



**Local Human Rights
and Justice Infrastructure
in Ukraine:
A Mapping for EU Accession**

Volume 1.

*Justice and Human Rights
Infrastructure in Chernihiv oblast*

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Volume 1. Justice and Human Rights Infrastructure in Chernihiv oblast

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Building on the foundations of the human rights and justice infrastructure in Ukraine relevant to Chapter 23 of the Acquis, this volume translates the national legal and institutional framework into a region specific empirical analysis. It focuses on Chernihiv oblast as the first case study within the broader research, moving from a general overview of the system to its practical functioning at the local level.

The volume examines how the institutions covered under Chapter 23 operate in practice, with particular attention to their capacity, organisational arrangements, and day to day challenges. As shown in the subsequent sections, the region reflects broader national structural trends, including staffing gaps and increasing workloads, but also demonstrates a high level of operational resilience.

Chernihiv oblast provides a relevant starting point for this analysis due to its geographic position, its exposure to the full scale invasion, and the significant impact of armed conflict on its institutional infrastructure. This context allows for an assessment of how national frameworks function under pressure and how local institutions adapt to complex and evolving conditions.

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INTRODUCTION. CHERNIHIV OBLAST.

Geographical data

Chernihiv oblast is one of the largest regions in Ukraine with a total area of 31,900 square kilometres, ranking as the third largest region and covering about 5.3 percent of the national territory. The distance from the city of Chernihiv to the capital city Kyiv is 141 kilometres by road or 209 kilometres by rail. The region is located in the north and shares a border of more than 450 kilometres with Russia and Belarus. Nature is very rich in the area because about 20% of the territory is forest and there are 1,570 rivers including the Dnieper and Desna. The local economy is based on both industry and agriculture. Key industrial sectors are food production and machine building. In agriculture the region is highly developed and known for growing grain and potatoes.

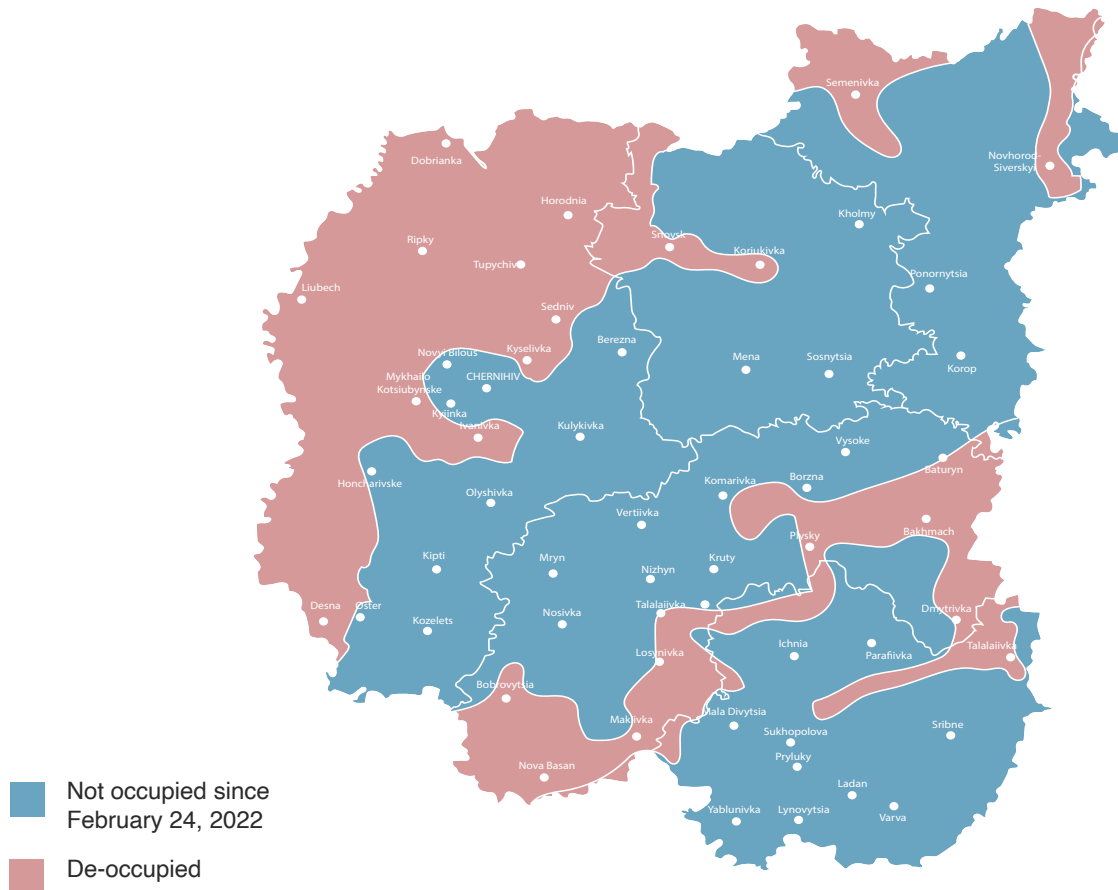
The region consists of 5 districts and 57 territorial communities. There are 16 cities, 29 towns, and 1,464 rural settlements in the area¹.



¹ Chernihiv Regional State Administration (n.d.) Chernihiv Region. Available at: <https://cg.gov.ua/index.php?id=1804&tp=1>

War effects

Russian forces began their armed attack and occupation of the Chernihiv region on February 24, 2022. This happened at the same time as the invasion of other parts of Ukraine. Some areas of the region stayed under occupation until beginning of April.² Even after the military forces left, the region needed a lot of work for recovery and demining.³ During the time of active attacks and occupation, 478 civilians died in the Chernihiv region. This total includes 334 men, 122 women, and 22 children. Another 692 people were injured. Most people died because of artillery shelling and air strikes, but there were also cases of soldiers shooting at civilian cars and other executions of civilians.⁴



Russian military attacks caused a lot of destruction in the Chernihiv region because of many artillery attacks and bombings. According to data from the Chernihiv Oblast Military Administration, almost 17,000 objects were damaged or destroyed since late February 2022. This includes more than 2,000 buildings that were completely ruined. 80 percent of the damage was to homes. This number includes 12,257 private houses and 1,285 apartment buildings. Other important buildings like 180 schools and 83 hospitals were also hit. In total, 1,865 critical infrastructure objects suffered from these attacks. Local officials say that numbers are still growing because settlements suffer from shelling every day.⁵

² Ukraïner (2022) How Chernihiv resisted the occupation. Available at: <https://www.ukraïner.net/chernihiv-opir/>

³ Marchan, A. (2026) Demining in the Chernihiv region: which territories are still mined and why they are dangerous. Available at: <https://suspilne.media/chernihiv/1245512-misac-bojovih-dij-rik-rozminuvanna-aki-teritorii-na-cernigivshini-dosi-zaminovani-ta-cim-voni-nebezpechni/>

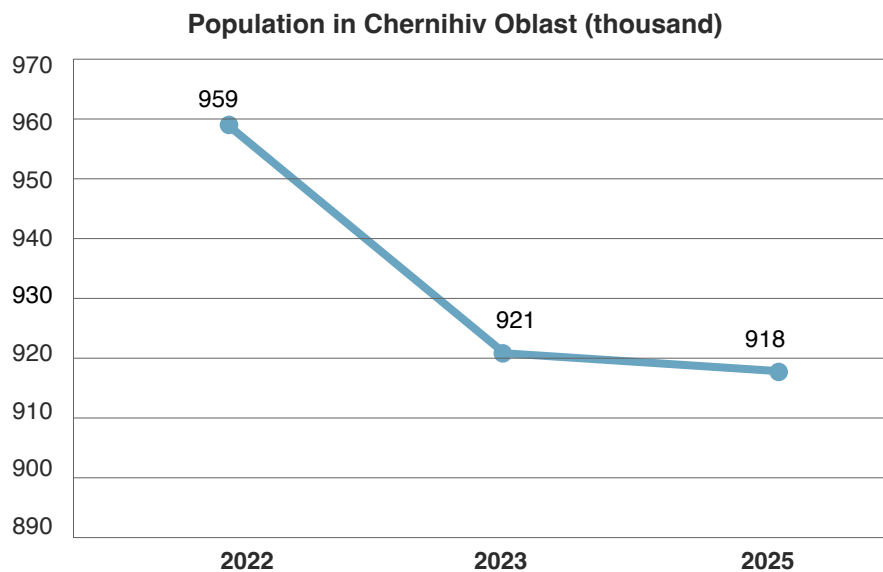
⁴ Hromadske (2022) In the Chernihiv region, 478 civilians died during the occupation. Available at: <https://hromadske.ua/posts/na-chernigivshini-za-chas-okupaciyi-zaginuli-478-civilnih>

⁵ Chernihiv Regional State Administration (2025) Program for the Economic and Social Development of the Chernihiv Region for 2026, p.6. Available at: https://cg.gov.ua/web_docs/1/2025/10/docs/Затверджена%20програма.pdf

Rebuilding the region is a top priority for the economy. By December 22, 2025, data showed that 8,672 objects were restored. This list includes 5,544 private houses and 1,142 apartment buildings. Also, 179 social objects and 1,713 critical infrastructure facilities were repaired. These works are paid for by the state budget, international organizations, and local budgets. Although many buildings are fixed, the damage to the region remains a big challenge and the administration continues to work on recovery.⁶

Demographics

The population of the Chernihiv region is shrinking because of the war and long-term trends. By the beginning of 2025 there were about 918,200 people living in the area. This is a decrease of 41,100 people compared to the time before the full-scale invasion started. The biggest problem is the high number of deaths and the very low number of births. In 2024 for example, there were over 16,000 deaths but fewer than 4,000 were born. This means that people are dying 4.5 times faster than they are being born. The birth rate in the region is only 4.4 per 1,000 people which is much lower than the average for the rest of Ukraine.⁷



Migration is also a major factor that changes the social structure of the region. Many families with children and young people are still moving to other regions or going abroad to find safety. In 2024 almost 9,000 people left the region while only about 8,000 people arrived (internally displaced persons). The number of registered internally displaced persons in the region has gradually decreased and there were about 68,455 people in 2024 compared to 76,458 in 2022. Most of these residents from regions like Donetsk or Kherson are now concentrated in the city of Chernihiv where 12,804 displaced people live.⁸

There is also a big difference between the number of men and women in demographics. Because of the war and mobilization women now make up 55.2 percent of the population. The age of the population is also increasing. People between 40 and 64 years old make up the largest group at nearly 38 percent. In the oldest group of people over 65 there are many more women than men. These trends create many risks for the economic recovery of the region in the future.⁹

⁶ Ibid, 7

⁷ Ibid, 21

⁸ Ibid, 22

⁹ Ibid

1. JUDICIARY IN CHERNIHIV OBLAST

1.1. Courts in Chernihiv oblast

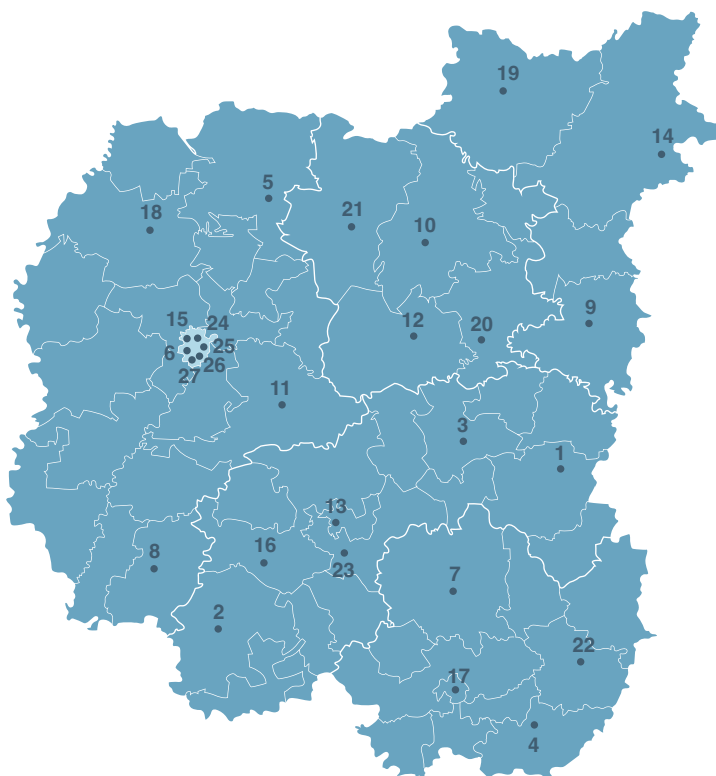
In the Chernihiv oblast, the court system is organized into a system that ensures legal coverage for the entire population. As of early 2026, the structure remains consistent with the network established under the judicial reforms, featuring a mix of general and specialized institutions of two instances.

There are *24 local general courts* spread across the oblast. While most are located in district centres (such as Nizhyn, Pryluky, and Bakhmach), three are specifically based in the administrative centre: Desnianskyi district court, Novozavodskyi district court, and Chernihiv district court.

The city of Chernihiv also hosts two local specialized courts that have jurisdiction over the entire oblast territory:

- Commercial Court of Chernihiv Oblast, that manages all business-related disputes and bankruptcy cases within the oblast's borders.
- Chernihiv Regional Administrative Court, a court for any legal action taken against state authorities or local government officials in the Oblast.

The Chernihiv Court of Appeal serves as the single second-instance body for the decisions of the 24 local general courts. It is located in the city of Chernihiv, but the specialised courts of appeal are not. Chernihiv. The Sixth Administrative Court of Appeal and the Northern Commercial Court of Appeal, which have territorial jurisdiction over the Chernihiv oblast, are located in Kyiv.



- 1 Bakhmatskyi District Court of Chernihiv Oblast
- 2 Bobrovytskyi District Court of Chernihiv Oblast
- 3 Borznyiyskyi District Court of Chernihiv Oblast
- 4 Varvynskyi District Court of Chernihiv Oblast
- 5 Horodnyanskyi District Court of Chernihiv Oblast
- 6 Desnyanskyi District Court of Chernihiv
- 7 Ichnyanskyi District Court of Chernihiv Oblast
- 8 Kozeletskyi District Court of Chernihiv Oblast
- 9 Koropskyi District Court of Chernihiv Oblast
- 10 Koryukivskyi District Court of Chernihiv Oblast
- 11 Kulykivskyi District Court of Chernihiv Oblast
- 12 Menskyi District Court of Chernihiv Oblast
- 13 Nizhyn City District Court of Chernihiv Oblast
- 14 Novhorod-Siverskyi District Court of Chernihiv Oblast
- 15 Novozavodskyi District Court of Chernihiv
- 16 Nosivskyi District Court of Chernihiv Oblast
- 17 Pryluky City District Court of Chernihiv Oblast
- 18 Ripkynskyi District Court of Chernihiv Oblast
- 19 Semenivskyi District Court of Chernihiv Oblast
- 20 Sosnytskyi District Court of Chernihiv Oblast
- 21 Snovskyi District Court of Chernihiv Oblast
- 22 Sribnyanskyi District Court of Chernihiv Oblast
- 23 Talalaivskyi District Court of Chernihiv Oblast
- 24 Chernihivskyi District Court of Chernihiv Oblast
- 25 Chernihiv Regional Administrative Court
- 26 Commercial Court of Chernihiv Oblast
- 27 Chernihiv Court of Appeal

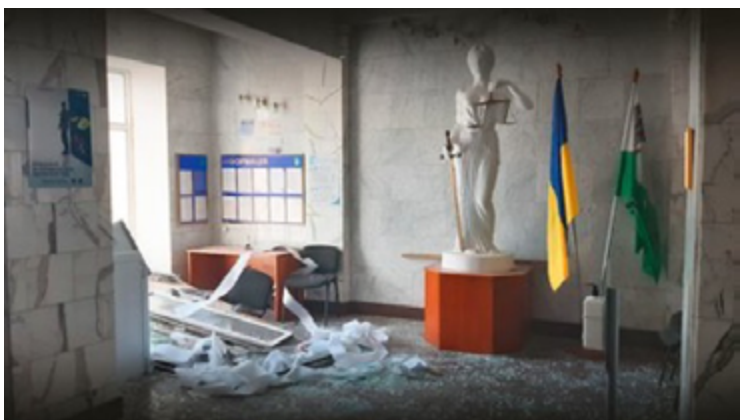
1.2. War Effects

In early March 2022, because of active fighting and the partial occupation of the Chernihiv oblast, all local general courts, the commercial court, and the Chernihiv Court of Appeal temporarily moved their jurisdiction to safer courts in the Kyiv and Cherkasy oblast. However, the jurisdiction of these courts was restored in May 2022.

As of December 2025, among 176 buildings of 167 judicial institutions in Ukraine that suffered various degrees of damage, several buildings in the Chernihiv oblast were affected. These include the Territorial Department of the State Judicial Administration (twice), the Commercial Court of Chernihiv oblast (twice), the Chernihiv Court of Appeal (twice), and the Novozavodskyi District Court (twice). The Novgorod-Siverskyi and Semenivka district courts were also damaged.



Commercial Court of Chernihiv Oblast. Image credits: Suspilne Chernihiv.



Chernihiv Court of Appeal. Image credits: court.gov.ua., Suspilne Chernihiv



1.3. Security in the courts

The courts in the Chernihiv oblast are guarded specifically by the personnel of the Territorial Department of the Court Security Service in Chernihiv Oblast. As of 2024, 30 premises of the court system are under the protection of the CSS in the Chernihiv region. The staffing levels for each court are determined by the specific security needs, location, and size of the institution.

The courts situated in the city of Chernihiv generally have the highest recorded number of CSS staff members with 10 people each. These include the Chernihivskyi District Court, Desnianskyi District Court, Novozavodskyi District Court, Commercial Court of Chernihiv Oblast and Chernihivskyi Administrative District Court.

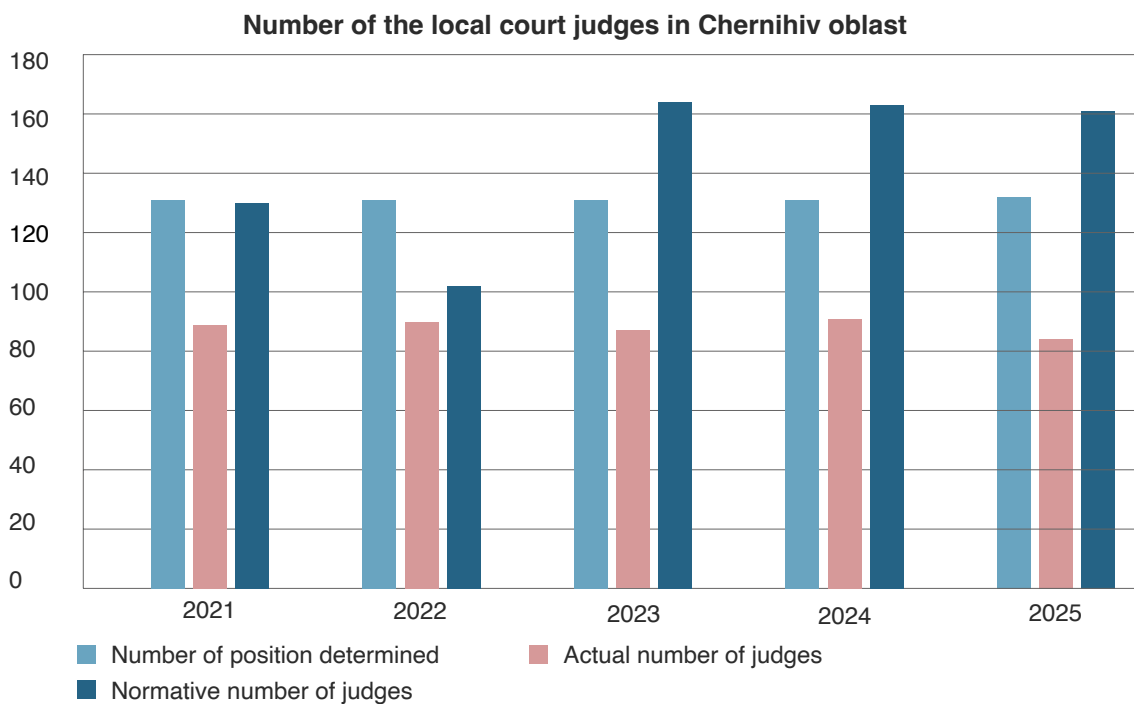
Courts located outside the main regional centre operate with fewer staff members. For instance, the courts in Nizhyn and Pryluky each employ 7 staff members while those in Koryukivka and Novhorod-Siverskyi have 6. The remaining courts, which make up the majority of the list, operate with exactly 4 staff members each.

1.4. Judicial staffing in Chernihiv oblast

Chernihiv oblast local general courts

In Chernihiv region, local data reflects these national challenges, characterized by a fluctuating but generally insufficient number of active judges. According to the Council of Judges of Ukraine (CJU), between 2021 and 2025, the number of judges with active powers in the oblast peaked at 91 in 2024 before receding to 84 by the end of 2025.¹⁰ While the total number of positions allocated by official decrees has remained nearly constant (131 in 2021 and slightly increasing to 132 by 2025) the actual workforce has consistently failed to meet these targets.

The disparity becomes even more pronounced when comparing the actual headcount to the «normative»¹¹ number of judges required to handle the incoming caseload. In 2021, the normative requirement for the oblast was 130 judges for 74,354 cases and materials, which closely aligned with the 131 positions decided by decree. However, in 2025, while the caseload reached 93,409 cases and materials, the normative requirement surged to 161 judges, leaving the 84 active judges to manage a workload intended for nearly double their number.



Specific examples within the oblast may highlight the problem of this imbalance. In the Desnianskyi district court of Chernihiv, there were only 14 judges working in 2025, despite a normative requirement of 33 judges to handle over 19,000 incoming cases and materials. Similarly, the Novozavodskyi District Court operated with only 7 judges in 2025, whereas normative standards dictated a need for 21. While smaller jurisdictions like the Talalaivskyi or Sribnianskyi district courts maintain a closer alignment between their single active judge and the normative need of one judge, the major urban centres continue to face a critical and worsening staffing deficit that might impact the overall efficiency of the regional justice system.

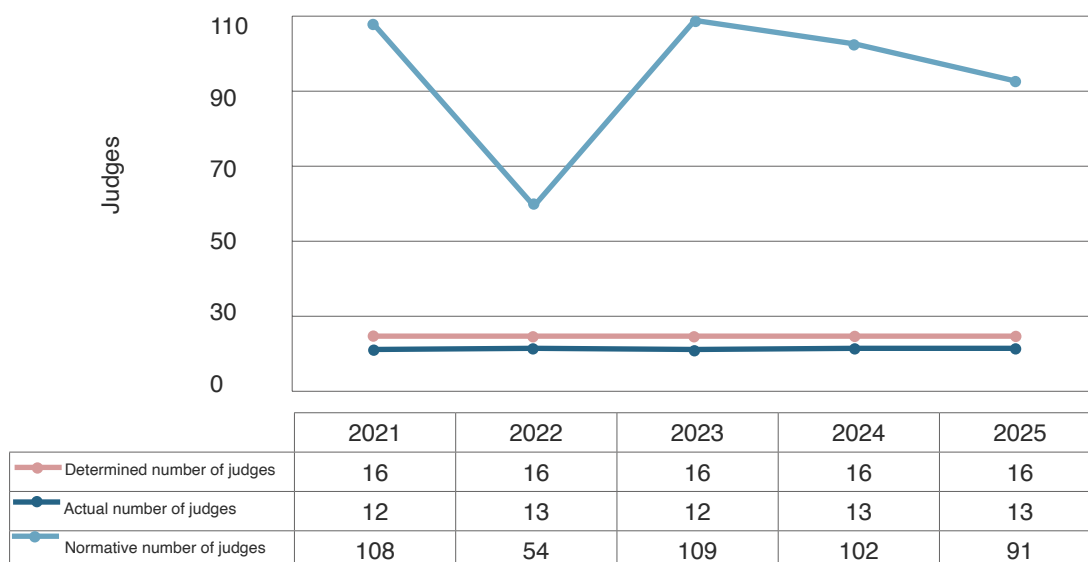
Administrative District Court

The data for the Chernihiv District Administrative Court shows a disparity between the available judicial staff and the required workload. From 2021 to 2025, the determined number of judges set by the state judicial administration remained unchanged at 16. During this same period the actual number of working judges fluctuated only slightly between 12 and 13 individuals. This means the court has been operating near its determined capacity.

