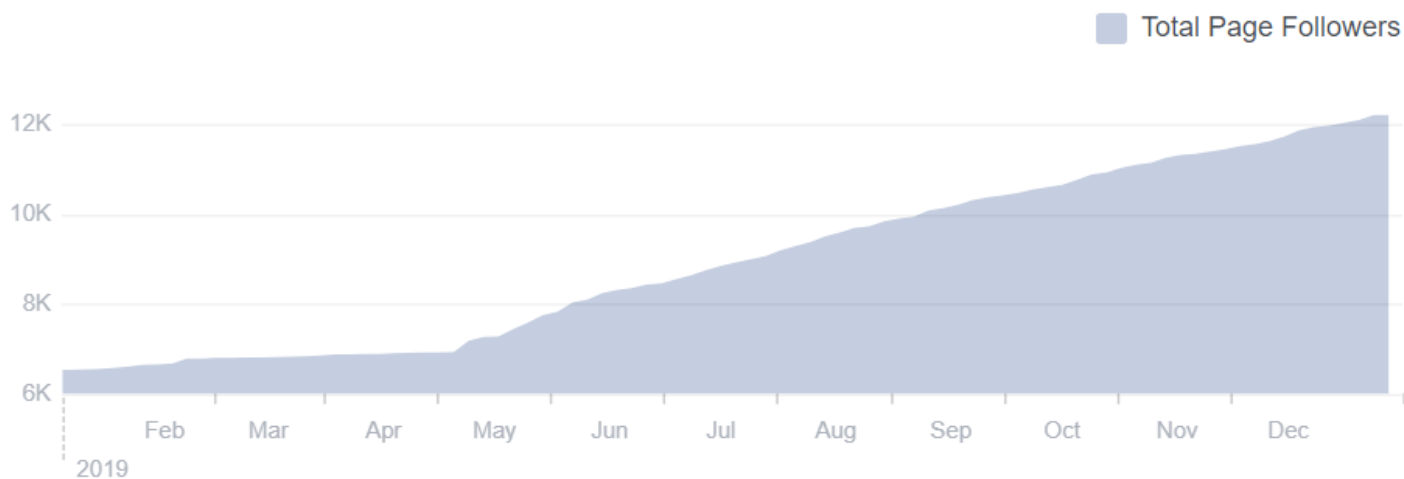


A number of new visitors is 768 666 (+58.2 % in comparison with the previous year). About 63.5% of visitors were Ukrainian-reading readers. Over 36.5% of visitors were English-reading readers. More detailed information is given in the following table.

	Country	Users	% Users
1.	Ukraine	498,322	63,48 %
2.	U. S. A.	128,139	16.32%
3.	Canada	17,525	2.23%
4.	Russia	15,918	2.03%
5.	United Kingdom	15,812	2.01%
6.	Germany	11,179	1.42%
7.	Poland	8,140	0.99%
8.	Italy	5,612	0.71%
9.	France	5,139	0.65%
10.	Netherlands	48,50	0.62%

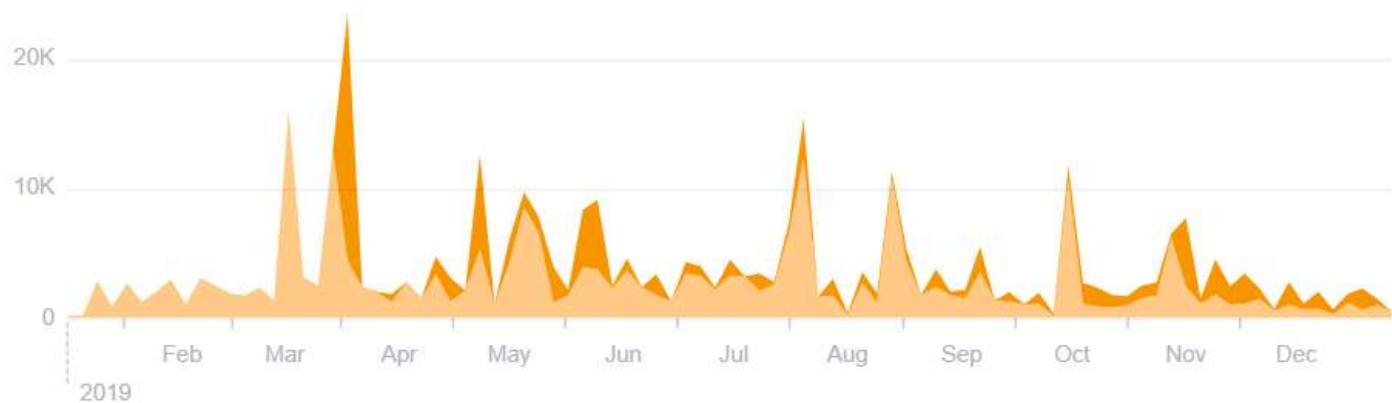
KHPG has several social media channels which are closely connected to khpg.org. In Facebook KHPG runs its [main page in Ukrainian](#), [page of the “Against Tortures” coalition](#) and [KHPG page in English](#). There are also KHPG’s [Twitter](#) and [YouTube channel](#).