¹⁰ Council of Judges of Ukraine (Rada suddiv Ukraïny), 'Normative Documents on Determining the Number of Judges' (Document No 109, accessed [February 2026]) <https://rsu.gov.ua/ua/documents/109>

¹¹ Normative number of judges calculated by the SJA based on the established maximum volume of cases per judge.

Number of judges in Chernihiv District Administrative Court

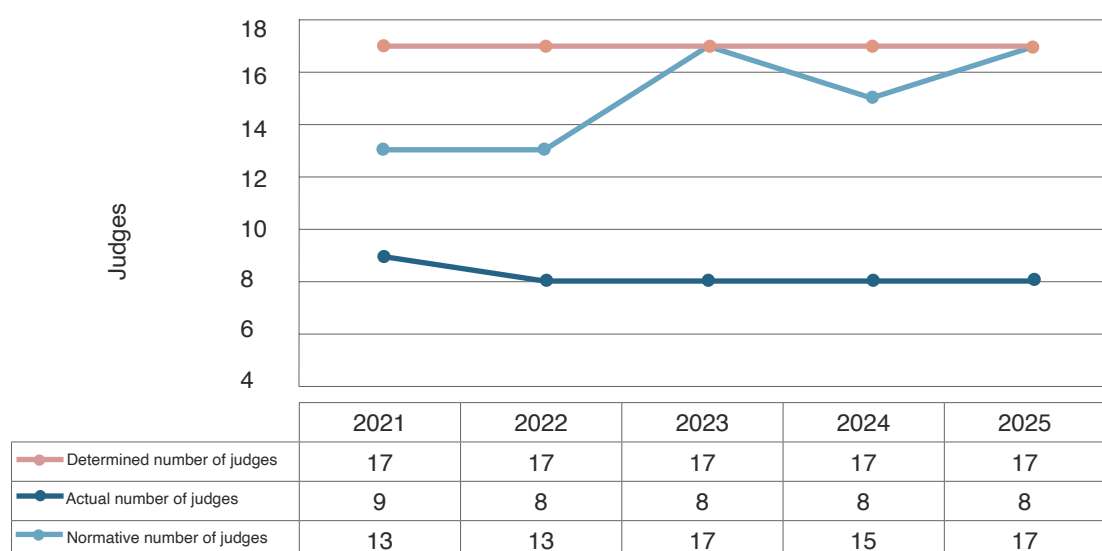


However, the normative number of judges by the CJU shows a completely different situation. In 2021, the normative requirement was extremely high at 108 judges. This number dropped sharply to 54 in 2022. The need increased again to 109 in 2023 before gradually decreasing to 91 by 2025. Because the actual number of judges is only 13, as of 2025 the court is working with significantly fewer judges than required by its workload.

Commercial Court of Chernihiv oblast

The data on the Chernihiv Oblast Commercial Court also illustrates a persistent lack of judicial staff from 2021 to 2025. The determined number of judges set by the state judicial administration stayed exactly the same at 17 during this time period. At the same time the actual number of working judges experienced a slight drop. In 2021, the court had 9 active judges. This number fell to 8 in 2022 and stayed at that exact level through 2025. This shows the court is operating with less than half of its officially allocated staff.

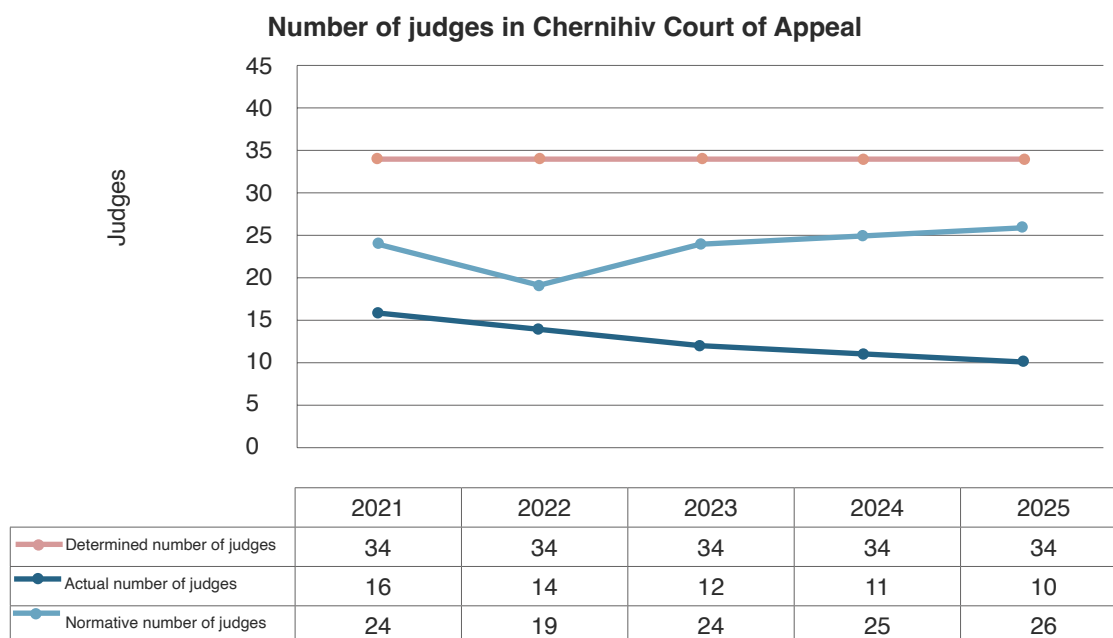
Number of judges in Chernihiv Oblast Commercial Court



The normative number of judges highlights a growing need over the same period. In both 2021 and 2022, the normative requirement was 13 judges. This requirement went up to 17 in 2023 before dipping slightly to 15 in 2024. By 2025, the normative number returned to 17 judges, which matched the determined allocation. Because the court only has 8 actual judges in 2025, it faces a heavy workload and operates with a clear staff shortage.

Chernihiv Court of Appeal

The data regarding the Chernihiv Court of Appeal shows another clear staffing shortage from 2021 to 2025. The determined number of judges set by the state judicial administration remained constant at 34 throughout this five-year period. However, the actual number of judges steadily declined every year. In 2021, there were 16 working judges in the court. By 2025 this actual number decreases to only 10 working judges.¹²



The normative number of judges calculated by the CJU shows a different pattern. In 2021, the normative requirement was 24 judges. This number dropped to 19 in 2022. After 2022 the normative number steadily increased and reached 26 by 2025.¹³ Because the actual number of judges continues to fall while the normative need rises, there is a significant gap. As of 2025, the court operates with 16 fewer judges than it needs to handle the actual workload.

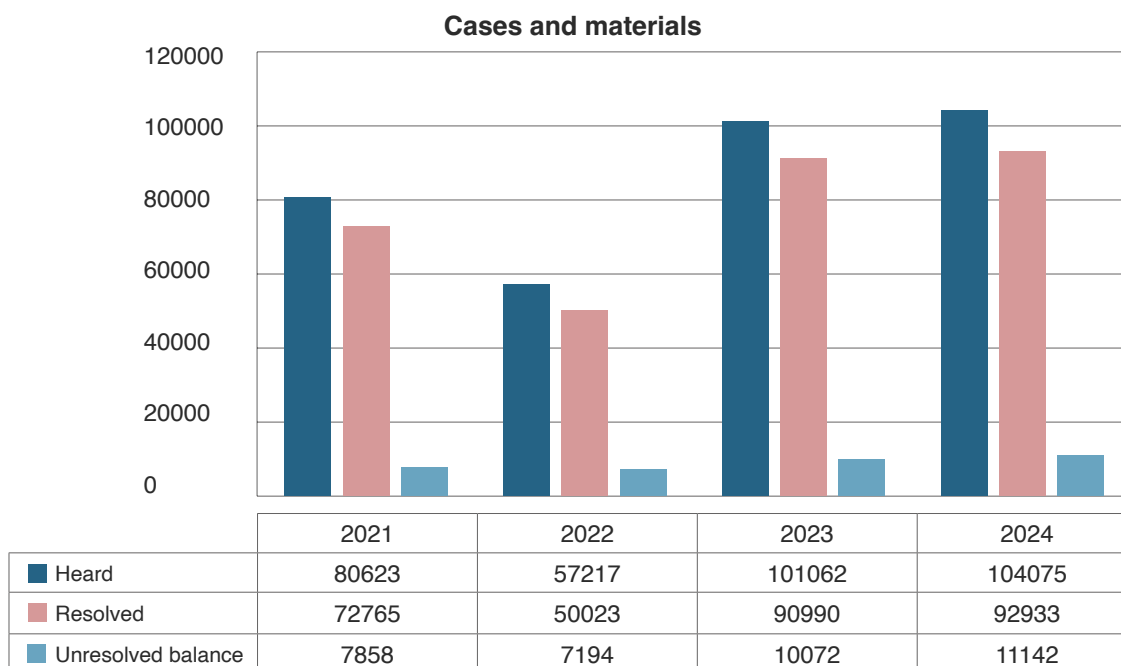
1.5. Judicial Caseload in Chernihiv oblast

The total volume of cases and materials heard in the oblast experienced a notable dip in 2022, falling to 57,217 from a 2021 level of 80,623, but subsequently surged to 101,062 in 2023 and reached a peak of 104,075 by 2024. Throughout this period, civil proceedings remained the primary driver of court activity, growing from 35,019 cases and materials in 2021 to 42,038 cases and materials in 2024. Administrative offences and criminal proceedings followed as the next most frequent types of cases, while administrative proceedings consistently represented the smallest portion of the total workload. As the volume of cases increased, the unresolved balance also rose to its highest point of 11,142 cases and materials by the end of 2024.

It is also important to note that the unresolved balance of 11,142 in 2024 is mostly from cases that started closer to the end of the year, which naturally brought up that figure. By the end of the same year, only 770 cases and materials remained unresolved for more than a year, of which 340 were cases and materials within criminal jurisdiction. Average percentage of the cases pending for more than a year is displayed in the next figures.

¹² Council of Judges of Ukraine (Rada suddiv Ukraïny), 'Normative Documents on Determining the Number of Judges' (Document No 109, accessed [February 2026]) <https://rsu.gov.ua/ua/documents/109>

¹³ Council of Judges of Ukraine (Rada suddiv Ukraïny), 'Normative Documents on Determining the Number of Judges' (Document No 109, accessed [February 2026]) <https://rsu.gov.ua/ua/documents/109>



Nearly every court in Chernihiv oblast saw a significant reduction in incoming cases and materials in 2022. For instance, Desnianskyi District Court, the busiest according to the data received, dropped from 16,971 in 2021 to 11,173 in 2022 (around 34 percent decrease). Similarly, Bakhmatskyi District Court saw cases and materials fall by nearly a third, from 3,070 to 2,043. In 2023, caseloads, in many instances, spiked well above 2021 levels. For example, Desnianskyi jumped to 20,591 cases and materials in 2023 (around 22 percent increase from 2021) and continued to rise to 21,445 in 2024. Nizhyn City District Court followed a similar pattern, peaking at 9,094 cases and materials in 2023 before decreasing slightly at 8,541 in 2024. A few smaller courts, such as Varvynskyi, showed a great increase as well, with 2023 numbers (1,008) doubling their 2022 low (546), and stabilizing with 838 cases and materials in 2024.

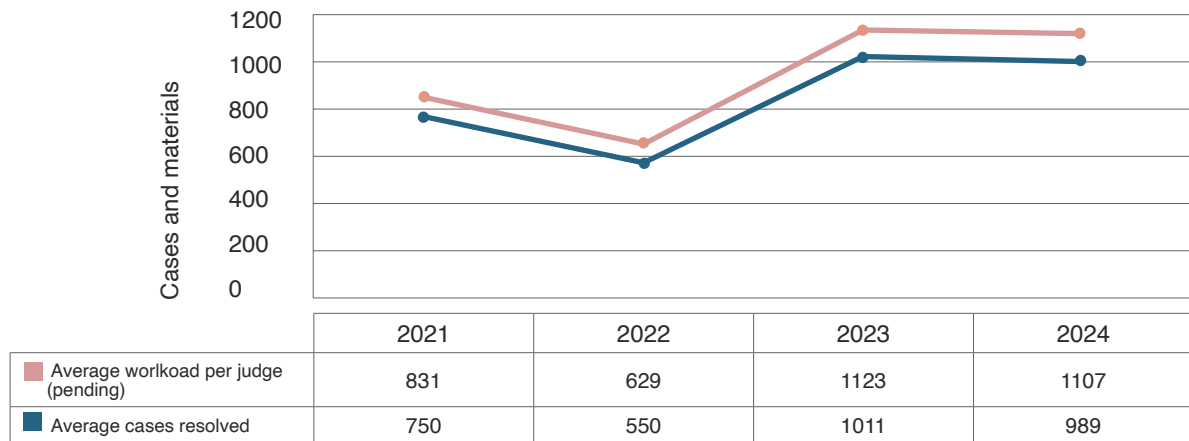
The efficiency of the judiciary in Chernihiv oblast remained high despite these shifting volumes of the workload, with a case resolution rate that peaked at around 100 percent in 2022 and settled at 98 percent in 2024. This performance occurred even as the actual number of judges fluctuated, slightly decreasing from 97 in 2021 to 94 by 2024.¹⁴ Most courts consistently resolved 95 percent to 100 percent of their caseloads each year. Novozavodskyi District Court is a notable example of resilience, maintaining a 100 percent clearance rate in 2022 despite the wartime environment, and continuing at 100% in 2024. However, Semenivka District Court struggled in 2022, with its rate dropping to 87 percent, likely due to its proximity to the border, active hostilities, and further relocation, but rapidly recovered to admiring 100% in 2023.

Consequently, the average workload per judge remains quite high in Chernihiv oblast. It has also increased significantly from 831 cases and materials in 2021 to 1,123 in 2023 and did not significantly change further in 2024. The average number of cases and materials resolved per judge in Chernihiv oblast also saw a substantial rise, climbing from 750 at the start of the period to 1,011 in 2023 and 989 by 2024. The Nizhyn City District Court judges faced the heaviest burden. In 2023, the average workload per judge reached an intense 2,274 cases and materials, nearly double the 2021 figure of 1,346. Even in 2024, it remained high at 1,708. Desnianskyi District Court also faced a steady climb in average judge workload, rising from 1,061 cases and materials per judge in 2021 to 1,340 in 2024. In contrast, smaller district courts like Sosnytskyi, Sribnianskyi, and Kulykivskyi, maintained a much lighter load, averaging only around 350-400 cases per judge in 2024, suggesting a significant disparity in resource allocation or case demand across the region.¹⁵

¹⁴ Please note that discrepancies exist between the data provided by the State Judicial Administration (SJA) and the Council of Judges of Ukraine (CJU) due to internal data collection methodologies.

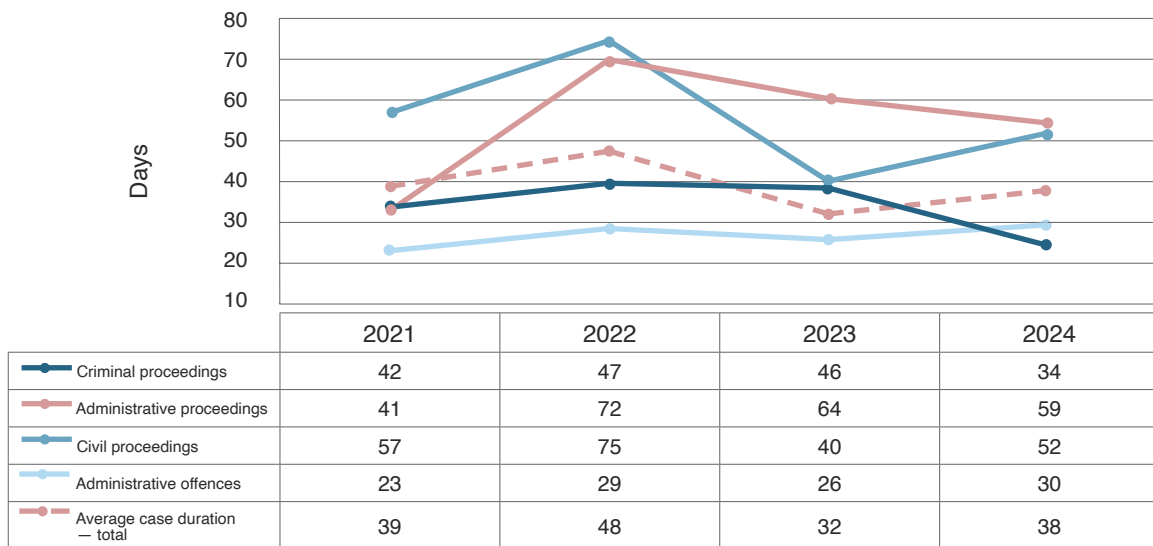
¹⁵ Annex 1 contains a table with key indicators on the work of each local general court in Chernihiv oblast, subject to limitations due to cases where data was not provided.

Average judicial workload in Chernihiv oblast

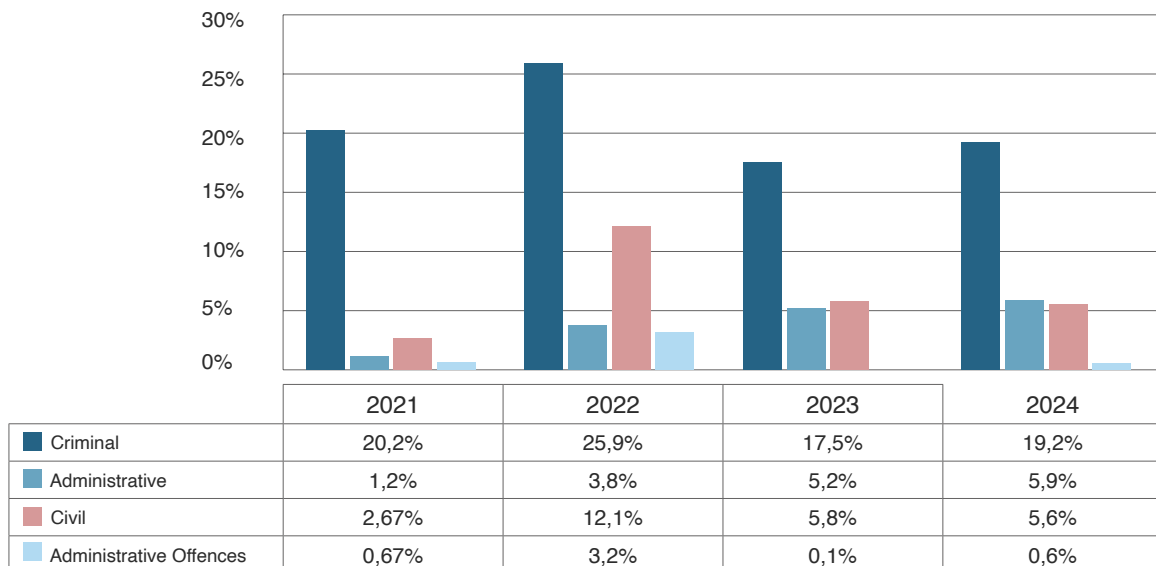


At the same time, the total average duration for a case stayed relatively stable at 38 days in 2024, with a significant rise in 2022, a first year of the full-scale invasion, specific categories like civil proceedings saw their average duration peak at 75 days in 2022 before normalizing to 52 days two years later.

Average case duration



Percentage of Cases Pending for More Than 1 Year (by Case Type)



1.6. Most common cases in Chernihiv oblast local general courts

Based on the sample information received from 10 local general courts, we were able to calculate the frequency and distribution of various case types within the Ukrainian judiciary. The data provides a clear overview of the most common legal issues handled by these courts across administrative, civil, criminal, and administrative offence case categories.

The statistics for administrative offences show that certain violations are present in every court within the sample. Driving Under Influence, small hooliganism (disorderly conduct), and domestic violence each have a 100 percent frequency rate, appearing in all 10 courts. Traffic violations that cause vehicle damage are also very common at 90 percent. On the lower end, violations of alcohol or tobacco trade rules appear in only 4 out of 10 courts.

In the category of civil law, divorce disputes are the most frequent, appearing in 8 of the sampled courts. This is followed closely by cases involving the collection of housing utility arrears and the establishment of facts of legal significance, both of which are found in 70 percent of the courts. Recovery of child alimony is also a significant factor, present in 60 percent of the sample. In contrast, labor relation disputes are much less common, appearing in only 2 of the 10 courts.

The data for criminal cases and materials indicates that intentional light bodily harm (common assault) and temporary access to belongings or documents are the most recurring issues, each appearing in 6 out of 10 courts. Drug-related offences, theft, and property seizures are found in 50 percent of the sample. Other procedural matters, such as parole petitions, forgery of documents, and petitions for preventive measures, are less frequent, with each being reported in 30 percent of the courts.

For administrative cases with the jurisdiction in local general courts, the categories covering public order and traffic safety are present in 100 percent of the courts. This shows a universal involvement of these local courts in these specific state matters. Other administrative case types are significantly rarer. For example, civil defence and environmental protection cases appear in only 20 percent of the courts. The least frequent cases, such as the state regulation of prices and tariffs or the enforcement of court decisions, were recorded in only 1 of the 10 courts.

1.7. Court management and organization system in Chernihiv

In line with the judges staffing analysis presented in the previous section, the review of information provided by the courts regarding non-judicial and management staff in the oblast between 2021 and 2025, the analysis reveals a generally understaffed apparatus compared to official plans and a downward trend in staffing numbers. It is important to note that the records provided are not entirely complete as several districts only reported their planned figures rather than actual headcounts, and the information provided by courts allowed to manually count only range of staff, for example between 12 to 13 people.

When looking at the actual number of employees, the courts fall into two distinct categories. The larger entities, specifically the Desnianskyi and Novozavodskyi district courts in Chernihiv city, naturally operate with significantly higher numbers, maintaining between 30 and 41 employees during their peak years. In contrast, the majority of the region's district courts, such as Koropskyi, Koriukivka, and Ichnianskyi, that are much smaller in operation, typically functioning with a staff of 12 to 20 people.

A review of staffing trends over time shows a shift from stability to a light decline. From 2021 through 2023, most courts remained relatively stable or even experienced slight growth. For instance, Desnianskyi increased from 38 to 41 employees, and Novozavodskyi grew from 30 to 32. However, this trend reverses in the 2024-2025 period. The data indicates a short reduction in actual staff numbers for 2025. The most significant drop is observed in the Desnianskyi court, which falls from 41 employees down to 31 in 2025. Smaller courts are also facing reduction in staffing. Sribianskyi district court dropped from 13 employees in the early years to just 10 in the recent period, while Talalavskyi and Koropskyi also recorded minor reductions.

The number of assistants to judges generally correlates with court size and number of judges, with the Desnianskyi court employing roughly 16 to 19 assistants compared to the 2 to 4 found in standard districts. However, recent records show that smaller courts like Sribianskyi and Talalaivskyi have decreased in their number of assistants from two down to one, which is likely connected to the low number of judges: one or two.

Regarding the court leadership, while the staffing plan uniformly allocates one Chairperson per court, the actual records reveal that at least one court reported no active Chairperson for the periods where actual data was provided, suggesting these courts may be operating without a permanent administrative head due to the lack of judges.

Finally, a comparison of the planned versus actual figures highlights a consistent gap across the region. Actual staffing does not always meet the planned quotas set by the administration. This disparity is most severe in the larger courts; for example, the 2025 plan for Desnianskyi calls for 43 employees, yet the actual workforce is only 31, a shortfall of 12 positions. Similar gaps exist in smaller courts like Ichnianskyi and Kozeletskyi, which consistently operate with fewer staff members than planned.

1.8. Disciplinary cases involving judges from Chernihiv oblast

Information about disciplinary proceedings is transparent with a public open registry available online. All disciplinary cases and rulings in Ukraine are published in this system. The data from this registry shows that there were three cases in 2025 involving judges from Chernihiv courts. In these proceedings, only one judge was found accountable for the issues related to unreasonable delay and the failure of the judge to take measures to consider the case within the period established by law. Other alleged violations included the failure to consider all arguments and the violation of deadlines determined by law for case consideration.¹⁶

In 2024, the number of proceedings involving Chernihiv judges was four. During that year, two judges were found accountable. The reasons for their accountability included the failure to indicate the reasons for accepting or rejecting the arguments of the parties on the merits of the dispute due to negligence in the court decision. They were also held accountable for unreasonable delay and the failure of the judge to take measures to consider the case within the time limit.¹⁷

To better understand these numbers, it is necessary to look at the total number of judges working in the region. As mentioned earlier, there were 94 judges in Chernihiv in 2025 and 90 judges in 2024. Considering these total numbers, the level of disciplinary accountability is quite low.

Historical data from the registry also supports this conclusion. There are no cases in the registry regarding Chernihiv judges during the years 2021 to 2023. Furthermore, there are ten cases recorded from 2016 to 2020. This data indicates that disciplinary actions against judges in this specific oblast are quite rare.

1.9. Judicial transparency and Information and Telecommunication Technologies in Local Courts of Chernihiv Oblast

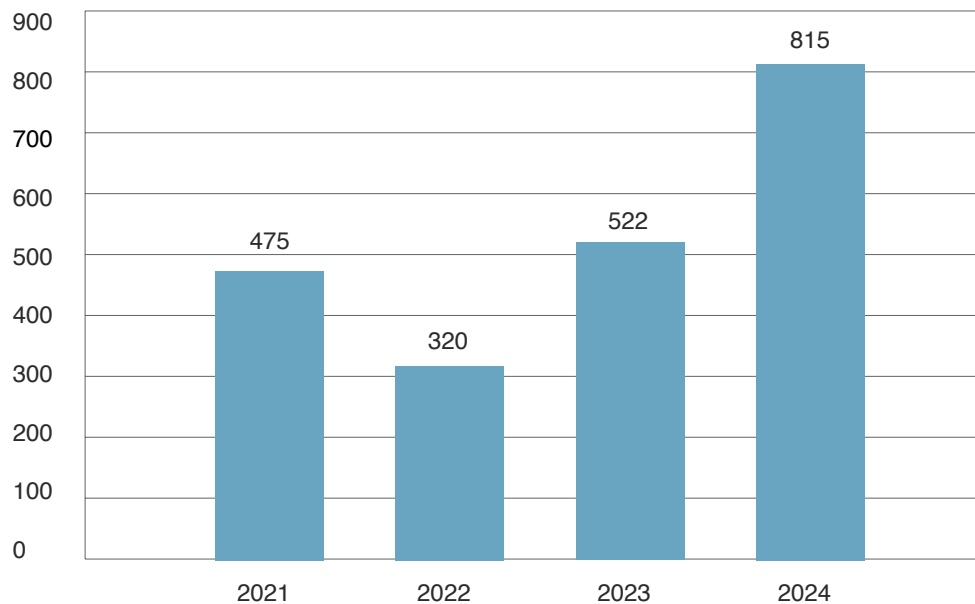
Digital Access and Broadcasting Statistics in Chernihiv oblast

The data from the SJA on the use of remote hearings in Chernihiv oblast is focused on the number of cases in which the remote participation was used rather than the total number of remote hearings. Except for the year of 2022, the data shows steady growth of the number of court hearings where participants joined online. This number almost doubled from 475 in 2021 to 815 in 2024, as demonstrated in the figure below. Despite the growth, the use of remote hearings took place in around 1 percent of all the cases heard during years 2021-2024 in Chernihiv oblast.

¹⁶ See disciplinary cases: 861.1дп.15-25; 1563.3дп.15-25; 1306.3дп.15-25

¹⁷ See disciplinary cases: 2955/3дп/15-24, 2494/0/15-24, 3166/2дп/15-24; 805/3дп/15-24

Cases heard via video conference



Data from the Archive of Court Session Broadcasts reveals a strong adoption of digital transparency tools. As of early February 2026, 26 out of the 27 courts in the Chernihiv oblast either possess the technical capacity or have already conducted online broadcasts. Since 2021, these courts have averaged 17 internet broadcasts each. The Koropsky District Court holds the highest record, conducting 205 video broadcasts since 2022, while nine other courts have conducted between one and four broadcasts since 2021.¹⁸

Access to public information

In the course of this study, access to public information was one of the key methods to collect data on court caseloads and staffing. This in turn, allowed an assessment of institutional compliance with right to access public information. This assessment highlighted varying levels of responsiveness among judicial bodies. Inquiries sent to the State Judicial Administration and the National School of Judges were answered comprehensively within the legally mandated five-day period.¹⁹

The response rate from the 27 individual courts required further scrutiny. Only one court failed to respond to the initial request entirely. While the majority replied within the legal timeframe, a small number responded with slight delays without officially extending the processing period. Initially, 14 courts provided incomplete data. However, following a secondary inquiry, 12 of these supplied the missing information, leaving only two courts that ignored the follow-up. A notable finding from the study is that smaller courts located closer to the Russian or Belarusian borders, or in areas heavily impacted by aggression, demonstrated exemplary compliance. For instance, the Semenivsky District Court not only processed the request promptly and fully but voluntarily provided an analytical summary of the data, exceeding its statutory obligations.

¹⁸ Judiciary of Ukraine, 'Online Broadcasts of Court Hearings' (Judiciary of Ukraine) <https://court.gov.ua/affairs/online/sud1007> accessed February 2026

¹⁹ Law of Ukraine 'On Access to Public Information' 2011 (No 2939-VI), art 5.

KEY OBSERVATIONS

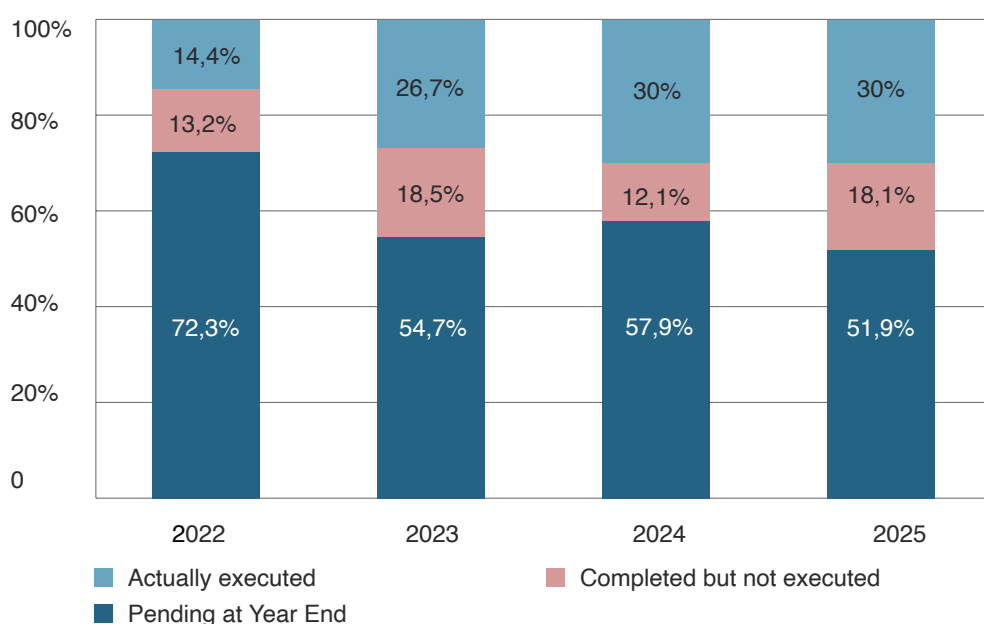
- The judicial network in Chernihiv oblast consists of 24 local general courts, two local specialized courts, and one court of appeal. The specialized courts of appeal for this oblast are located in Kyiv.
- Because of active fighting and partial occupation in early March 2022 all of these courts temporarily moved their jurisdiction to safer regions. The jurisdiction was restored in May 2022 although several buildings suffered damage.
- The Court Security Service protects 30 judicial premises in the area as of 2024. Courts located in the regional centre have the highest number of security staff with 10 people each, while smaller districts operate with around 4 staff members.
- The courts in the oblast face a severe and persistent shortage of judges. The actual number of active judges in local general courts peaked at 91 in 2024 but receded to 84 by the end of 2025. At the same time the normative requirement surged to 161 judges in 2025, meaning the courts operate with a workload intended for nearly double their staff.
- This staffing deficit is also visible in specialized and appeal courts. The Chernihiv District Administrative Court operated with 13 judges in 2025 against a normative need of 91. The Commercial Court had only 8 actual judges compared to a normative requirement of 17 in 2025. The Court of Appeal saw its actual number of judges steadily decline from 16 in 2021 to only 10 working judges in 2025 out of 34 determined positions.
- Court administration staff numbers are experiencing a slight decline and consistently fail to meet planned quotas especially in larger courts like Desnianskyi which planned for 43 employees but actually had 31 in 2025.
- The total volume of cases and materials heard experienced a notable dip to 57,217 in 2022 from 80,623 in 2021 but subsequently surged to peak at 104,075 by 2024.
- Despite this high workload, the courts maintained a very high case resolution rate settling at 98 percent in 2024. The average workload per judge significantly increased from 831 cases and materials in 2021 to 1,123 in 2023.
- The most common administrative offence across the sampled local general courts includes driving under influence, public misconduct, and domestic violence which have a 100 percent frequency rate. Divorce disputes are the most frequent civil cases while intentional light bodily harm and temporary access to documents are the most recurring criminal issues.
- Judicial training is centralised at the National School of Judges. Because of this centralized system specific regional statistics for the Chernihiv oblast cannot be obtained and only nationwide training data is available.
- Disciplinary accountability is quite low in the region. There were only three disciplinary cases in 2025 and four in 2024 involving Chernihiv judges which is a very small number considering the total active judicial workforce of 94 judges in 2025.
- Digital justice tools are growing rapidly. The use of the national video conferencing subsystem increased by 190 percent in 2024 compared to 2023. Locally the number of remote hearings in the Chernihiv oblast almost doubled from 475 in 2021 to 815 in 2024.
- Judicial transparency remains strong. Also, all courts in the Chernihiv oblast have the technical capacity for, and 26 out of the 27 courts have already conducted online video broadcasts of court hearings.

ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGEMENTS IN CHERNIHIV OBLAST

1.10. Findings on System Performance

According to data provided by the Ministry of Justice, the performance of state bailiffs in Chernihiv oblast showed gradual improvement between 2022 and 2025.²⁰ The share of actually executed enforcement documents increased from 14.4 percent in 2022 to 30.0 percent in 2025, indicating a recovery of operational capacity after the disruption caused by the full-scale invasion.²¹ This development corresponds with the national trend, where execution rates rose from 21.6 percent to 31.5 percent during the same period. At the same time, the proportion of pending documents decreased from 72.3 percent to 51.9 percent, although pending cases still prevail. These figures reflect an improvement in outcomes but also a continuing backlog.

Enforcement documents processed in Chernihiv oblast



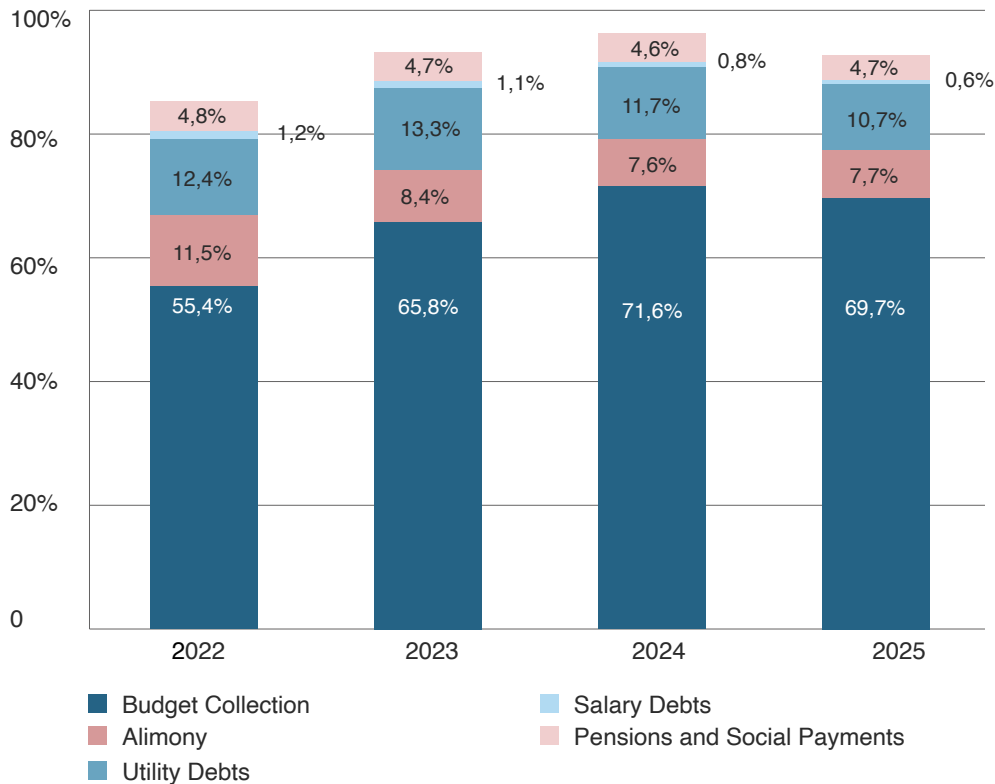
Enforcement documents	2022	2023	2024	2025
Received to Enforce	144,369	206,887	224,817	220,337
Completed	39,818	93,546	94,648	105,966
Actually Executed	20,742	55,326	67,355	66,046
Completed on Other Grounds	15,523	32,467	20,246	32,634
Pending at Year End	104,382	113,241	130,083	114,29

²⁰ The figures presented in this report refer exclusively to state bailiffs, as comprehensive data regarding private performers is currently not being collected or maintained by the relevant authorities.

²¹ The calculated shares are based on the total number of enforcement documents for state bailiffs only, and the full numerical data for these figures is available in the table above.

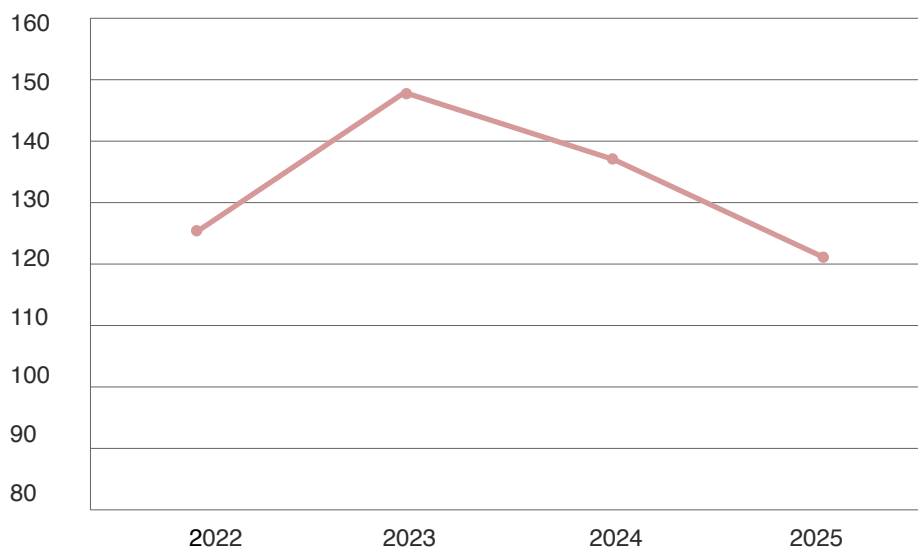
The categorization of enforcement cases in Chernihiv oblast remained consistent over the years. State budget-related collections, like fines and taxes, continued to dominate and reached almost 70 percent in 2025. Other categories, such as alimony or utility-related debts, made up much smaller proportions, while pension and social payment cases remained around the 4-5 percent range. This distribution aligns with national patterns, where state budget payments also form the largest group of enforcement proceedings.

Categories of the most common cases in Chernihiv oblast



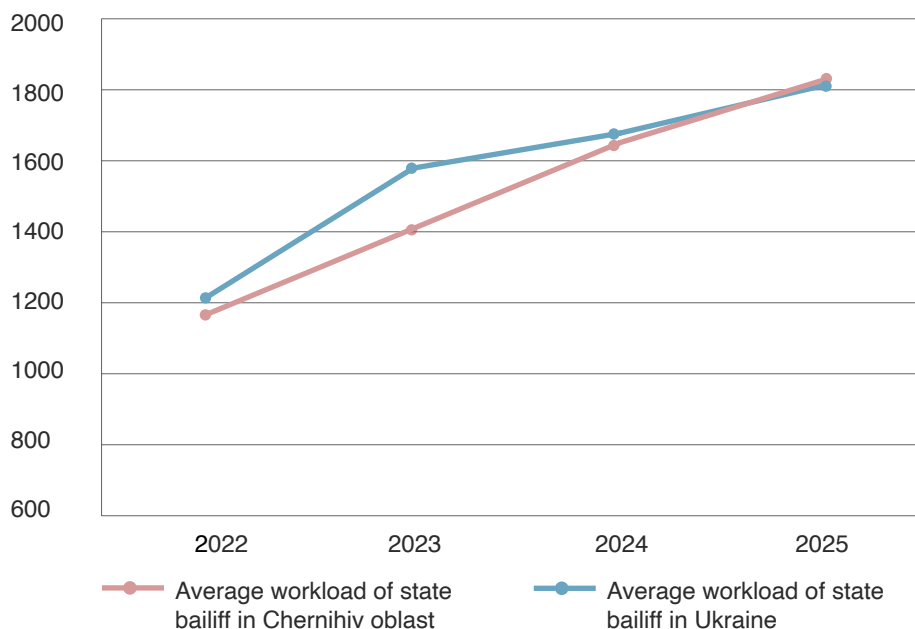
Staffing levels changed noticeably during this period. The number of state bailiffs increased from 125 in 2022 to 148 in 2023 but then declined to 121 in 2025. This fall occurred while the workload remained high and a large number of cases were still pending. The reduction likely limited the system’s ability to reduce the backlog more quickly. A similar trend can be seen at the national level, where the number of state bailiffs has also been decreasing.

Number of state bailiffs in Chernihiv oblast



The individual workload, however, rose steadily throughout the period. Average proceedings per bailiff increased from 1,155 in 2022 to 1,821 in 2025.²² This reflects both the shrinking number of officers and the continued pressure of incoming cases. This level of workload reflects both the continued inflow of cases and the shrinking number of officers. A comparable pattern exists nationwide, where the workload of one state bailiff increased from 1,203 in 2022 to 1,805 in 2025, indicating similar systemic pressures across the country. Although enforcement results improved, the steadily growing workload raises concerns about the long-term sustainability and efficiency of the enforcement system in both the region and the country.

Average Workload: Documents (Proceedings) per Bailiff in Chernihiv oblast



1.11. Training and professional development

According to information provided by the Eastern Regional Office of the Ministry of Justice, the professional development of bailiffs in Chernihiv oblast is organised through several forms of training. These include internal seminars, individual competence improvement, and specialised regional courses.

The regional office conducted a series of seminars and internal training sessions between 2021 and the first half of 2025. The volume of these training events changed slightly each year. The office held 13 events in 2021. The number decreased to 10 events in 2022. The office then organised 15 events in 2023 and 14 events in 2024. During the first half of 2025, the office conducted 8 training events.

The thematic focus of training has also changed over the years. In 2021, attention was placed on standard aspects of enforcement work, such as property realisation, land sales, and anticorruption requirements. In 2022, following the invasion, training shifted to practical aspects of enforcing decisions under martial law and managing confiscated property in wartime conditions. From 2023 to 2025, the topics reflected broader institutional changes, including electronic document management, software updates, professional ethics, cybersecurity, and specialised categories of enforcement cases.

The regional office does not collect centralised information on training delivered within individual state enforcement departments. However, the data provided suggests that all civil servants employed in the enforcement service in Chernihiv oblast follow legally required professional development plans for all civil servants as well as training events organized by the regional department of the Ministry of Justice.

²² The workload figures are calculated based on the provided data regarding the total number of state bailiffs and the quantity of enforcement documents requiring processing.

During the reporting period, staff members enhanced several specific competencies relevant to their work at the seminars and internal training organized by the regional department of the Ministry of Justice. Annually, the number of these seminars varies between 10 (the lowest number) in 2022, and 15 (the highest number) in 2023. These included knowledge of legislation, access to information, IT aspects, avoiding conflict of interest, professional ethics, and other specific to enforcement field topics.

In addition to internal training, staff members regularly completed courses for state servants at the Chernihiv Regional Centre for Qualification Advancement. These programmes consisted of short-term academic modules lasting between 24 and 30 hours. The number of personnel trained each year remained high.

Year	Number of Participants	Topic of Training
2021	166	Legal and practical aspects of compulsory execution
2022	170	Peculiarities of enforcement under martial law
2023	166	Application of legislative changes
2024	156	Separate procedures and mechanisms of enforcement proceedings
2025	146	Organisation of work of state executive service departments

Overall, the number of trained personnel reported by the Regional Office closely reflects the total number of civil servants working in the region each year. This indicates that the vast majority of bailiffs regularly participate in training activities. The data shows a consistent effort to keep their knowledge aligned with legal standards and recent developments in the enforcement system but also focusing on soft skills.

KEY OBSERVATIONS

- The enforcement system operates under a dual model with both state and private bailiffs sharing responsibilities. State bailiffs saw their numbers in Chernihiv oblast decrease from 125 in 2022 to 121 in 2025, which mirrors a national decline of available staff.
- Despite having fewer staff members, the share of actually executed documents in the region improved significantly from 14.4 percent in 2022 to 30 percent in 2025. At the same time, the average workload for a bailiff in Chernihiv steadily rose from 1,155 proceedings in 2022 to around 1,821 proceedings in 2025.
- State budget payments constitute the largest category of enforcement cases in the region, growing from 55.4 percent in 2022 to 69.7 percent in 2025.