In March 2019 the KHPG applied a new social media strategy. As a result of this strategy and work of new staff of the media team, the number of followers on the KHPG main page increased by 87% in 2019.



Here’s the graph of the page reach.

Organic Paid



In 2019 KHPG Facebook page has got approximately 71,300 user reactions on its posts, 5 240 comments, and the posts were shared more than 15 600 times. There were also 290 messages sent from the page (mostly legal aid) and more than 800 messages received. All these actions were made by ~35,000 unique users that have visited the page.

Some posts got viral, like [the article about Crimean Tatar leader Mustafa Dzhemiliev opinion on prisoners swap in September 2019](#). The Facebook post has more than 1 800 organic shares.

On the KHPG Facebook page in English there were 633 followers by the end of 2019. The page itself was created in February 2019. The number of engagements during the year is approximately 1,116 (reactions, comments, shares, messages).

KHPG Facebook page in English has got 633 followers in 2019



'Against Tortures' Facebook page had 355 followers by the end of 2019



KHPG's Twitter got about 40 new followers in 2019. The number of tweets impressions (how many times the tweet was seen by a user) is approximately 192,900.

In addition, KHPG has prepared, published and distributed the following 44 publications:

1. *Assessment of the activities of the National Police of Ukraine through a public opinion poll.* In Ukrainian (60x84 1/8, 564 pages, 500 copies).
- 2, 3. *Justice in post-conflict societies? European experience and perspectives.* In Ukrainian and Russian (60x84 1/8, 24 pages each, 250 copies each).
- 4, 5, 6. *Victims of armed conflict in eastern Ukraine in 2014-2018.* In Ukrainian, English and Russian (60x84 1/16, 16 pages, 300 copies – in Ukrainian, 250 copies – both in Russian and English).
7. *Vsevolod Rechytskiy. International Convention on Protection of Intellectual Freedom.* In English (60x84 1/16, 64 pages, 200 copies).
8. *From the archives of the VUCHK-GPU-NKVD-KGB, No. 2 (47) 2017.* In Ukrainian (60x84 1/16, 440 pages, 500 copies).
9. *Vladimir Bordun. Kharkiv Gulag. Fictional stories from prison life.* In Russian (60x84 1/32+, 184 pages, 800 copies)
10. *Zinoviyy Antoniuk. Reflections on human rights defence.* In Ukrainian (60x84 1/16, 320 pages, 500 copies).
- 11, 12. *National monitoring of unlawful violence in the Ukrainian police 2004–2018.* In Ukrainian (60x84 1/16, 52 pages, 1000 copies), in English (60x84 1/16, 48 pages, 300 copies).
13. *Nesinov O.M. Components of success in criminal process. Friend's book.* In Ukrainian (60x84 1/16, 624 pages, 400 copies)
14. *Freedom of Ivan Svitlychny. To the 90th Birthday.* In Ukrainian (60x84 1/8, 184 pages, 500 copies)
- 15, 16. *Armed conflict in the East of Ukraine: the damage caused to the housing of the civilian population* (60x84 1/8, 100 copies). In Ukrainian – 86 pages, in English – 82 pages.
17. *From the archives of the VUCHK-GPU-NKVD-KGB, No. 1 (49) 2018.* In Ukrainian (60x84 1/16, 352 pages, 300 copies).
18. *From the archives of the VUCHK-GPU-NKVD-KGB, No. 2 (50) 2018.* In Ukrainian (60x84 1/16, 240 pages, 300 copies).
- 19-38. Twenty issues of the UN series «Human Rights. Fact Sheets» nos. 1-22, in Ukrainian (60x84 1/16, 1000 copies each):
 - No. 1. *Human Rights Machinery*, 24 pages
 - No. 2. *The International Bill of Human Rights (Rev.1)*, 28 pages
 - No. 3. *Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights (Rev.1)*, 24 pages
 - No. 4. *Methods of Combating Torture (Rev.1)*, 56 pages
 - No. 6. *Enforced or Involuntary Disappearance (Rev.3)*, 68 pages
 - No. 7. *Communications Procedures (Rev.2)*, 56 pages
 - No. 9. *The Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Rev.2)*, 52 pages
 - No. 10. *The Rights of the Child (Rev.1)*, 48 pages.
 - No. 11. *Summary or Arbitrary Executions (Rev.1)*, 24 pages.
 - No. 12. *The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination*, 32 pages.
 - No. 13. *International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights*, 20 pages.
 - No. 14. *Contemporary Forms of Slavery*, 16 pages.
 - No. 15. *Civil and Political Rights: The Human Rights Committee (Rev.1)*, 64 pages.
 - No. 16. *The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Rev.1)*, 56 pages.
 - No. 17. *The Committee against Torture*, 40 pages.
 - No. 18. *Minority Rights (Rev.1)*, 28 pages.
 - No. 19. *National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights*, 20 pages.
 - No. 20. *Human Rights and Refugees*, 48 pages.
 - No. 21. *The Human Right to Adequate Housing (Rev.1)*, 56 pages.
 - No. 22. *Discrimination against Women: The Convention and the Committee*, 64 pages.
39. *Booklet "How to get the status of a victim of human trafficking?"* In Ukrainian (60x84 1/16, 4 pages, 1000 copies).
40. *Booklet "How to obtain the status of victim in criminal proceedings?"* In Ukrainian (60x84 1/16, 12 pages, 1000 copies).
41. *Booklet "KHPG Legal Position on Responsibility of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings for Coercive Crime".* In Ukrainian (60x84 1/16, 16 pages, 100 copies).