2. PROSECUTION IN CHERNIHIV OBLAST

2.1. Management and Organization: Chernihiv Regional Prosecutor's Office

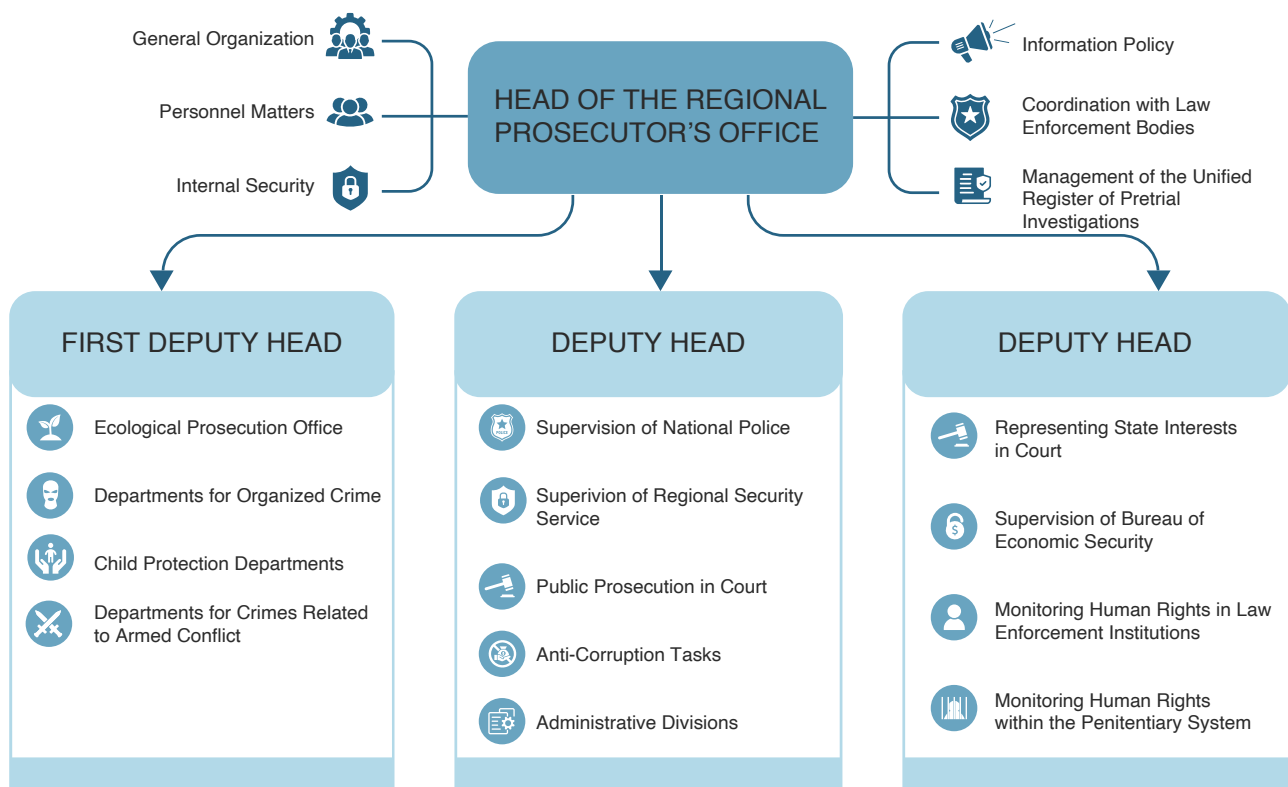
Management of the Chernihiv Regional Prosecutor's Office is performed by the head of the office and a leadership team composed of a first deputy and two deputy heads. Their functions are divided to ensure supervision of legal, administrative, and operational work.

The head of the regional office oversees general organisation, personnel matters, internal security, and information policy. The role also includes coordination with other law enforcement bodies and responsibility for managing the unified register of pretrial investigations.

The first deputy head supervises specialised units such as the ecological prosecution office and departments responsible for organised crime, child protection, and crimes related to armed conflict.

One deputy head manages the supervision of the National Police and the regional security service. This deputy also oversees public prosecution in court, anticorruption tasks, and administrative divisions, such as finance and IT.

Another deputy head is responsible for representing state interests in court and supervising the Bureau of Economic Security. This role also includes monitoring human rights in law enforcement institutions and within the penitentiary system.



Specialized Directorates and Departments

The internal structure of the office is organized into directorates (upravlinnia), departments (viddily), and other specialized units. These units focus on specific legal areas within the role of the prosecution. The tables below illustrate key parts of the internal organization in Chernihiv regional prosecution office.

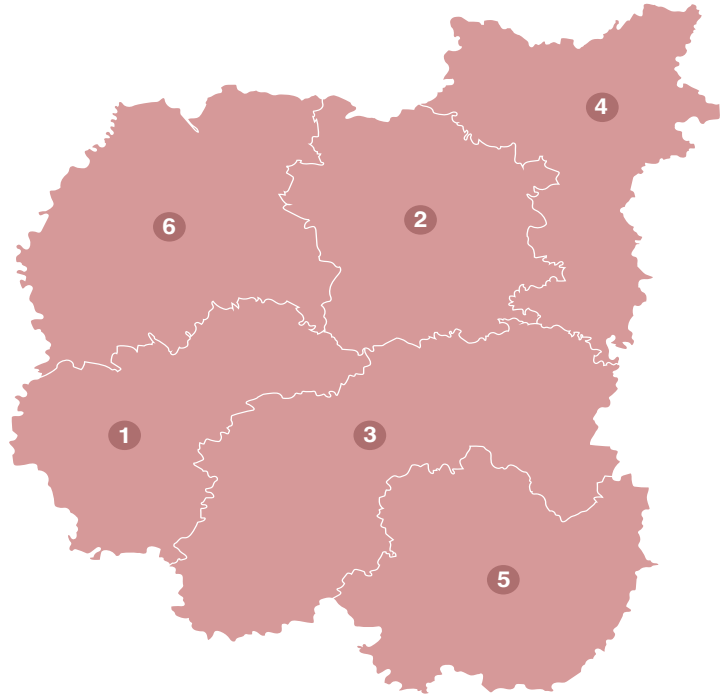
Directorate Name	Primary Focus
Directorate for Supervision of Laws by the National Police of Ukraine	Overseeing police investigations and operations.
Directorate for Representation of State Interests in Court	Handling legal cases to protect state interests, particularly concerning land and budget issues.

Directorate Name	Primary Focus
Specialized Ecological Prosecutor's Office	Environmental crimes (functions as a department)
Department for Countering Crimes Committed in Conditions of Armed Conflict	War-related crimes and offenses linked to armed conflict
Department for Supervision of Organs Fighting Organized Crime	Targeting organized criminal networks.
Department for Protection of Children's Interests and Countering Domestic Violence	Crimes against minors and domestic abuse cases.
Department for Supervision of the Regional Security Service	Legality of operations by the state security service (SSU)
Department for Supervision of the Bureau of Economic Security	Investigations into economic crimes
Department for Public Prosecution in Court and Anti-Corruption	Court prosecutions and anti-corruption activities
Prosecutor for International Legal Cooperation	Managing international legal requests and cooperation

District Level Operations

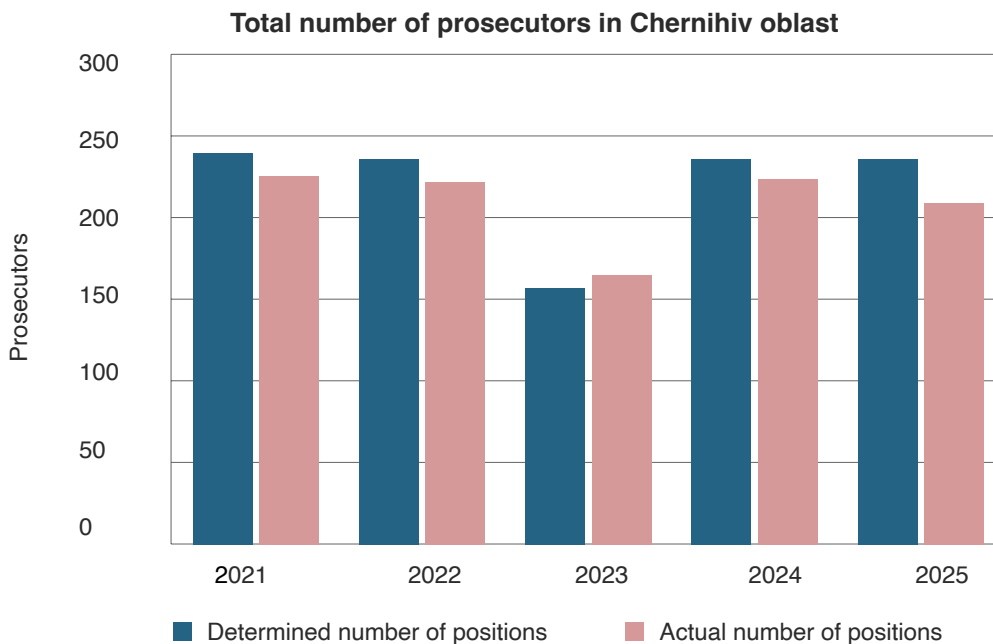
Chernihiv oblast contains six district prosecutor’s offices. They operate within specific administrative districts or territorial communities and handle cases within their jurisdictions. These offices may establish internal departments or directorates based on operational needs. Their primary function is to deliver prosecution services at the local level while coordinating with the regional office.

- 1 **Kozelets**
district prosecutor’s office
- 2 **Koriukivka**
district prosecutor’s office
- 3 **Nizhyn**
district prosecutor’s office
- 4 **Novhorod-Siverskyi**
district prosecutor’s office
- 5 **Pryluky**
district prosecutor’s office
- 1 **Chernihiv**
district prosecutor’s office

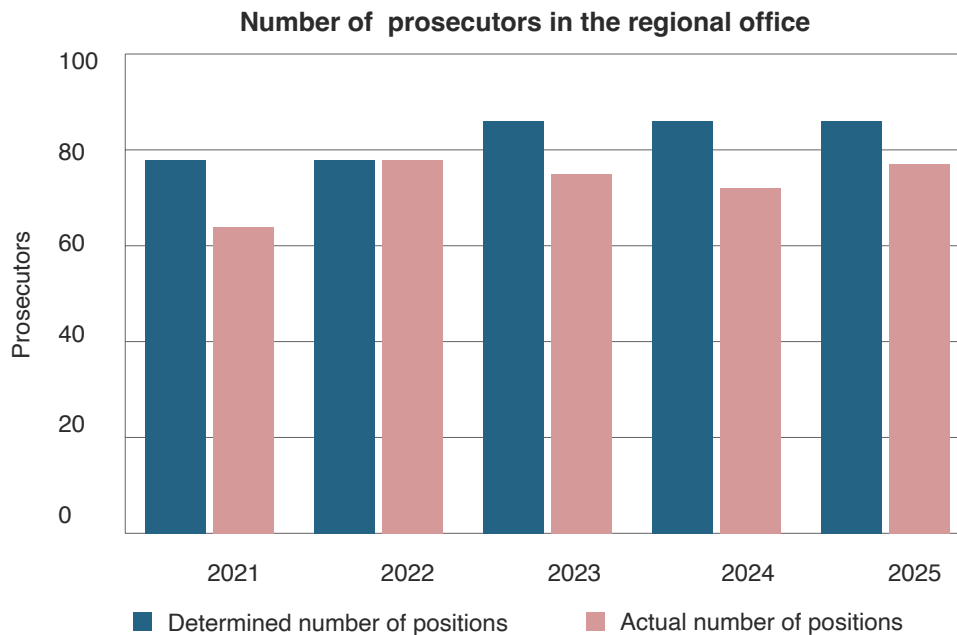


2.2. Prosecution Staffing and Workload

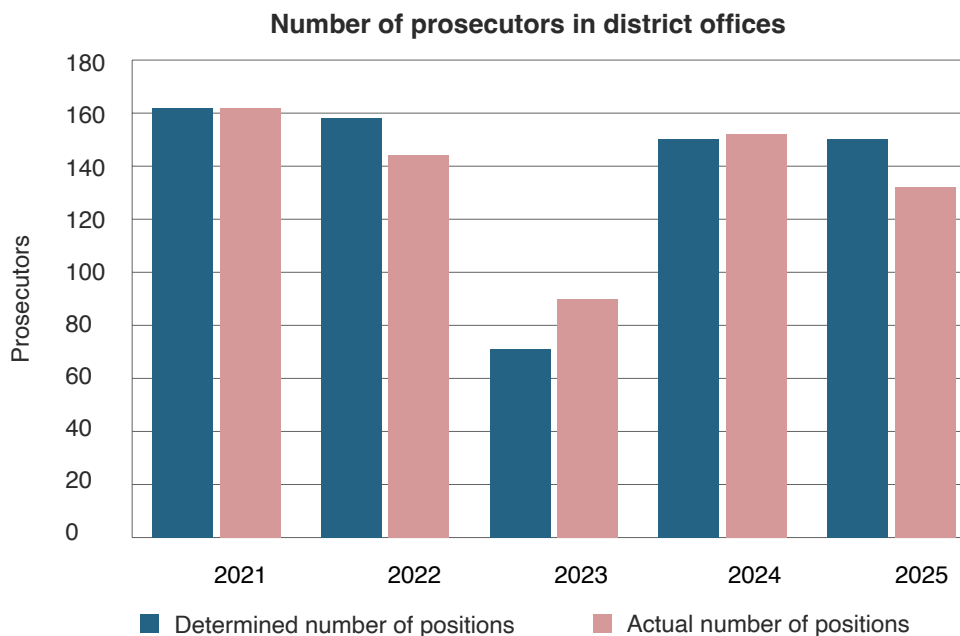
Data provided by the Office of the Prosecutor General shows notable fluctuations in staffing levels between legally determined positions and actual numbers of prosecutors in Chernihiv oblast from 2021 to 2025. In 2021, 226 prosecutors worked in the oblast, compared with a determined staff size of 240. In most of the following years, determined positions remained at 236, except for a temporary drop in 2023. The number of active prosecutors, however, varied. By 2025, only 209 prosecutors were working, leaving a considerable staffing gap.



At the regional office level, discrepancies persisted. In 2021, the regional office had 64 prosecutors for 78 approved positions. Although full staffing was reached in 2022, vacancies reappeared afterward. In 2024, the office had 72 prosecutors against 86 planned positions, while in 2025 the number rose slightly to 77, still below the required staffing level.

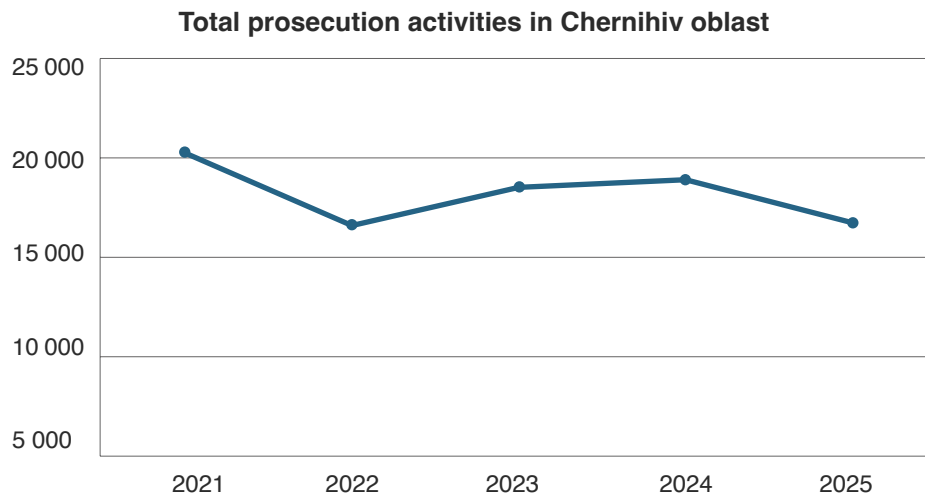


District offices also experienced long-term shortages. In 2022, 144 prosecutors worked at district level compared with 158 approved positions. By 2025, this gap increased to 18 vacancies, with only 132 prosecutors employed out of 150 determined positions. Four district offices remained close to full staffing, but two offices, Koryukiv and Novhorod Siverskyi, faced persistent shortages of about 3 to 5 prosecutors, representing roughly 20 percent of their staff.



Workload also fluctuated during this period. Total prosecution activities in the region reached 20,271 in 2021, decreased to 16,521 in 2022, rose again to 18,496 in 2023, and then stabilised at around 18,890 in 2024. In 2025, the figure decreased to 16,664. While these numbers cannot be used to calculate precise individual workloads, due to the data limitations and complex distribution of prosecutorial functions under law, trends

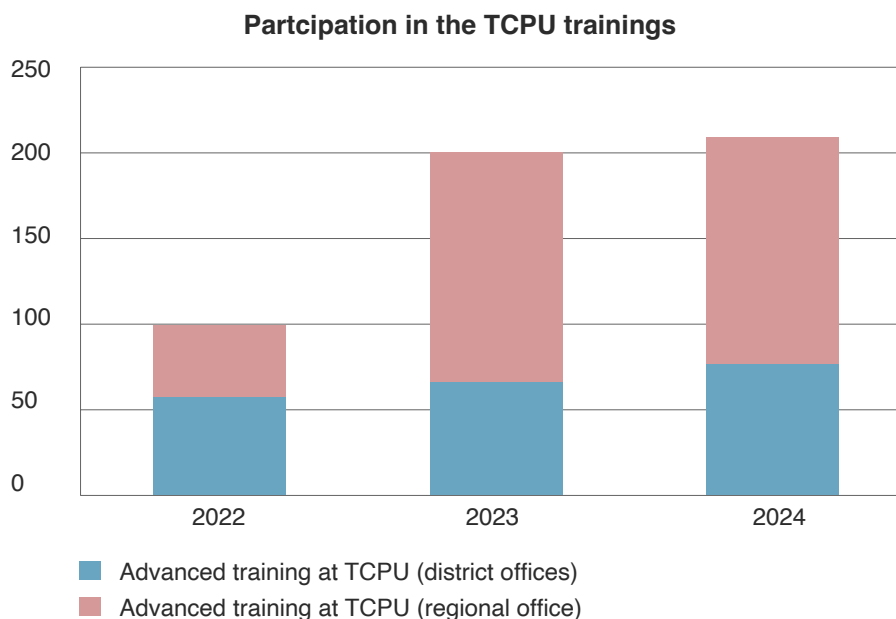
suggest that prosecutors faced high work intensity in years when staffing levels were lower. For example, in 2023, despite a reduced number of prosecutors, the volume of activities remained high, indicating heavier workload distribution across fewer staff.²³



2.3. Training in Chernihiv oblast

Data from the Chernihiv Regional Prosecutor's Office shows that seminar activity remained consistently high in 2021, 2023, and 2024, with about 14 seminars delivered per year. The sharp decline in 2022, when only two seminars took place, resulted directly from the full-scale invasion and the disruption that followed. By 2024, activity returned to its earlier level, reaching 15 seminars.

Advanced training at the TCPU also recovered after 2022. Excluding that year, the total number of trainees from the oblast averaged around 205 annually. District prosecutors participated in especially high numbers, with 134 participants in 2023 and 133 in 2024. The first half of 2025 continued this trend, with 99 prosecutors completing advanced training, including 63 from district offices. These figures suggest frequent participation and repeated attendance at different training sessions, rather than a one-off requirement, since training attendance either matched or exceeded the size of the district-level workforce and came close to, or even surpassed, the total oblast staffing.



²³ These figures are illustrative and intended only to show the overall trend; they do not reflect the actual number of prosecutorial activities, as they are calculated based on indicators reported in the annual reports of the Prosecutor's Office of Chernihiv oblast and cover the main prosecutorial functions provided by law.

2.4. Disciplinary accountability

Between 2021 and 2025, only three disciplinary actions involving prosecutors in Chernihiv oblast were registered: two in 2024 and one in 2025. One case involved improper procedural guidance, another concerned a violation of labour law, and the third was related to ethical misconduct. There were no recorded disciplinary cases for the other years within this period.

KEY OBSERVATIONS

- The prosecution system in Chernihiv oblast faces staffing shortages across its regional and district offices. The actual number of prosecutors dropped from 226 in 2021 to 209 in 2025, leaving a considerable gap against the 236 determined positions.
- District offices are particularly affected, operating with only 132 prosecutors out of 150 determined positions in 2025. Total prosecution activities fluctuated, dropping from 20,271 in 2021 to 16,521 in 2022, stabilizing around 18,890 in 2024, and decreasing to 16,664 in 2025.
- Formal disciplinary accountability is extremely low, with only three disciplinary actions recorded between 2021 and 2025. Training activities recovered well after the 2022 invasion, with the number of regional seminars rising from just two in 2022 to 15 in 2024.

3. PENITENTIARY INSTITUTIONS IN CHERNIHIV OBLAST

As of the end of 2025, three penitentiary institutions operate in Chernihiv oblast under the State Criminal Executive Service of Ukraine (SCES). These are the Chernihiv Pre-Trial Detention Center, the Novhorod Siverskyi Penitentiary Facility No. 31, and the Menska Correctional Colony No. 91. The Pre-Trial Detention Center and Facility No. 31 each include sectors for persons sentenced to life imprisonment, while Colony No. 91 is a medium security institution for men who previously worked in courts, prosecution bodies, justice institutions, or law enforcement agencies.

3.1. Organizational Structure

According to the regional directorate of the penitentiary service, all three institutions follow a similar organisational model. Their internal structures can be grouped into five main functional categories:

- 1 Command and Administrative Management
- 2 Security, Regime, and Operational Control
- 3 Execution of Judicial Decisions
- 4 Rehabilitation, Social, and Psychological Work
- 5 Infrastructure, Support, and Workplace Safety

These categories apply across all facilities, with differences only where security classifications require additional sectors, such as specialised units for life sentenced prisoners. Each institution also includes a human rights oversight specialist who works separately from operational units. The system overall prioritises security and regime functions but maintains standardised administrative, rehabilitative, and oversight components.

Finally, each institution is supported by a dedicated healthcare centre of the SCES: Medical Unit No. 91 provides healthcare services to the Menska Correctional Colony (№91), while the Novhorod-Siverskyi City Medical Unit supports the Novhorod-Siverskyi Institution (№31), and the Chernihiv City Medical Unit serves the Chernihiv Pre trial Detention Center.

3.2. Case-study: Chernihiv pre-trial detention centre

The Chernihiv pre-trial detention centre has a capacity of 375 persons and housed 332 detainees and convicted persons as of December 2025. Despite the main function as a detention centre, the facility includes a maximum-security sector for persons sentenced to life imprisonment, consisting of cell-type premises with 10 places and premises for convicted persons.

Staffing levels over the years 2021–2025 show relatively stable overall personnel numbers, ranging between 103 and 115 male staff and 44 to 48 female staff depending on the year. The gender distribution remains consistently male-dominated, although women represent a significant share of administrative and specialist roles.

Staff participate in several types of training, including initial training for new employees, continuous skills development, and seminars. Annual participation ranges between 8 and 16 persons. Training topics include professional skills, safety requirements, psychological preparedness, firearms training, and physical readiness. All programmes are delivered through SCES educational centres.²⁴

In 2021, the facility registered two complaints regarding inadequate detention conditions. Between 2022 and 2024, no complaints were received from either sentenced or remand detainees. As of early 2026, two individuals complain specifically about the lack of access to dental medical care.

²⁴ There are 4 SCES educational centers, that include Penitentiary academy of Ukraine, and 3 regional centers for advancing qualification of the SCES personnel.

Digital communication services are available for detainees on a paid basis under 2023 Ministry of Justice regulations. Services include supervised internet browsing, personal email accounts, and IPtelephony. In 2025, detainees used these services 16,647 times. Sentenced prisoners also make use of the same ICT infrastructure. In 2025, they made 6,056 telephone calls. Monitoring applies to all communication, and costs are covered either by individuals or by external payers through an electronic wallet system. Internet access is permitted except during work,

meals, and sleep. Email correspondence may be reviewed when required by individual risk factors. Prisoners may also use portable computers with authorisation when receiving medical treatment outside the penitentiary system.

As reported by the State Court Administration, all penitentiary institutions in Chernihiv Oblast are equipped with the necessary hardware and software to ensure that detainees can participate in virtual court hearings.

As per data received from the Regional Department of the SCES, during the 2021-2025 period the penitentiary institutions of Chernihiv Oblast registered 24 complaints, of which 19 concerned inadequate conditions of detention and 5 related to refusals to accept meat products.

The system also supports remote legal communication and consultations, allowing detainees to receive confidential legal assistance via digital channels. A central ICT function is the facility's capacity to conduct court sessions via video conference. In 2025, the institution facilitated 321 remote court hearings. The system enables both detainee requested and court ordered participation

KEY OBSERVATIONS

- Three penitentiary institutions operate in the Chernihiv region. The Chernihiv Pre Trial Detention Centre is a major facility that housed 332 detainees against a capacity of 375 in December 2025.
- Staffing at the detention centre is stable and male dominated, ranging between 103 and 115 male staff compared to 44 to 48 female staff. Formal internal complaints are rare, with 24 complaints registered across all regional institutions between 2021 and 2025, mostly concerning inadequate detention conditions.
- Digital infrastructure is actively utilised, as detainees of the Chernihiv Pre Trial Detention Centre used digital communication services 16,647 times in 2025. The detention centre also successfully facilitated 321 remote court hearings via video conference in 2025.

4. PROBATION IN CHERNIHIV OBLAST

4.1. Organizational structure and staffing

According to the information provided by the Probation Centre, the Chernihiv oblast branch consists of a central branch office, 5 district-level departments, and 19 sector-level units. Altogether, the approved staffing level is 93 positions across all subdivisions. As of 1 January 2025, the oblast had 87 active staff members, meaning six positions remained unfilled. In previous years, staffing fluctuated between 86 and 95 employees. Although the shortfall is modest, it may affect the smallest units more significantly.

When dividing the 93 approved positions across the 25 units, the average staffing level is around three employees per unit. However, these average masks clear differences: the branch office has 10 approved positions, district departments usually have between six and nine employees, and several sector-level units operate with only two staff members. These two-person sectors appear across different districts, such as Korukivka, Nizhyn, Novhorod-Siverskyi, Pryluky, and Chernihiv. This pattern reflects the quite a decentralised nature of probation service delivery in the region.²⁵

At the lower end of the staffing organisation are numerous sector-level units, several of which are staffed at only two positions, the minimum number allocated to any unit in the structure. These two-person sectors are found across several districts, including Korukivka, Nizhyn, Novhorod-Siverskyi, Pryluky, and Chernihiv. Their prevalence makes two employees per unit the single most common staffing level across the oblast's probation sectors. The contrast between the largest and smallest units underscores the decentralised nature of probation service delivery in the region. The central- and district-level offices maintain larger teams to support coordination, administration, and supervision over broad geographic areas, while the sector units with their minimal staffing, serve as small, localized operational points.

4.2. Probation activities in Chernihiv oblast

According to the available reports,²⁶ pretrial probation in Chernihiv oblast shows moderate growth. Court rulings requesting pretrial reports increased from 818 in 2023 to 880 in 2024, making Chernihiv the largest contributor nationwide in 2024. Participation of defendants in preparing these reports rose from 82 percent to 84 percent. The share of conclusions recommending the possibility of rehabilitation without imprisonment remained almost unchanged, at 85 percent in 2023 and 86 percent in 2024. Courts agreed with the probation centre's conclusions in 92 percent of cases in both years, showing strong judicial trust in probation system.²⁷

Supervisory probation outcomes improved as well. Non-compliance with correctional labour fell sharply from 28.6 percent in 2023 to no more than 15 percent in 2024, while the share of completed sentences rose from 69.5 percent to 76 percent. Completion of community services increased from 71 percent to 80 percent, and noncompliance dropped from 36 percent to below 23 percent.

Reoffending, however, increased from 1.29 percent in 2022 to 2.4 percent in 2023 and remained at 2.4 percent in 2024, which appears high compared with other regions but still low in absolute terms. This is especially noteworthy given that the share of previously convicted persons among those who reoffended rose from 59 percent to 69.7 percent, suggesting that the rise in reoffending is concentrated within a small, higher-risk subgroup rather than reflecting a broad deterioration in overall probation outcomes.

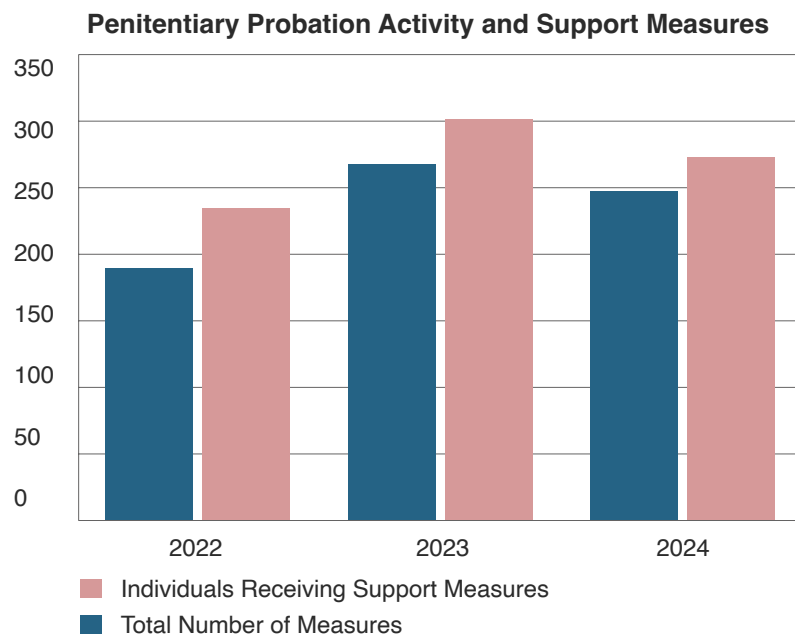
Penitentiary probation activity fluctuated between 2022 and 2024. The number of individuals receiving support measures increased from 189 in 2022 to 267 in 2023, before decreasing to 247 in 2024. The total number of measures followed a similar pattern, rising from 234 in 2022 to 301 in 2023, then decreasing to 272 in 2024.

²⁵ The table with the exact number of positions can be found in Annex 2.

²⁶ The Probation Centre did not provide regional operational data in response to the request made for this report, which limits the ability to present a full overview. However, national annual reports from 2023 and 2024 contain partial regional information. At the time of drafting, the 2025 report had not yet been published.

²⁷ Hereinafter: State Institution «Probation Center» (2026) Analytical Information. Available at: <https://www.probation.gov.ua/analitichna-informaciya>

This may reflect a temporary spike in needs related to the effects of the full-scale invasion. To exemplify categorisation of the penitentiary probation measures, nationwide data from Probation Canter's report shows that in 2024 most measures focused on housing availability (86 percent), followed by employment support (10 percent), social support (3 percent), social adaptation (1 percent), and minimal assistance for older people and persons with disabilities (0.2 percent).



In 2023, Chernihiv oblast branch was a subject to an internal revision of its supervisory probation activities. Several shortcomings were identified, including delays in taking response measures, insufficient oversight of compliance with court decisions, ineffective or improperly conducted socio-educational work, lack of planned interventions to address criminogenic needs, and inadequacies in explaining individual work plans to convicted persons. Despite these findings, the overall probation functionality rate in 2024 reached 88.24 percent, indicating overall successful performance under the newly implemented KPI-based evaluation system.²⁸

KEY OBSERVATIONS

- The probation system in the region is decentralized, with the most common staffing level being just two employees per sector unit. The regional branch in total operated with 87 active staff members against 93 approved positions in early 2025.
- Judicial trust in the probation system is strong, as courts agreed with probation conclusions in 92 percent of cases in both 2023 and 2024. Court rulings requesting pretrial reports increased from 818 in 2023 to 880 in 2024.
- Supervisory outcomes show significant improvement, as for example, non-compliance with community services dropped from 36 percent in 2023 to below 23 percent in 2024. However, the reoffending rate increased from 1.29 percent in 2022 to 2.4 percent in 2024.

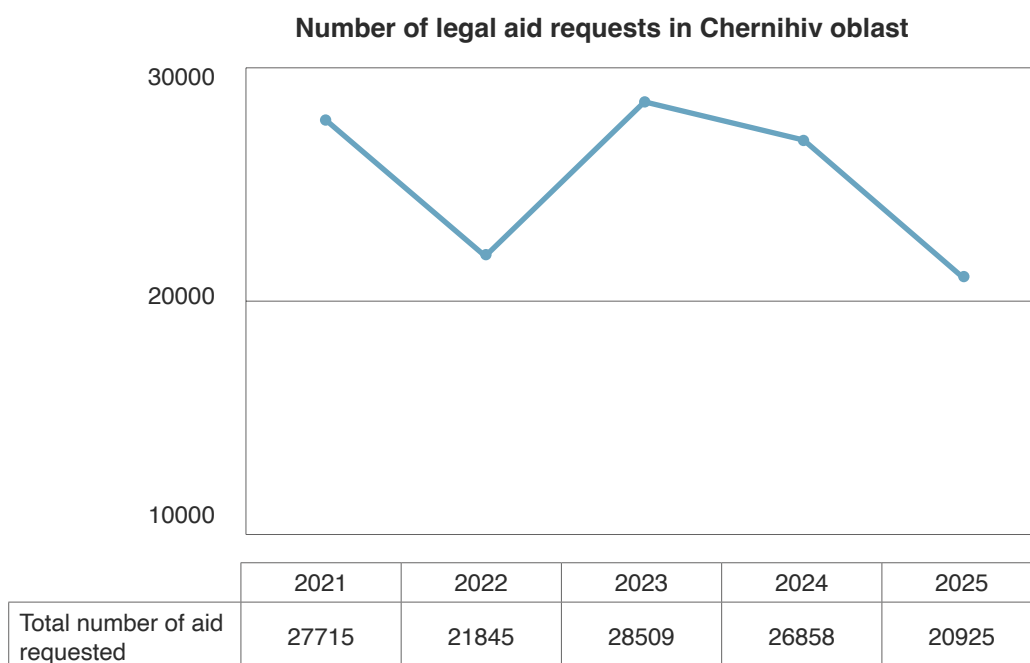
²⁸ This methodology is based on a KPI model that evaluates the relationship between financial resources, time expenditures and the quality of work performed, enabling an assessment of functional capacity and productivity. Using these KPI criteria, a rating system was created to evaluate each regional branch across key operational areas, including pre trial probation, supervisory probation, penitentiary probation, human resource management, resource provision, administrative sanctions, and communication.

5. FREE LEGAL AID IN CHERNIHIV OBLAST

Although the national system publishes statistical data, most information is aggregated at the national level rather than by region. The territorial office responsible for Chernihiv oblast declined the request for regional data, stating that detailed staffing information, training statistics, and regional case categorisation are not recorded at the oblast level, even though similar data is collected for national reporting. As a result, this report relies on national statistics for the corresponding years.

Chernihiv oblast falls under the jurisdiction of the Eastern Interregional Centre and the Northeastern Territorial Office. Within the oblast, 4 departments and 21 legal aid bureaus operate. Some of these departments also supervise bureaus located in neighbouring Sumy and Kyiv oblasts. According to the official system website, 4 of the 21 bureaus in Chernihiv oblast were temporarily non-operational as of March 2026.²⁹

The annual statistics published on the official webpage of the free legal aid system, shows a clear decrease in legal aid requests in 2022, reflecting the impact of the full-scale invasion that year.³⁰ The number of requests fell by almost 20 percent compared with 2021. In 2023, the volume rises again and comes close to the earlier level, but this upward movement does not continue. In 2024 the number drops slightly, and in 2025 it declines more sharply, reaching the lowest point of the entire period.

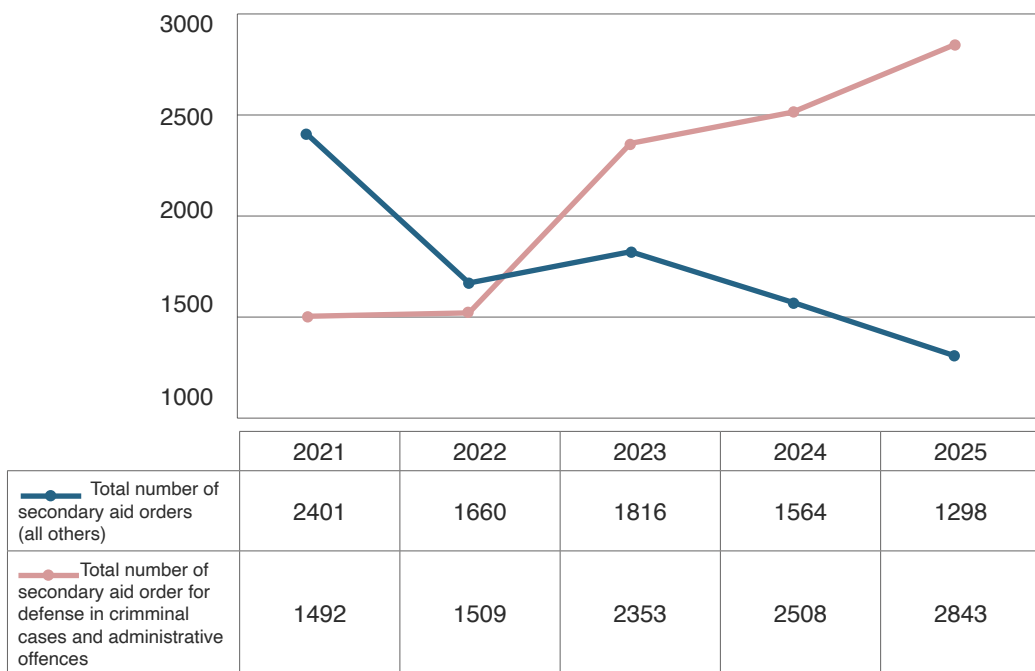


Orders for defence in criminal and administrative cases increased steadily after 2022, nearly doubling by 2025. Defence-related work became the main type of secondary legal aid by the end of the period. At the same time, all other categories of secondary aid orders continued to decline. By 2025, their number fell to about half of the 2021 level. This shift indicates that the system is increasingly focused on defence cases, while other forms of support are provided less frequently.

²⁹ Coordination Center for Legal Aid Provision (2026) Search for the nearest center and remote points. Available at: <https://legalaid.gov.ua/kliyentam/poshuk-najblyzhchogo-tsentru-ta-dystantsijnyh-punktiv/>

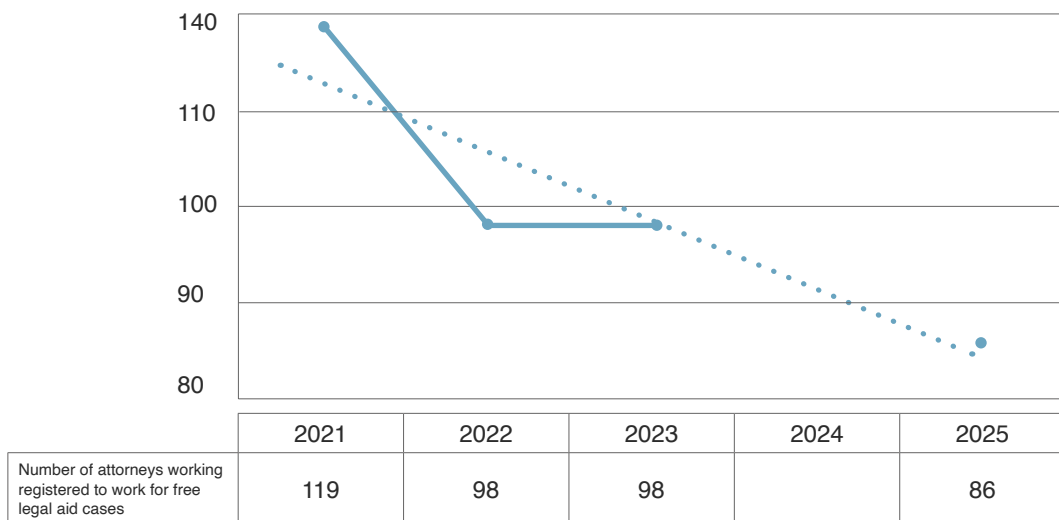
³⁰ Hereinafter: Coordination Center for Legal Aid Provision (2026) Reports on the work of the FLA system. Available at: <https://legalaid.gov.ua/publicna-informatsiya/zvity-pro-robotu-systemy-bpd/>

Secondary legal aid in Chernihiv oblast



There was also a steady decline in the number of attorneys registered to provide free legal aid in Chernihiv oblast. Between 2021 and 2022, their number fell by roughly one fifth and remained unchanged in 2023. In 2025, the number fell further, resulting in about one quarter fewer attorneys compared with the beginning of the period.³¹ This represents a clear reduction in available legal professionals within the system of secondary legal aid.

Number of attorneys registered to work for free legal aid cases

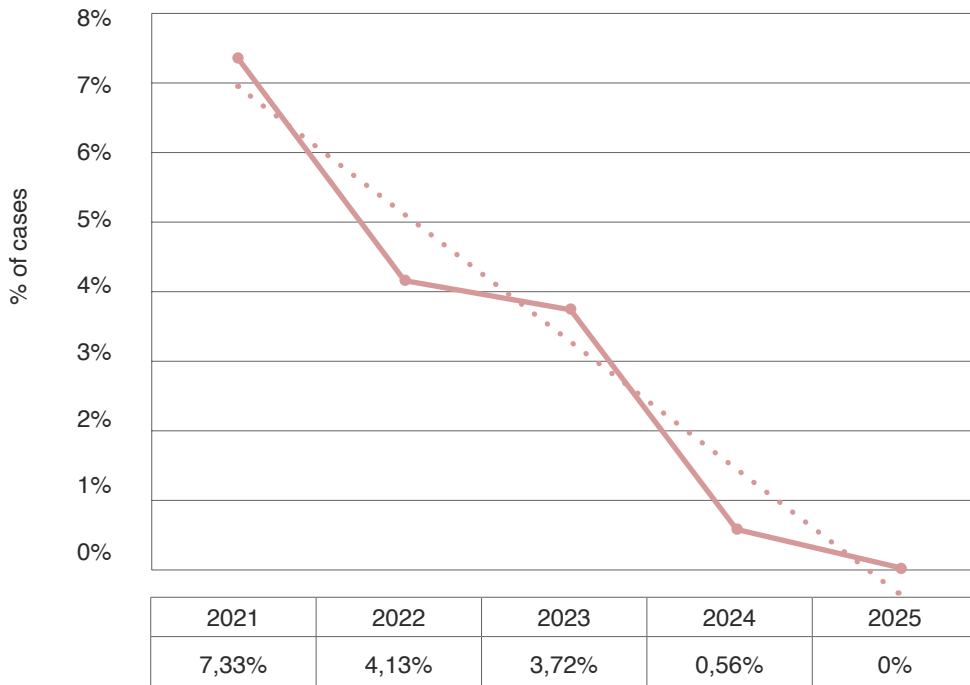


While attorney numbers decreased, requests for defence in criminal and administrative cases rose each year after 2022. This means that fewer lawyers are handling an increasing volume of defence-related cases. Meanwhile, other secondary legal aid orders declined. The combination of these trends suggests rising pressure on the remaining attorneys and a gradual reduction in the system’s overall capacity.

³¹ The figures presented not include information for 2024 because official data for this period is not available.

Another clear trend is the decline in the share of cases where defendants refused the appointment of a public attorney. The percentage decreased each year, dropping from 2021 levels to nearly zero by 2024 and reaching zero in 2025. The most notable reduction occurred between 2023 and 2024, when the refusal rate fell to below 1 percent. This suggests that defendants increasingly rely on state-funded defence services over time.

Cases with defendant declined appointment of public attorney



KEY OBSERVATIONS

- The volume of legal aid requests in the region dropped by almost 20 percent from 27,715 in 2021 to 21,845 in 2022 and eventually reached its lowest point of 20,925 in 2025. Regional data is scarce, so analysis relied on national reporting formats.
- There is a major shift toward defence cases, with orders for defence in criminal cases nearly doubling from 1,492 in 2021 to 2,843 in 2025. Conversely, other secondary legal aid orders declined by half, from 2,401 in 2021 to 1,298 in 2025.
- This increasing defence workload is managed by fewer professionals, as the number of registered attorneys fell from 119 in 2021 to 86 in 2025. At the same time, the percentage of defendants refusing a public attorney dropped from 7.3 percent in 2021 to zero in 2025.

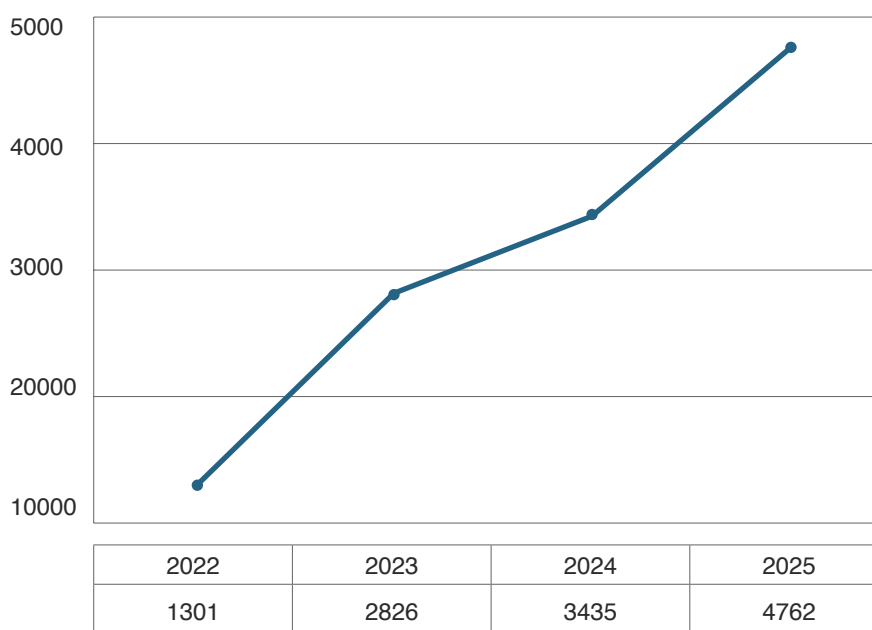
6. REGIONAL OFFICE OF THE UKRAINIAN PARLIAMENT COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN CHERNIHIV OBLAST

According to the official website of the Parliament Commissioner, as of the end of 2025, the regional office in Chernihiv Oblast consisted of the Regional Representative, three specialists, and one UNDP coordinator.³² Staffing levels were lower in previous years: in 2023 the office employed only one specialist in addition to the Representative. In 2024 the team increased to two specialists and a UNDP coordinator.

Before 2023, the roles of representatives were not formally separated and regional activities were handled by designated coordinators, while regional offices were not institutionalised and all work was carried out from the Kyiv secretariat until the establishment process began in 2023, with additional short term support provided in 2025 by a UNICEF coordinator who worked for three months to assist the regional representative in monitoring children’s rights. Based on information provided by the regional representative, the regional office is expected to expand by two additional positions in 2026, reflecting the relatively fast and steady development of the regional dimension of work compared to the pre 2023 period.

The annual report data show a steady rise in the number of human rights complaints from Chernihiv Oblast between 2022 and 2024. The increase is quite large, with the volume of complaints more than doubling across the period. Alongside this increase, the most frequently reported issues in 2024 were related to civil rights, social rights, economic rights, and the rights of the child. The upward movement suggests growing public awareness of the Commissioner’s mechanisms or increasing readiness of residents to report rights-related problems. It may also reflect the continuing impact of the post invasion environment, where civil, social, and economic issues remain prominent.