42. Booklet “HIV – NOT A VIRGIN!” In Ukrainian (60x84 1/16, 8 pages, 500 copies).

43, 44. *Seventh Periodic Report of Ukraine on Implementation of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment*. In Ukrainian (60x84 1/8, in Ukrainian – 96 pages, 500 copies, in English – 76 pages, 200 copies).

The books are passed to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, National Police and their regional departments, Ministry of Justice and their regional departments, Penitentiary Department and their regional departments, Ombudsperson’s Secretariat, the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Court, all Appeal Courts, the Security Service, State Bureau Investigations and General Prosecutor’s office, their regional departments, law educational institutes, central and regional libraries as well as the libraries of institutes and partner human rights NGOs. Mailing list consists of 730 addresses.

Furthermore, we sent information materials and books produced by KHPG to NGOs and individuals according to their requests. There were satisfied 196 requests. Books were being sent by the post service. The KHPG library with open access (more than 16,000 books on law, human rights, history, political sciences, political repressions, etc., and periodic editions) permanently is functioned.

9. STUDIES OF HISTORY OF HUMAN RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN USSR AND UKRAINE AND HISTORY OF POLITICAL REPRESSION IN USSR

KHPG continued to collect archive documents on dissident movement in former USSR and Ukraine and program of oral history (interview with ex-dissidents). We continued to translate biographies of dissidents and interviews with them into English as well as to digitize audio tapes and photos. We continued to fill out the systematic physical archive of dissident movement in Ukraine and electronic archive. In total, we have translated into English and placed on website <http://archive.khpg.org> 312 biography references, 257 interviews. We digitized 270 oral interviews and 4600 photos. Documents and other materials were allocated by archival fonds. Description of 4 fonds was made. Also, the materials of one of the archival fond (Vasyl Ovsyenko’s and other fonds) were digitized in 7450 files. We have also published several editions, such as *Freedom of Ivan Svitlichny*, *Reflections on human rights defence* by Zinovi Antoniuk and others.

APPENDIX

List of the grants fulfilled by KHPG in 2019

We use the following abbreviations:

OSF – Open Society Foundation

NED – National Endowment for Democracy (USA)

EC – European Commission

IRF – International “Renaissance” Foundation

HFHR – Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights (Warsaw)

UNDP – United Nations Development Program

Information on current grants is given in the following table.

Institutional Support for 2018-2019	01/07/2018 – 30/06/2019	OSF	\$ 100 000
Institutional Support for 2019-2020	01/07/2019 – 30/06/2020	OSF	\$ 100 000
Promoting and Protecting Human Rights	01/02/2018 – 31/01/2019	NED	\$ 35 000
Fight against torture, ill-treatment and impunity in Ukraine	17/07/2018 – 16/07/2020	European Commission	€ 275 000
Missing persons and enforced disappearances in Ukraine	15/09/2018 – 14/05/2019	U.S. Embassy	\$ 14 402
Action to ensure the respect of human rights in the armed conflict zone and on its bordering territories in Donbass, Ukraine	20/05/2016 – 19/05/2019	U.S. Department through HFHR (Warsaw)	\$ 180 300
Enabling access to justice for vulnerable groups in Ukraine	01/08/2018 – 31/01/2020	HR Fund of the Netherlands Embassy	1 825 000 UAH
Ukrainian couriers in Russia. Combating trafficking in persons	01/09/2019 – 31/08/2020	U.S. Embassy	\$ 24 928
Documenting and analysing situation with the treatment for PLHIV convicted to incarceration in Ukraine	01/05/2019 – 31/12/2019	European Prison Litigation Network	€ 7,900
Some violent crimes against humanity and war crimes committed during the 2014-2019 armed conflict in eastern Ukraine	01/12/2019 – 30/11/2020	International Renaissance Foundation	594 000 UAH