Number of human rights complaints from Chernihiv oblast

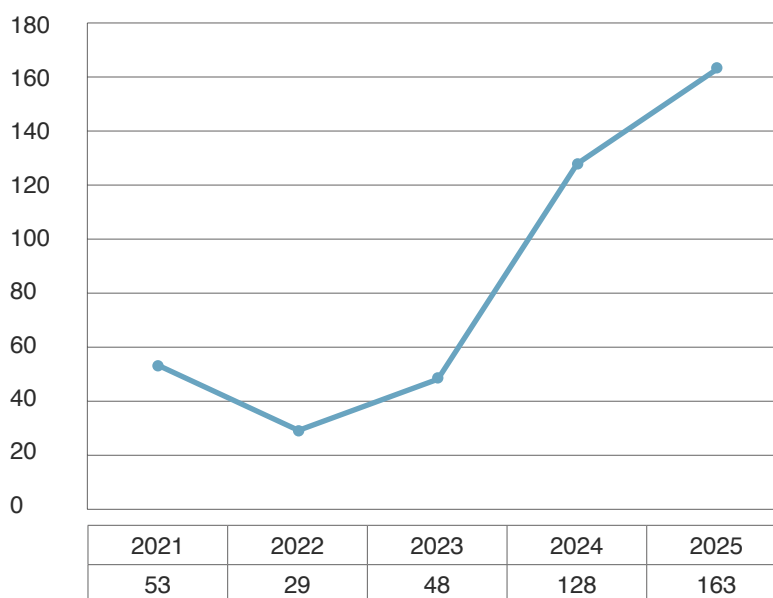


³² According to information provided directly by the Secretariat of the Commissioner for Human Rights, the number of staff working in regional offices is not recorded separately.

According to the regional representative, the most common issues raised in these human rights complaints in 2024 concern the right to a fair trial, allegations of unlawful actions by law enforcement, the rights of individuals held in places of detention, and challenges related to appealing administrative decisions or accessing public information. Additional frequent topics include the rights of service members and their families, access to social protection and humanitarian aid, and consumer rights. In 2025, Among the most frequently reported human rights violations in 2025 were violations of civil rights (3,177 cases), followed by social rights (461 cases), children's rights (274 cases), and economic rights (183 cases). Calculated against the total number of reports (civil rights violations accounted for 66.7%, social rights for 9.7%, children's rights for 5.8%, and economic rights for 3.8% of all reported cases). Taken together, these patterns indicate not only an increase in the overall demand for assistance but also a concentration of concerns in areas directly affected by the ongoing security situation and the functioning of public institutions in the region.

Monitoring visits by the Chernihiv regional representative decreased from 53 in 2021 to 29 in 2022, then rose to 48 in 2023 and sharply to 128 in 2024 and 163 in 2025. Overall, the data point to a clear expansion of field monitoring since 2023 and a sustained high level of activity in 2025.

Monitoring visits by Chernihiv regional representative

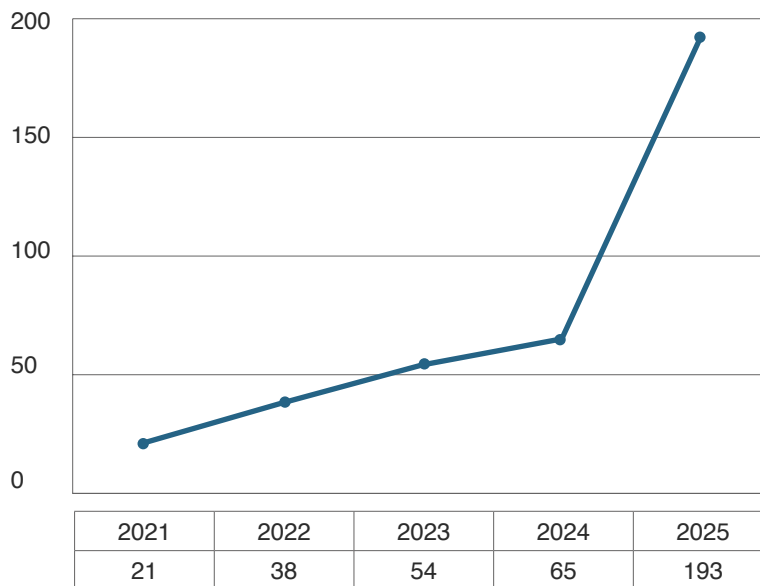


Monitoring activities covered several priority human rights areas. In total, 29 visits were carried out under the National Preventive Mechanism to places of deprivation of liberty, 25 visits focused on child rights institutions, and 37 visits assessed civil protection shelters, accommodation for internally displaced persons, and related educational centres in the context of the armed aggression and martial law. Additional monitoring addressed accessibility for persons with reduced mobility, social and economic rights, information and data protection, and procedural rights, including 61 observations of court hearings, as well as eight cluster visits examining human rights and gender related needs at the regional level.

Educational and human rights promotion events organized by the Chernihiv regional representative have also increased steadily each year, rising from 21 events in 2021 to 65 in 2024 and sharply to 193 events in 2025. This upward trend suggests growing outreach efforts and a strengthening focus on informing the public about human rights and available protection mechanisms in the region.

Tracking of the implementation of recommendations appears to have been systematized from 2025, according to the most recent monitoring reports. In the field of child rights protection, out of 250 recommendations, 138 were implemented (55.2%), 62 were in the process of implementation (24.8%), and 50 remained unimplemented (20.0%).

Educational and promotional events (Chernihiv regional representative)



Regarding the protection of the rights of persons affected by the armed aggression against Ukraine, 12 out of 38 recommendations were implemented (31.6%), 24 were under implementation (63.2%), and 2 were not implemented (5.3%). In places of deprivation of liberty, 223 of 406 recommendations were implemented (54.9%), 102 were in progress (25.1%), and 81 were not implemented (20.0%). For the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities and other groups with limited mobility, implementation remained limited, with 6 of 33 recommendations completed (18.2%), 26 in progress (78.8%), and 1 not implemented (3.0%). In the area of information rights, 20 out of 32 recommendations were implemented (62.5%), while 6 were in progress and 6 not implemented (each 18.8%). Overall, the data suggest that the systematic tracking of recommendations initiated in 2025 has led to tangible progress across most thematic areas, with more than half of recommendations implemented in several fields, while a substantial share, particularly in areas requiring structural change, remains under active implementation.

KEY OBSERVATIONS

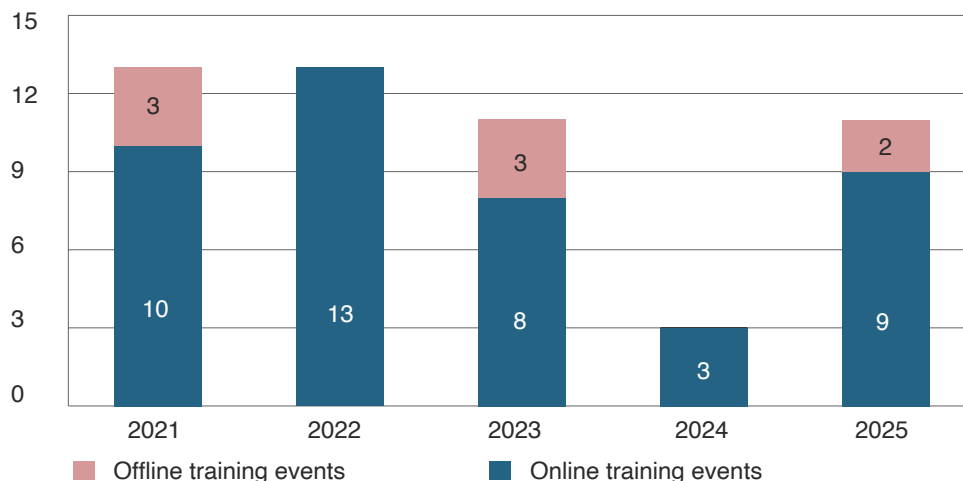
- Public demand for the Ombudsman services is growing rapidly. The number of human rights complaints from Chernihiv Oblast more than doubled from 1,301 in 2022 to 4,762 in 2025.
- The most frequently reported issues in the region relate to civil rights, social rights, economic rights, and the rights of the child. More specifically, the regional office commonly deals with applications concerning the right to a fair trial, allegations of unlawful actions by law enforcement, the rights of individuals held in places of detention, and the rights of service members and their families.
- The regional representative significantly expanded field activities, with monitoring visits increasing from 29 in 2022 to 163 in 2025. Training and educational events also rose steadily from 21 events in 2021 to 193 in 2025, showing a stronger focus on human rights promotion.

7. BAR SYSTEM IN CHERNIHIV OBLAST

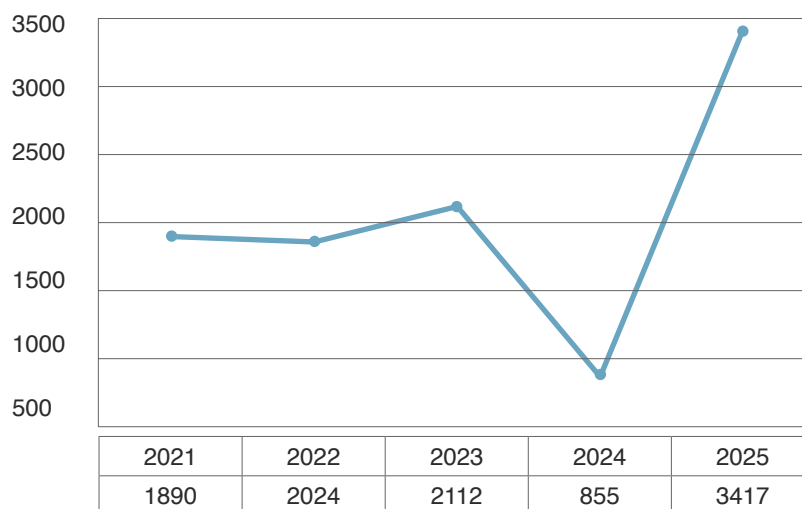
Based on the data from registry of attorneys of Ukraine, as of beginning of 2026, 1,347 attorneys are registered in Chernihiv oblast, 320 of whom have their licenses paused or stopped, meaning there are 1,127 attorneys acting in the beginning of 2026.³³

According to data from the Chernihiv Regional Bar Council, the overall number of local training events changes notably over the five-year period, with periods of higher activity followed by years when only a few events are organised. Thus, for example, the highest number of training events was offered in years 2021 and even 2022, during the beginning of full-scale invasion (13), while the lowest number can be tracked to 2024, with only 3 online events offered. Online formats remain the dominant method of delivery, while offline sessions appear only in some years and in much smaller numbers. The total annual participation follows a similar pattern: when more events are offered, the number of participants increases, and when the supply of training decreases, attendance drops. This indicates a clear correlation between the availability of training opportunities and the overall engagement of attorneys. However, attorneys from Chernihiv oblast have the opportunity to participate in training events of any other accredited training operators, including the Higher School of Advocacy.

Number of legal aid requests in Chernihiv oblast



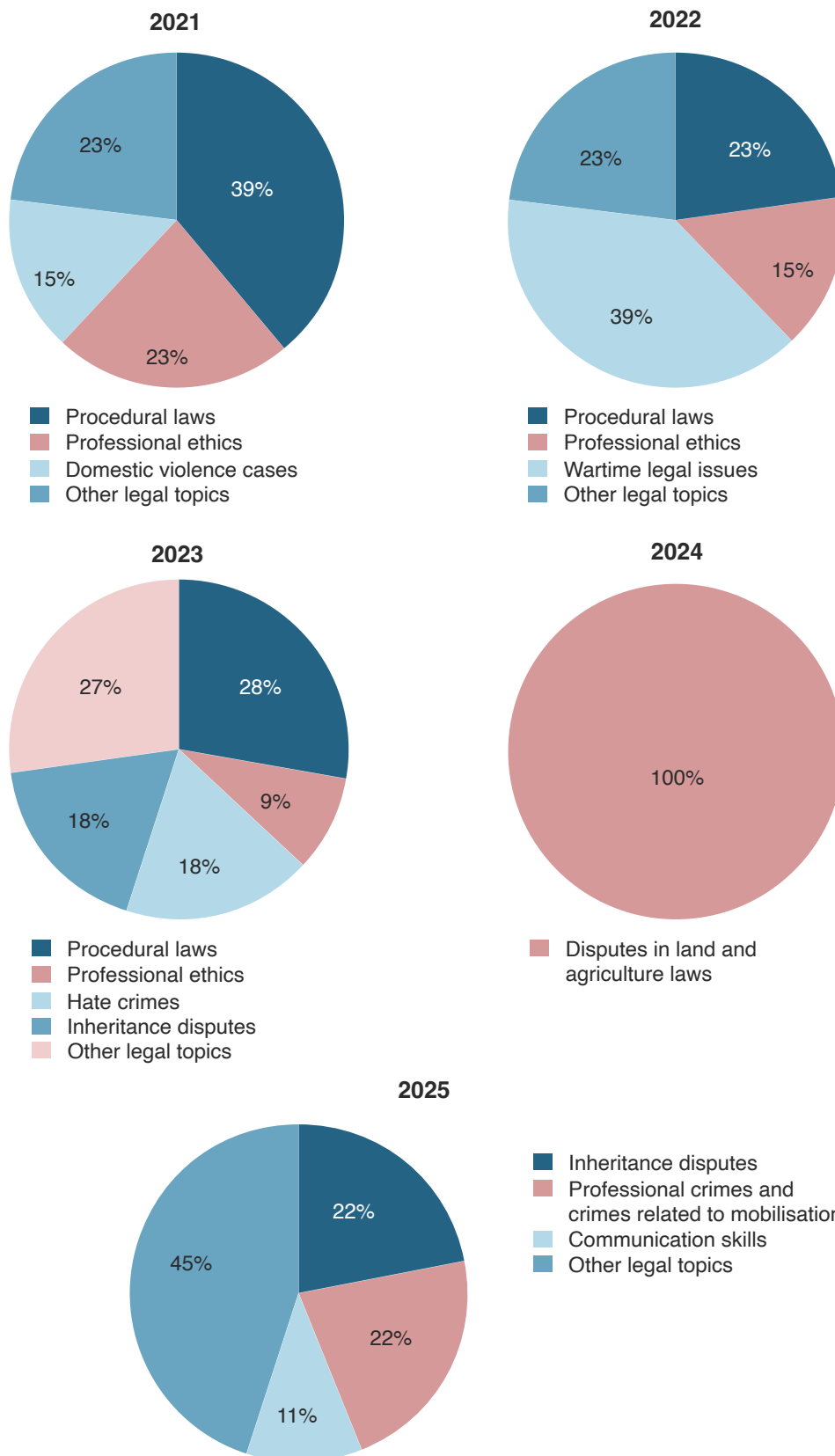
Total number of participants in all training events by Chernihiv Regional Bar Council



³³ National Bar Association of Ukraine (2026) Unified Register of Advocates of Ukraine. Available at: <https://erau.unba.org.ua/>

Thematic priorities shift regularly. In 2021, most sessions are related to procedural laws, followed by professional ethics and domestic violence cases. In 2022, training on wartime legal issues increases, reflecting the direct impact of the broader national situation. In 2023, the curriculum becomes more diverse, including hate crimes and inheritance disputes. The year 2024 is the most specialised due to very low number of trainings offered overall, and all training focuses on land and agricultural disputes. In 2025, the themes broaden again and include inheritance disputes, crimes related to mobilisation, communication skills, and several other legal topics.

Thematics of training



KEY OBSERVATIONS

- As of early 2026, there are 1,347 registered attorneys in the Chernihiv oblast. However, 320 of these have paused or stopped their licenses, leaving active 1,207 attorneys in the region.
- Professional training for attorneys is dependent on the Bar's own institutional capacity, including regional bar councils, where online formats heavily dominate delivery. Training activity at the Chernihiv regional bar council was strong early on with 13 events in both 2021 and 2022 but fell to just 3 online events in 2024. Consequently, total participation dropped from over 1 800 attorneys in 2021 and 2022 to only 855 in 2024, before surging to 3,417 participants across 11 events in 2025.
- The thematic focus of training rapidly adapts to the changing environment. While 2021 focused on standard procedural laws and ethics, 2022 saw a great shift toward wartime legal issues. By 2025, the focus broadened again to address current societal challenges, such as inheritance disputes and crimes related to military mobilization.

8. LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN CHERNIHIV³⁴

8.1. Chernihiv Regional State Administration

The Chernihiv Regional State Administration consists of around 22 structural units, several of which the administration identifies as responsible for human rights and European integration. These include the Departments of Economic Development, Social Protection, Culture and Tourism (10 staff positions), Ecology (27 staff positions), Information Activity and Public Communications (11 staff positions), and Family, Youth and Sports (25 staff members). In addition, the Administration highlights the Departments of Education and Science (7 staff positions), Health Care, Digital Transformation, Veteran's Policy (8 staff positions), and the regional Children's Service. Supporting units with direct relevance to rights and access to information include the Citizen Appeals Department, consisting of nine staff members with one vacancy, the Sector for Access to Public Information with two staff members, and the Personnel Management Department with eight staff positions, one of which is vacant. The Department for Professional Training and Awards, with four staff members, also plays a role in capacity development related to governance standards. There is no specialized unit within the organisational structure of the Administration with a sole focus on European integration, which is quite common in other state institutions or other regional state administration. However, some departments have specialized sectors on EU integration (Economic Development Department).

Yet, training on human rights and euro-integration is extensive and systematic. Between 2021 and 2025, the Regional Centre for Professional Development organised a broad range of programmes relevant to human rights and euro-integration. Annually, the number of trainings varied between 6 and 7 in 2021-2023, then increased to 12 in both 2024 and 2025. Number of participants per training ranged from 28-263 in 2021, 24-241 in 2022, 21-214 in 2023, 10-155 in 2024, and 10-87 in 2025. As the catalog expanded in 2024-2025, groups became smaller, which is a natural outcome when there is more choice and participants spread across more training options.

Many courses focused on access to public information, processing citizen appeals, protection of children's rights, social protection, and rights of persons with disabilities. Other training themes included public service and human rights, gender equality, anti-trafficking, and domestic violence prevention. Euro-integration-related training increased significantly, especially after Ukraine received EU candidate status. These programmes covered NATO and national security, implementation of SIGMA principles, and understanding obligations linked to EU candidacy. Staff also received specialised training in international humanitarian law and veterans' policy. In 2025, training intensified on practical aspects of social protection, including the application of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities at regional level. The Administration also participated in academic discussions, particularly on veterans' policy. Participation levels each year ranged from dozens to several hundred civil servants, indicating a sustained approach to professional development.

International cooperation is diverse and involves European institutions, EU member states, and international organisations. The Administration signed several memoranda with partners such as Enabel (Belgium), Expertise France, UNICEF, UNFPA, and various Ukrainian and international charitable organisations. Cooperation with the Île de France region resulted in the KALYNA project, which strengthens the region's capacity to work with EU funding instruments and included training visits and webinars on EU programmes. Collaboration with Mecklenburg-Vorpommern in Germany supports exchanges in economic development, education, health care, recovery, and local governance. Enabel's projects support employment policies, skills development, and vocational education, while Expertise France implements projects focused on social protection, energy efficiency training, and child protection. Relations with Latvian partners include training programmes on agricultural development and support for rural entrepreneurship through study visits.

³⁴ For the purposes of this pilot study, the selection includes one regional state administration at the oblast level and one local council to serve as examples of the local authorities system.

8.2. Chernihiv City Council Executive Committee

The executive committee of the Chernihiv City Council includes a wide range of units, both with and without legal entity status. In total, there are 36 executive units. Among these, the Council identifies several departments as responsible for human rights and certain areas related to European integration. These include the Department of Social Policy, which has a staff of 126 employees, the Children’s Service with 27 employees, and the Department of International Relations and Investments with 3 employees. The municipal noncommercial enterprise, Veterans’ Space, which plays an important role in supporting veterans’ rights and reintegration, has 31 staff members. Responsibilities in these units cover child protection, rights of persons with disabilities, rights of veterans, and access to public information.

Training activities since 2021 show quite a structured approach to building capacity in human rights and euro-integration-related areas. Staff participated in seminars on social and legal topics at the Regional Centre for Professional Development, involving 85 participants from the council’s executive committee. Other significant training activities included programmes on social service management during wartime, public finance management for child rights, and specialised training on business resilience, community recovery, and support for vulnerable groups. These were supported by organisations such as UNDP, UNICEF, KfW, UNFPA, and USAID. The thematic focus reflects current social needs, especially the protection of children, prevention of gender-based violence, humanitarian response, and social inclusion of veterans.

Training on human rights protection was particularly diverse and specialized. Employees attended antiviolenence training, including the “Cities and Communities Free from Domestic Violence” course, as well as programmes on crisis intervention, social work with vulnerable families, early intervention, and psychosocial support. Many of these were conducted by NGOs such as “Social Synergy,” “Right to Protection,” “Girls,” and international organisations including UNFPA and Global Communities. Several training events addressed digitalisation and modernisation of social services and other programmes supported skills in grant writing, humanitarian protection, emergency preparedness, and rehabilitation.

International cooperation is broad and reflects the city’s integration into European and global networks. The Council works with a range of international partners, including GIZ, UNDP, NEFCO, UNICEF, KfW, IOM, Enabel, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the ULEAD with Europe programme. These partnerships support training, infrastructure development, social services, reconstruction, and legal assistance. In addition, the city cooperates closely with charitable organisations such as “Right to Protection,” “Rokada,” and the Norwegian Refugee Council, enhancing access to justice and protection mechanisms for local residents. According to the executive committees, international projects contribute to the broader process of European integration, since training, construction, and organisational reforms align with European standards.

KEY OBSERVATIONS

- The Chernihiv Regional State Administration operates without a single, dedicated department for European integration, instead distributing these functions across various sectors. Despite this, they maintain extensive professional training programs for civil servants. Training on Euro-integration and human rights increased significantly after Ukraine received EU candidate status, covering topics like SIGMA principles and veterans’ policy.
- At the municipal level, the Chernihiv City Council Executive Committee manages a large social support infrastructure, including a Social Policy department with 126 staff and a dedicated Veterans’ Space with 31 employees. Their recent capacity-building heavily targets wartime social service management, child protection, and the prevention of gender-based violence.
- Both regional and city authorities rely heavily on broad international cooperation to sustain their operations and align with European standards. They maintain active partnerships with major international actors, including UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, Enabel, and Expertise France, which support infrastructure recovery, social services, and legal assistance.

9. OTHER RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS IN CHERNIHIV OBLAST

9.1. Law faculties and other relevant academic institutions in Chernihiv oblast

Based on the information national registry of higher education institutions and program listings, we treat 5 public universities in the region as offering law degrees at these levels. The registry confirms the set of active higher education institutions in the oblast, and public admissions portals show which of them run accredited law programs.³⁶

For the analysis, two universities were selected. The selection was guided by comparable criteria, such as levels delivered in legal studies, the existence of a separate law faculty or equal unit, the number of students enrolled in law programs, the number of academic staff assigned to law units, as well as the most recent national rating of the law schools.

Penitentiary Academy of Ukraine

The Penitentiary Academy of Ukraine (PAU), located in Chernihiv, is a unique national institution combining higher education, research, and professional training for staff of the penitentiary system. It is the only higher education institution under the Ministry of Justice that provides bachelor's, master's, and doctoral level programmes in fields relevant to the penitentiary system.

The Academy delivers seven academic programmes across three levels: bachelor's and master's programmes in Law, Law Enforcement, and Psychology, and a doctoral programme in Law. Curricula include selected components on EU law, international law, European integration, human rights, and international penitentiary standards. They particularly include such courses as: Culture of Democracy; International Standards on Gender Equality and Child Protection; Private International Law; Public International Law; EU Law; International Human Rights Protection; International Standards and National Practice on the Treatment of Prisoners of War; European Penitentiary Standards; International and Procedural Criminal Cooperation with Foreign States; Interaction of International, European and National Law; and Case Law of the European Court of Human Rights.

As of January 2026, the Academy enrolls 1,313 students: 907 at bachelor's level, 356 at master's level, and 50 PhD candidates. PAU employs 394 staff, comprising 190 women and 204 men.

The Academy cooperates nationally with other educational institutions, civil society organisations, state bodies, local authorities, and penitentiary agencies. International partnerships include EPTA, the Academy of Justice of Poland, the Baltic Dog Training Center, the Estonian Academy of Security Sciences, the Latvian State Probation Service, the Czech Prison Service, the ICRC, UNODC, the Council of Europe Office in Ukraine, and EUAM Ukraine.

PAU includes an Institute for Professional Development responsible for initial training and continuous qualification upgrading for the penitentiary system and probation service personnel. Training frequency and participant numbers are defined annually by the Ministry of Justice. Certification levels for penitentiary system personnel were: 1,476 in 2021, 2,369 in 2022, 1,308 in 2023, 2,439 in 2024, and 2,715 in 2025.

In addition, the Departments of Advanced Training for Probation Staff and for Professional Competence Development for penitentiary system have created an online platform as a tool for self-directed learning, providing access to training courses for penitentiary system staff. To support a lifelong learning model, PAU has also introduced online training courses. Currently, 32 courses are available on the Academy's website, with further expansion planned based on system needs.

³⁶ Ukrainian Bar Association (2026) Annual rating of law schools. Available at: <https://uba.ua/ukr/projects/shchorichnyy-reytnh-pravnychykh-shkil>

The PAU has a legal clinic that operates as a separate unit. During 2025 students conducted more than 90 consultations and more than 40 legal education events. They also prepared more than 5 informational materials. The clinic implements several independent and joint projects. These include legal support for internally displaced persons and support for the reintegration of former prisoners by promoting ethical and respectful representation in the media. The clinic carries out some of these projects with the support of the EU.

Chernihiv National Polytechnic University

Chernihiv National Polytechnic University offers legal education at the bachelor and master levels and includes 477 enrolled students and 25 academic staff members within its law programs. The university provides two bachelor programs in Law and Law Enforcement, and one master program in Law.

A number of both mandatory and elective courses offered by the university are directly relevant to human rights law, access to justice, and European Union law. These include mandatory courses on International and EU Law and the Case Law of the European Court of Human Rights, and electives on International Standards of Human Rights, Current Issues in National and International Criminal Law, International Humanitarian Law and Guarantees for the Protection of Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and European Human Rights Law. Courses also address the adaptation of Ukrainian legislation to EU standards, contemporary issues in EU law, and European Union law more broadly. Through these subjects, students gain exposure to modern human rights mechanisms, legal standards ensuring access to justice, and the principles and application of EU legal standards.

The university cooperates with several national and international institutions that support education and training in the above fields. Key partners include the Chernihiv city council, the regional center for legal aid, and the Norwegian Refugee Council, all of which contribute to practical learning and access to justice initiatives. Cooperation also extends to the Penitentiary Academy of Ukraine and the Faculty of European Studies at BabeşBolyai University in Romania. These partnerships take the form of guest lectures, academic mobility programs, joint educational activities, professional trainings, and coaching sessions.

The university also has a legal clinic that operates as a separate unit. On average, more than 50 students from the second to the fifth year of study are involved in its work under the guidance of 10 teachers. The main activities of the clinic include running a public reception office and cooperating with various organisations to provide free legal aid. This clinic also conducts programs for legal education.

KEY OBSERVATIONS

- There are five public universities in the Chernihiv region offering law degrees, with the Penitentiary Academy of Ukraine and Chernihiv National Polytechnic University being the most prominent. Both institutions have adapted their curricula to include European Union law, international human rights, and access to justice standards.
- The Penitentiary Academy of Ukraine, operating under the Ministry of Justice, is a major educational hub with 1,313 enrolled students and 394 staff members as of early 2026. Beyond standard higher education, its Institute for Professional Development plays a critical role in training active penitentiary and probation staff. The number of certified personnel fluctuated significantly during the war, dropping from 2,369 in 2022 to 1,308 in 2023, before recovering to a peak of 2,715 in 2025.
- Chernihiv National Polytechnic University operates a smaller law program with 477 students and 25 academic staff. It emphasizes practical learning and community access to justice through active partnerships with the regional centre for legal aid, the city council, and international organizations like the Norwegian Refugee Council. Both universities have active legal clinics.

9.2. Civil society in Chernihiv oblast

According to the official register of civic associations in the Chernihiv region, 438 organisations have identified their focus as human rights-related. The most recently registered organisation appeared in 2022. However, the classification of an organisation's focus is based solely on self-identification. There is no external assessment, verification of activities, or application of criteria. As a result, many organisations listed as human rights associations do not actually operate in this field. For example, among organisations registered as human rights-oriented are a sports and dance studio, a fishing and sports club, an association of pea traders. The register also includes numerous parent associations, landowner groups, and professional unions. Because of this broad and unverified categorisation, conducting an accurate quantitative study of active human rights organisations in the region is not possible.

For the purpose of this mapping study and using the RWI network together with consultations from local experts, six civic organisations active in the human rights and access to justice field in the Chernihiv region were identified. These organisations were selected because they meet a minimum threshold of capacity, activity, and experience necessary to provide informed assessment of the situation in the region. Five of the organisations provided direct responses to the survey, while information on one organisation was collected through desk research.

Operational Scope and Capacity

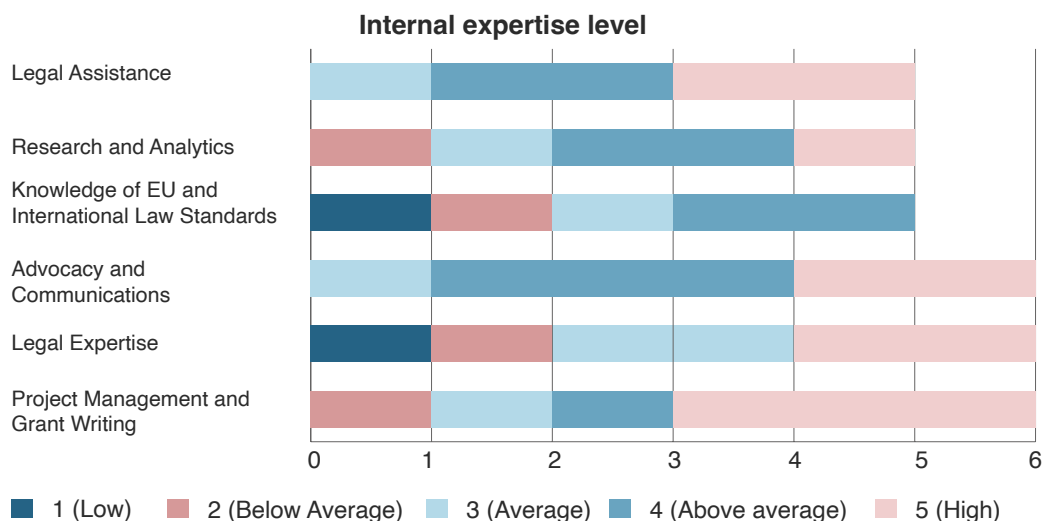
Among the six civil society organisations identified for this study, two operate simultaneously at the regional, local, and national levels. Three organisations work exclusively within the regional framework, while one organisation limits its activities to the local level, within a single municipality or community.

In terms of thematic focus, four organisations conduct activities related to human rights in general, the rule of law, democracy and governance, social protection, education and public awareness, and humanitarian assistance. Three organisations work specifically in the areas of gender equality and legal assistance to the population. One organisation additionally specializes in youth work, as well as research and monitoring of human rights.

The organisational models differ in structure and capacity. Two organisations operate with a mixed format that includes a core team of regular staff and the involvement of external experts or consultants when needed. Two organisations use a project-based approach, forming teams for specific projects depending on available funding. The remaining two organisations rely primarily on volunteer work and maintain only a small permanent staff.

Internal Expertise

Across the six NGOs, internal expertise is strongest in advocacy and communications and in legal aid to the population, where all organisations assess themselves at medium to high levels. Project management and grant-writing are also comparatively strong, though one organisation reports a lower level.



Legal expertise and legislative analysis is mixed, with some low self-assessments and several mid-level ratings alongside a few high ones. Knowledge of EU and international standards is uneven, showing both low- and mid-level scores together with isolated high capacity. Research and analytics appears the most variable, with several organisations at low- or mid-levels and only a few at high-levels.

Activity and project portfolios

Across the six organisations examined, the combined portfolio reflects a broad and complementary range of activities in humanitarian support, human rights protection, community development, and capacity building. Several organisations provide direct services such as humanitarian assistance, psychosocial support, and legal aid, with particular attention to internally displaced people, vulnerable families, and survivors of war related violence. Others focus on preventive and educational work, including mine safety, first aid, civic education, and child focused programming. This mix of assistance and training strengthens community resilience and addresses both immediate and long-term needs in the region.

A strong thematic focus emerges around combating human trafficking, gender-based violence, and promoting gender equality. Two organisations led systemic advocacy efforts, support the national referral mechanism, and build the capacity of local actors to identify and assist survivors. Projects in this group combine training, public awareness, and coordination among different institutions, which is essential in a wartime context where risks of exploitation are increased. At the same time, community-level initiatives strengthen local leadership, expand volunteer networks, and promote democratic participation.

Finally, the region benefits from analytical- and research-oriented activities, including documentation of war crimes, monitoring of attacks on schools, and environmental assessments. These efforts add an important evidence base to humanitarian and human rights work and contribute to national and international advocacy. Together, the six NGOs represent a diverse and dynamic civil society landscape capable of responding to urgent humanitarian needs and advancing longer-term human rights and governance objectives at the same time.

Support and learning needs. Collaborative capacity

Across the five NGOs that provided full responses, institutional support is the most important shared priority. All organisations highlight the need for assistance in developing internal strategies, policies, and organisational systems, alongside grants to strengthen their technical and material resources. Four organisations also prioritise training, access to partner networks, and opportunities for internships or exchanges, while three emphasise the need for mentoring and expert consultations to enhance specialised competencies.

In terms of learning and qualification needs, the NGOs demonstrate strong engagement with vulnerable groups, communities, and public authorities, and therefore require training that supports three core directions. The first is professionalising internal management, including project administration, financial management, monitoring and evaluation, fundraising, and strategic planning. The second is improving safety, psychosocial support capacities, and skills for working with trauma, especially when assisting survivors of war-related harm, and gender-based violence. The third concerns advocacy and communications, covering strategic messaging, partnership development, and influencing public policy. Additional specialised needs relate to the implementation of international and European standards on combating human trafficking and gender-based violence, strengthening national and cross border referral mechanisms, documenting human rights violations and international crimes, supporting survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, and applying European approaches to social services and human rights protections.

Taken together, the support priorities and learning needs show that NGOs in the region are committed to expanding both organisational resilience and professional expertise. Their requests combine foundational institutional strengthening with advanced thematic training, underscoring a desire to improve service delivery, deepen cooperation with state institutions, and contribute more effectively to human rights protection and community resilience in wartime conditions.

Five of the six organizations have extensive and sustained experience working with international partners, while one reports only limited or occasional cooperation. All NGOs maintain active collaboration with local self-governance bodies and community representatives, which forms the foundation of their operational work at the regional and local levels. Two organisations interact directly with the Ombudsperson's Office, and one has established cooperation with national institutions such as the Ministry of Social Policy, the Ministry of Internal

Affairs, and the Office of the Prosecutor General. In addition, two NGOs work with educational institutions and academic experts, strengthening the evidence base for their activities and expanding opportunities for training and research. This pattern of cooperation demonstrates that even local organisations operate within a broad and diverse partnership ecosystem, although the level of engagement varies.

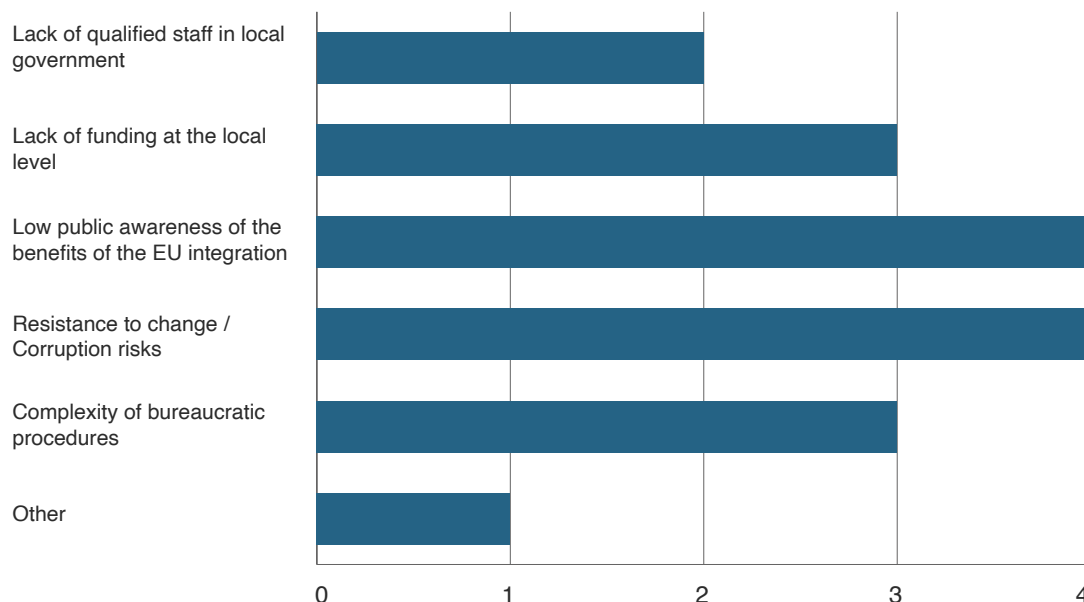
The role of local level civil society in the EU integration

Civil society organizations participating in the study consistently emphasise that their role in Ukraine's EU accession process is significant. This assessment is shared not only by NGOs with regional or national experience, but also by those working at the community level. According to all respondents, local authorities and regional institutions are the primary actors responsible for the practical implementation of European standards. While national policies set the framework, it is municipalities that deliver social services, education, safety, justice, spatial planning, human rights protection, and citizen engagement. For this reason, the effectiveness and capacity of local self-governance directly influence the real outcomes of European integration.

Respondents also stress that, without strong reforms at the local level, the EU accession process risks becoming a formal exercise limited to the adoption of legislation without meaningful change. Several organisations highlight disparities in community capacity, which may result in unequal implementation of EU norms across regions. European standards are often perceived “as abstract because they are not translated into clear local benefits or practical solutions”. At the same time, communities are the first to react to violations of rights, needs of internally displaced persons, survivors of violence, and people affected by hostilities. In this context, NGOs argue that “even the most advanced national policies will have limited impact unless they are fully supported and implemented at the community level, where direct interaction with residents takes place”.

NGOs also identify several obstacles that hinder effective implementation of EU standards at the local level. The most frequently mentioned challenges include low public awareness of the benefits of EU integration and resistance to change, including corruption risks. Respondents also point to insufficient local funding, complex bureaucratic procedures, and the lack of qualified personnel in local government. These structural limitations reduce the ability of communities to adopt new approaches and align local systems with European requirements. Despite these challenges, the consensus among NGOs is that strengthening local governance and empowering communities is essential for Ukraine's progress on the path to EU membership.

Local level challenges for implementation of the EU standards (max. 4)



KEY OBSERVATIONS

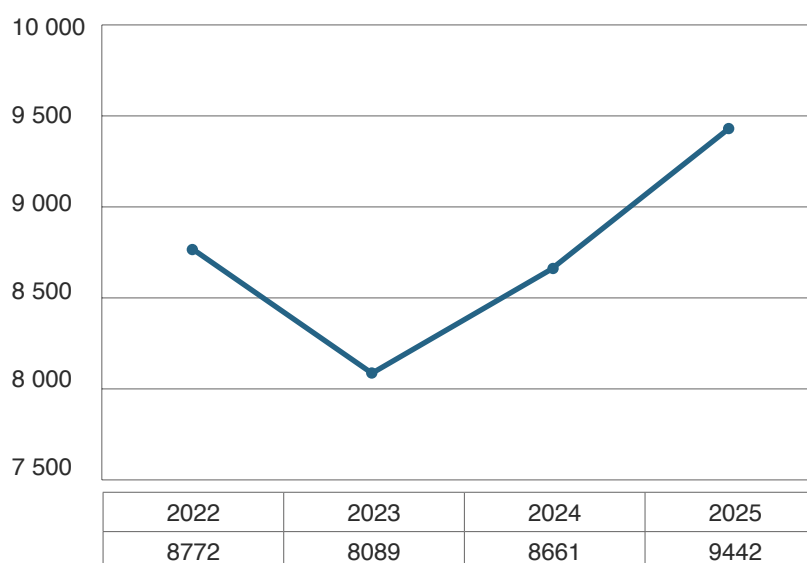
- While 438 civic associations in the region are officially registered as human rights-oriented, this categorization is unverified and includes many unrelated groups (such as sports clubs). A targeted mapping identified a core group of active NGOs that provide crucial humanitarian support, psychosocial assistance, and legal aid, particularly to internally displaced persons and survivors of war-related and other forms of violence.
- Local NGOs assess their internal expertise as strongest in advocacy, communications, and direct legal assistance. However, they report interest in advancement of research, analytics, and knowledge of EU and international legal standards. Their primary support needs include core institutional funding, training on trauma-related support, and professionalising internal management.
- Civil society organisations emphasise that local authorities are the primary actors for practically implementing European integration standards. However, they note severe obstacles at the community level, particularly a lack of qualified municipal staff, insufficient local funding, low public awareness of EU benefits, and resistance to change or corruption risks.

9.3. Police and Crime Rates in Chernihiv Oblast

Request to access information about police staff, their workload, and training was denied under secrecy rules that apply during martial law. Because of this, the assessment relies on the annual reporting of the Chernihiv Regional Police Office. These annual reports allow us to trace key trends in crime categories and related police activities across recent years. The reporting is not fully consistent over time and the methodology changed considerably in 2025, so some series are missing or only partly comparable.³⁶

The overall volume of registered crimes first lowered, then increased sharply and reached a four year high. After 8,772 in 2022, the total dips to 8,089 in 2023, then rises to 9,442 in 2025. The report links the 2025 increase to war-related categories. One example is the sharp rise in recorded cases of missing Ukrainian combatants, which the report says grew fourfold from 377 to 1,475. Taken together, these signals suggest that the headline rise in 2025 is driven less by conventional street crime and more by conflict related incidents entering police statistics.

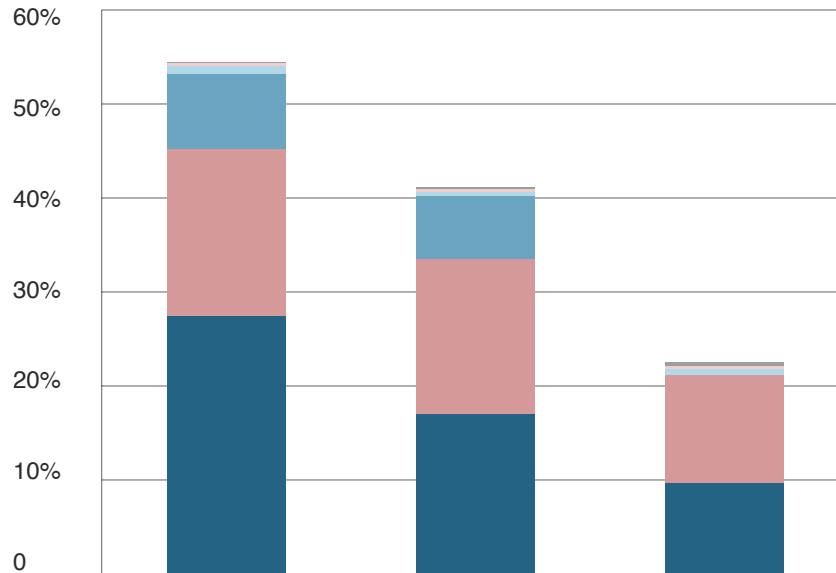
Number of crimes registeres



³⁶ Main Department of the National Police in the Chernihiv Region (2026) Annual reports. Available at: <https://cn.npu.gov.ua/diialnist/richni-zvity>

The internal categorization shifts away from property crime in the 2022-2025 period. Theft shrinks both in share and in absolute numbers, moving from 27.4 percent and 2,217 in 2023 to 9.6 percent and 911 in 2025. Fraud also eases, from 17.8 percent and 1 437 in 2023 to 11.5 percent and 1,083 in 2025. Robbery and muggings fall in 2024 and then return close to the 2023 level in 2025. Vehicle thefts remain low with a small upward trend in 2025. Public misconduct rises from a very low base. There are no 2025 values for battery or intentional bodily injuries, which prevents a complete comparison across the period. The overall picture is that the portfolio of recorded crime is gradually tilting away from theft and toward a thinner spread of other categories.

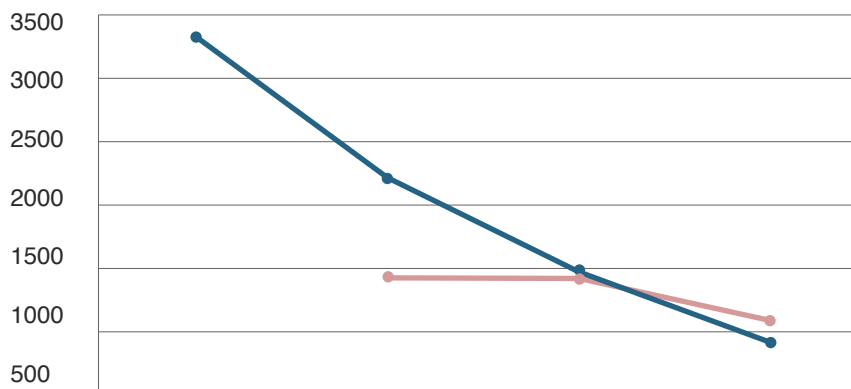
Most common crimes registered



	2023	2024	2025
Public misconduct (hooliganism)	0,1%	0,2%	0,4%
Vehicle thefts	0,3%	0,3%	0,3%
Robbery & muggings (combined)	0,8%	0,4%	0,7%
Battery / intentional bodily injuries	8%	6,7%	
Frauds	17,8%	16,5%	11,5%
Thefts	27,4%	17,5%	9,6%

To exemplify above in detail, theft falls each year without interruptions, from 3,335 in 2022 to 911 in 2025. Fraud is almost flat between 2023 and 2024 at around 1,435, then declines to 1,083 in 2025, with values for 2022 not being reported. The combined effect is a steady fall in the volume of the two most common property crimes that usually shape public perceptions of safety.

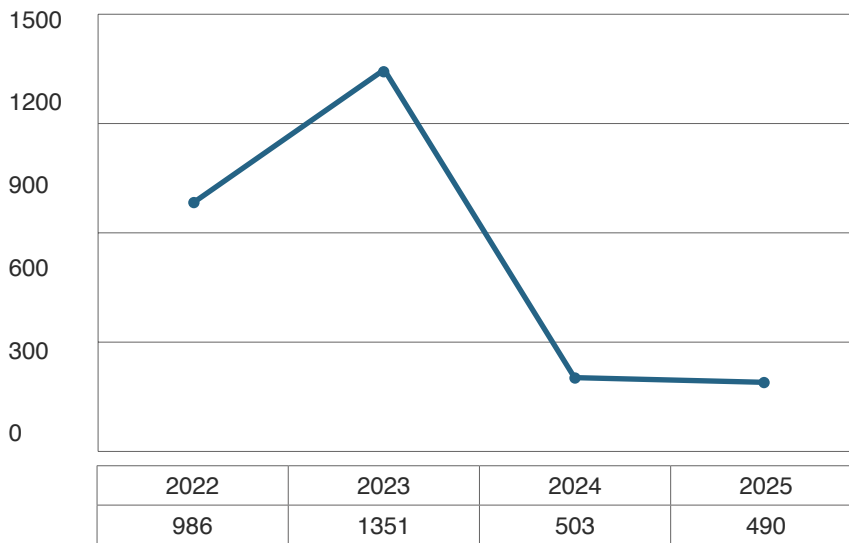
Number of theft and fraud cases



	2022	2023	2024	2025
Theft cases	3335	2217	1470	911
Fraud cases		1437	1432	1083

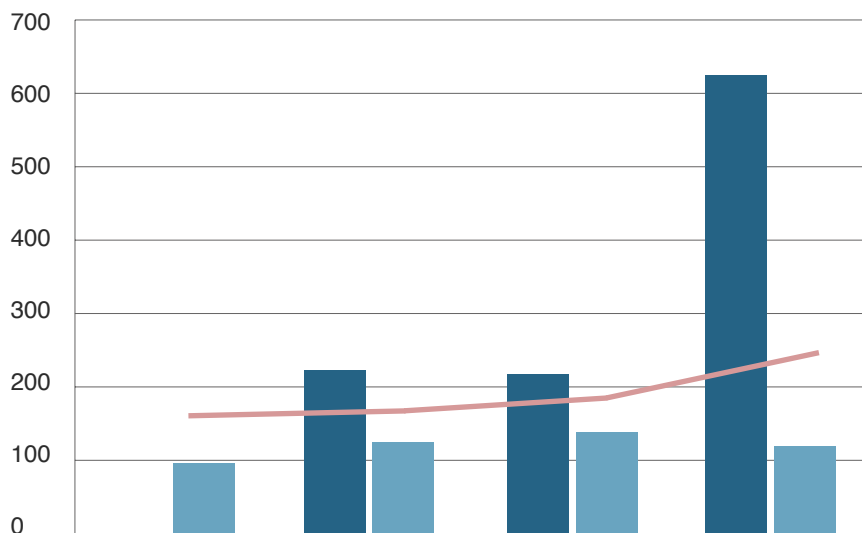
War-related proceedings under investigation expand rapidly and then settle lower, mostly consisting of war crimes. The count rises from 986 in 2022 to 1,351 in 2023 and falls sharply to 490 in 2025. This pattern may point to the occupied status of the region in 2022 and is consistent with a surge of initial crime registrations followed by a phase of longer investigations.

War-related proceedings under investigation



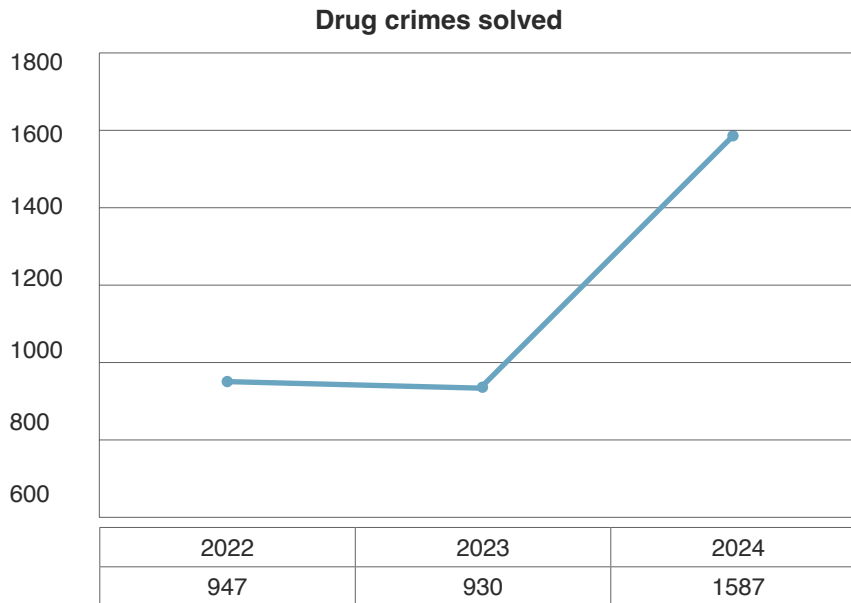
Volumes of illegal weapons circulation move in different ways, but all point to active detection in 2025. Recorded facts of illegal weapons handling increase each year from 157 in 2022 to 242 in 2025. Firearms seized rise from 96 in 2022 to 137 in 2024, then ease to 119 in 2025. Grenade seizures show the strongest change, jumping from around 220 in 2023 and 2024 to 625 in 2025. These figures, however, might reflect both intensified enforcement and the continued availability of military ordnance in civilian settings.

Illegal-weapons crimes

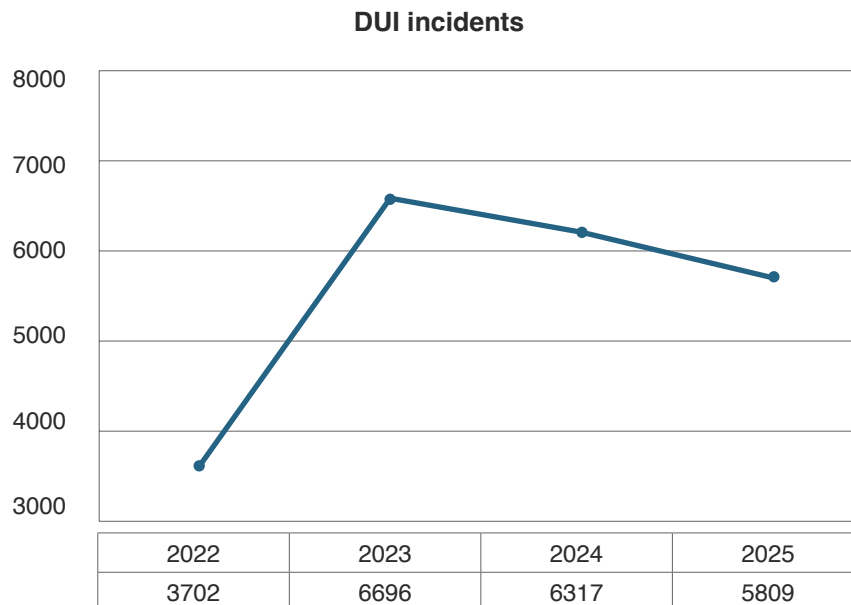


	2022	2023	2024	2025
■ Grenades seized		223	216	625
■ Firearms seized from illegal circulation	96	125	137	119
— Illegal weapons facts recorded	157	165	182	242

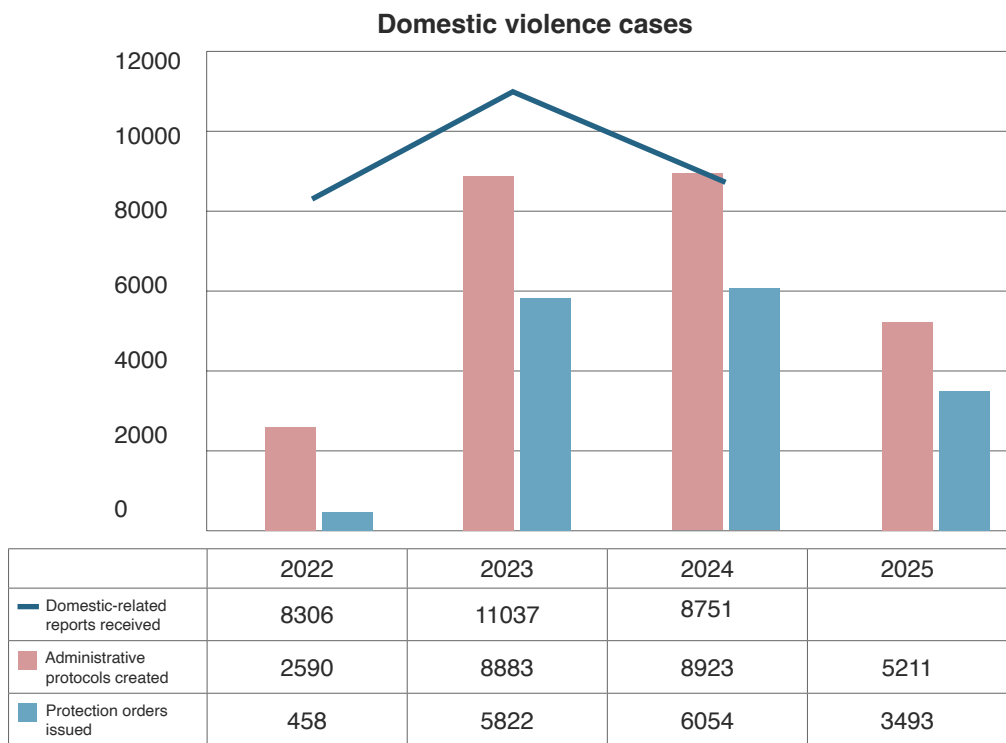
Drug crime investigation data shows a stable baseline from 2022 and 2023, followed by a clear rise in 2024. Although the 2025 report does not provide a figure based on the trend and available components, it is possible to calculate that the number of solved drug crimes in 2025 is not less than 747 and likely higher than in 2024. Yet this trend should be read with caution. It reflects detection and investigative activity, and not necessarily the prevalence of drug use or distribution, so a higher count may signal more uncovering of such crimes rather than more consumption.



Driving under influence levels spike and then gradually ease while staying above the pre-2023 level. The number of recorded DUI incidents climbs from 3,702 in 2022 to 6,696 in 2023, then steps down to 6,317 in 2024 and 5,809 in 2025. One possible interpretation of these figures is that detection and enforcement measures became more frequent after 2022. Following this period, there appears to be a gradual leveling off in activity. Despite this trend, the current data points remain higher than the levels recorded before 2022.



Domestic violence requires separate attention because reporting and protective actions did not always correlate. Reports received increase from 8,306 in 2022 to 11,037 in 2023, then decrease to 8,751 in 2024. Although the 2025 report does not include these numbers, both administrative protocols and protection orders fall in 2025 compared with 2023 and 2024. Protocols move from 8,883 in 2023 and 8,923 in 2024 to 5,211 in 2025. Protection orders move from 5,822 in 2023 and 6,054 in 2024 to 3,493 in 2025. Considering these declines and the overall pattern, it is likely that the number of domestic violence reports also decreased in 2025, although the report does not publish that figure.



Also, two child-related indicators shift in different ways. Crimes against children decline from 196 in 2022 to 62 in 2025. Missing child incidents move up and then ease. They increase from 156 in 2022 to 280 in 2023 and 325 in 2024, then decrease to 285 in 2025. The combination suggests fewer recorded criminal offenses against children over time, alongside a period of higher reporting of missing children compared to 2022.

KEY OBSERVATIONS

- Access to detailed police staffing data is restricted by martial law rules. However, the analysis relies on annual police reports on crime rates. The total number of registered crimes dropped from 8,772 in 2022 to 8,089 in 2023 but surged to a four year high of 9,442 in 2025. This recent increase is driven by conflict related incidents such as a fourfold rise in missing combatant reports from 377 to 1,475 rather than conventional street crime.
- The region is experiencing a steady decline in traditional property crimes. Theft cases fell continuously from 3,335 in 2022 to just 911 in 2025 dropping from 27.4 percent of total crimes in 2023 to 9.6 percent in 2025. Fraud cases also decreased from 1,437 in 2023 to 1,083 in 2025.
- War-related proceedings mostly involving war crimes by Russian military personnel peaked at 1,351 in 2023 before dropping sharply to 490 in 2025. This might indicate a shift from initial registration to long term investigation. At the same time crimes involving illegal weapons circulation are rising. Recorded incidents grew from 157 in 2022 to 242 in 2025 and there was a massive jump in seized grenades from 216 in 2024 to 625 in 2025.
- Law enforcement detection of drug and traffic offenses showed significant spikes. Uncovered drug crimes jumped from a stable baseline of around 940 cases in 2022 and 2023 to 1,587 in 2024. Driving under the influence incidents nearly doubled from 3,702 in 2022 to 6,696 in 2023 before gradually easing to 5,809 in 2025.
- Domestic violence reports peaked at 11,037 in 2023 and then fell to 8,751 in 2024. Consequently, protective responses also declined significantly in 2025 with administrative protocols dropping to 5,211 and protection orders falling to 3,493. Recorded criminal offenses against children decreased from 196 in 2022 to 62 in 2025. However, reports of missing children were higher during this period and peaked at 325 in 2024.

FINAL OBSERVATIONS

Within the context of Ukraine's EU accession process, the institutions examined in Chernihiv oblast play an important role in areas covered by Chapter 23 of the EU acquis, particularly in relation to the rule of law, access to justice and the protection of fundamental rights. The findings point to both progress and continuing challenges across the justice chain. Persistent staffing shortages in the judiciary, prosecution, enforcement and legal aid systems highlight ongoing structural constraints. At the same time, high case resolution rates, improving enforcement results and the ability of institutions to maintain operations under wartime conditions show a notable level of institutional resilience. Continued efforts in capacity building, legal education and digitalisation together with improvements in data collection and governance support gradual development in these areas, although sustained attention is still needed to address resource gaps, reduce backlogs and further strengthen accountability across the justice chain.

Staffing Trends

The staffing levels in the region show a visible trend of reduction across several sectors. Within the judiciary, there is a significant gap between the number of active judges and the established requirements. For example, local general courts operated with only 84 active judges at the end of 2025, despite a requirement for 161. This disparity is also present in specialised and appeal courts, where active staff numbers are much lower than the planned positions. Additionally, judicial administration staff levels have declined and often do not meet planned quotas.

Similar patterns exist in other areas of the justice system. The prosecution system operates with 209 prosecutors against 236 determined positions, with district offices being particularly affected. The enforcement system also saw a slight decrease in its workforce between 2022 and 2025. In the legal profession, the number of attorneys registered for legal aid fell from 119 to 86. While there are 1,127 active attorneys in the region, several hundred others have paused their licenses. In contrast to these trends, staffing within penitentiary institutions and the probation system has remained relatively consistent.

These structural staffing shortages are consistent with the European Commission's 2025 assessment, which highlights that the efficiency of Ukraine's justice system continues to be negatively affected by a persistent lack of human, financial, and technical resources, despite ongoing institutional resilience and adaptation measures.³⁷

Workload and Operational Resilience

Despite these staffing gaps, the systems have shown high operational resilience. The total volume of cases and materials in the judiciary peaked at 104,075 in 2024, and the average workload per judge rose to 1,123 cases and materials. Even with this increased pressure, the judiciary maintained a resolution rate of 98 percent. Similarly, the average workload for an individual in the enforcement system rose to approximately 1,821 proceedings by 2025. Despite this, the efficiency of executing enforcement documents improved from 14.4 percent to 30 percent during the same period.

The demand for specific services has also grown. Human rights complaints to the regional representative more than doubled between 2022 and 2024. In the legal aid system, defence orders in criminal cases have also nearly doubled since 2021. Furthermore, the nature of crime has shifted. While traditional property crimes like theft have declined, conflict-related incidents and cases involving illegal weapons have increased. Law enforcement has also recorded spikes in the detection of drug and traffic offences.

At the same time, the European Commission notes that while clearance rates across court instances remain high, case backlogs continue to accumulate, underlining the need to further optimise the judicial network and strengthen evidence-based judicial management through improved collection and analysis of judicial data.³⁸

³⁷ European Commission (2025) Ukraine 2025 Report. [Online], p.34 https://enlargement.ec.europa.eu/document/download/17115494-8122-4d10-8a06-2cf275eecd7_en?filename=ukraine-report-2025.pdf

³⁸ Ibid

Capacity Building and Digital Transformation

Education and professional development have been vital for adapting to the current environment. Local universities have updated their curricula to include European Union law and international human rights. These institutions, along with specialised academies, serve as hubs for training active personnel. The number of certified staff in these sectors recovered to a peak of 2,715 in 2025 after a temporary drop. Professional training for attorneys and prosecutors has also adapted, moving from standard procedures to addressing wartime legal issues and modern societal challenges.

Digital tools have become more important for maintaining access to justice. The use of video conferencing in the judiciary increased by 190 percent in 2024. Remote hearings have almost doubled, and all courts now have the technical capacity to broadcast hearings online. Penitentiary institutions also utilise digital services for communication and to facilitate remote participation in court proceedings.

In this context, the European Commission's 2025 report stresses the importance of strengthening legal education, in particular by enhancing knowledge of EU law, professional ethics, and specialised competencies, while continuing investments in the digitalisation of courts and case management systems.³⁹ The Commission also acknowledges the effectiveness of the Ombudsperson institution but reiterates that it remains under-resourced, while calling for continued capacity-building of judges, prosecutors and law enforcement to address discrimination, hate speech and hate crime through targeted training and enforcement.⁴⁰

Governance and International Support

Local authorities and civil society organizations play a major role in regional infrastructure. Civic associations provide humanitarian, psychosocial, and legal aid, though they request more support for internal management and institutional funding. Local authorities have focused their capacity building on wartime social services and child protection. Both regional and municipal bodies actively cooperate with organisations like the UNDP and UNICEF to sustain their operations and align with international standards.

The Importance of Data and Statistics

The observations in this report emphasize that the collection and tracking of data is a fundamental requirement for a modern human rights infrastructure. It is very important that all authorities maintain detailed statistics regarding their workload, staffing, training, and the primary types of cases they manage.

When institutions systematically collect this information, they can identify trends and make more informed decisions. For example, understanding how workloads are shifting allows decisive powers to allocate their resources and personnel more effectively to the areas where they are needed most. Relying on these data trends helps institutions to continuously improve their capacity and ensures that their operations are aligned with the actual needs of the population and ensures highest human rights standards. This data driven approach allows for a more quality-based and responsive system. Similarly, the European Commission equally underlines that reliable and transparent judicial statistics are essential for effective policymaking, court management, and public accountability, and recommends further development of systems to collect and analyse data across the justice chain, including enforcement proceedings.⁴¹

It is also important that this information is made public and is accessible to everyone. Transparency in data builds public trust and allows citizens to see how their justice systems are performing. When statistics are open and available, it ensures that all institutions remain accountable and that their progress can be measured over time by both the government and the community, but also by international actors.

³⁹ Ibid, 33, 35, 38

⁴⁰ Ibid, 41, 45

⁴¹ Ibid, 34

ANNEXES

Annex 1

	Cases and materials in the proceedings (total with balance)				Court cases heard (total)				% of heard cases and materials, received in the reporting period				Average workload per judge				Average number of cases heard/judge				Average processing time (days)			
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024
Bakhmach District Court	3070	2043	3980	3623	2903	1874	3705	3299	101	99,3	97	97,9	1023	511	995	906	968	469	926	825	27	28	20	27
Bobrovtskyi District Court	1691	1406	3011	2777	1523	1194	2684	2464	100,5	95,3	95,3	99,6	423	352	753	694	381	299	671	616	42	47	35	41
Borznyanskyi District Court		840	1686	1882		778	1583	1758		101,6	97,4	98,7		280	562	627		259	528	586		36	20	23
Varvynskyi District Court	618	546	1008	838	544	479	913	727	96,5	99	96,5	96	618	546	1008	838	544	479	913	727	44	44	35	47
Horodnyanskyi District Court	2306	1684	2303	2827	1992	1450	2087	2479	95,8	104,2	100,1	93,7	1153	842	1152	942	996	725	1044	826	54	59	35	36
Desnianskyi District Court	16971	11173	20591	21445	15915	10100	19111	19712	99,7	99,1	97,7	98,3	1061	698	1287	1340	995	631	1194	1232	24	34	22	24
Ichnyanskyi District Court	1737	1261	2415	3052	1589	1081	2112	2784	100,1	96,3	93,7	99,7	434	420	805	1017	397	360	704	928	43	44	31	32
Kozelets District Court	4863	3602	6765	6584	4332	3010	6067	5850	98	96	98	98,5	811	901	1353	1097	722	753	1213	975	39	48	40	39
Koropskyi District Court																								
Koryukivskyi District Court	2430	2079	3111	3200	2216	1913	2776	2752	101	101,5	94	95	810	693	1037	1067	739	638	925	917	38	37	22	36
Kulykivskyi District Court	1045	566	1432	1230	942	480	1218	1082	99,5	99	90	104	348	189	477	410	314	160	406	361	42	63	42	51
Menskyi District Court	1847	1392	2294	3091	1710	1297	2120	2820	103	102	96	97	459	464	764	1021	428	432	707	940	36	30	23	25

	Cases and materials in the proceedings (total with balance)				Court cases heard (total)				% of heard cases and materials, received in the reporting period				Average workload per judge				Average number of cases heard/judge				Average processing time (days)			
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024
Nizhyn City District Court	8078	5938	9094	8541	7315	5322	8008	7508	100	102	95	98	1346	990	2274	1708	1219	888	2022	1502	48	46	34	46
Novhorod-Siverskyi District Court																								
Novozavodskyi District Court	11980	7933	13206	13756	10366	6459	11311	12089	96	100	95	100	1711	1133	1887	1965	1481	923	1616	1727	45	67	60	42
Nosivskyi District Court	1915	1456	2780	2791	1505	1058	2384	2305	92,5	99	99	95	638	728	927	931	502	539	795	768	95	135	76	70
Pryluky City District Court																								
Ripky District Court																								
Semenivka District Court	1417	1054	1710	1540	1299	821	1482	1153	101	87	100	87	709	527	855	770	650	411	741	577	35	52	50	66
Sosnytskyi District Court	981	632	1066	1166	901	575	984	1048	100	104	97	96	327	211	355	389	300	192	328	349	37	36	27	32
Snovskyi District Court	1347	1034	1580	2007	1194	887	1438	1825	95	100,5	99	97	674	345	527	669	597	296	479	608	30	50	34	28
Sribnyanskyi District Court	706	476	713		677	432	647		103,5	96	96		353	238	357		339	216	324		27	25	29	
Talalaivskyi District Court	691	404	867	912	663	362	771	784	100,5	96	93	95	346	202	867	912	332	181	771	784	20	27	22	30
Chernihiv District Court	3665	3300	5996	5899	3308	3006	5341	5290	99,5	101	93	100	733	660	1199	1180	662	601	1068	1058	41	42	32	37

Annex 2. Organisational Structure and Approved Staffing of the Probation Centre Branch in Chernihiv Region

Unit / Subdivision	Approved number of positions
Branch (Central Office)	10
Desnianskyi District Department	9
Novozavodskyi District Department	7
Koriukivskyi District Sector No. 1	3
Koriukivskyi District Sector No. 2	2
Koriukivskyi District Sector No. 3	4
Koriukivskyi District Sector No. 4	3
Nizhynskyi District Department	7
Nizhynskyi District Sector No. 1	3
Nizhynskyi District Sector No. 2	3
Nizhynskyi District Sector No. 3	4
Nizhynskyi District Sector No. 4	2
Novhorod-Siverskyi District Sector No. 1	2
Novhorod-Siverskyi District Sector No. 2	2
Novhorod-Siverskyi District Sector No. 3	2
Prylutskyi District Department	6
Prylutskyi District Sector No. 1	3
Prylutskyi District Sector No. 2	2
Prylutskyi District Sector No. 3	2
Prylutskyi District Sector No. 4	2
Chernihivskyi District Department	5
Chernihivskyi District Sector No. 1	2
Chernihivskyi District Sector No. 2	2
Chernihivskyi District Sector No. 3	2
Chernihivskyi District Sector No. 4	4

