

CHILDHOOD IN WAR.

INTERNATIONAL ARMED CONFLICT IN UKRAINE



Part III. Right to family.



The series of brochures «Childhood in War» was launched in spring 2022 within childrenrights.info initiative to communicate the situation of children's rights during the international armed conflict in Ukraine, and keep being prepared within CSO «Center for Ensuring Children's Best Interests "Article 3».

Children's rights to family are recognized by different countries and in different cultures. However, this right is one of the most unprotected in the front of armed conflicts.

The publication covers the impact of war on children's rights to family: separation from parent(s), attempts to abandon a child, situation of caring for orphans, and an overview of using reproductive technologies. The issue of child deportations and parental abductions are not included in this brochure as they were overviewed in a previous publication - <https://childrenrights.info/publications/>.

The brochure is prepared based on statistics and cases from open sources, private cases disclosed within legal consultations, and official data gathered by CSO «Article 3» via requests for public information sent to authorities.

Brochure preparation.

The brochure is initiated and developed by **Polina Klykova**, children's rights defender and activist, associate member at [Eurochild](#) network.

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Designed by: Vladimir Mordakov.

Acknowledgements.

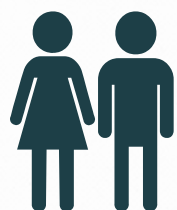
I would like to express my deepest appreciation and gratitude to Ally Dunhill and Zuzana Konradova from Eurochild for their support in the process of brochure preparation and for their contribution in making the issues related to children's right during the war available for professionals outside of Ukraine.

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Child-focused data is not a part of state statistics on migration.

In March 2022 (one month after the full-scale war had broken out) UNICEF presented the report that mentioned:



57%

*Children have experienced
some form of displacement⁶.
4,3 million of 7,5 million*

- 1,8 million crossed the border,
- 2,5 million were internally displaced

In most cases, fathers do not accompany their children crossing the border.



6. UNICEF. Press release. More than half of Ukraine's children displaced after one month of war 24 March 2022 <https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/more-half-ukraines-children-displaced-after-one-month-war>

SEPARATION FROM PARENT(S)

No specific statistics exist, but to evaluate the situation of separation from parents the following data is important to identify:



- data on migration,
- data on mobilization and conscription,
- data on prisoners of war,
- data on children identified without parental care and children whose parents stay in temporarily occupied territories.

Data on migration

The full-scale war increased the migration of Ukrainians, both inner and abroad. So far, different organizations have provided various data on this:

	#s of refugees	#s of IDPs
International data	Over 8 million ¹	Almost 6,5 million in March 2022 ² , Over 5 million ³ in 2023
Ukrainian data	Around 3 million ⁴	4 857 200, «..and 3,5 million of them got this status since 24 th of February 2022» ⁵

1. UNHCR data states that on July 2023 6 million of people crossed the border with some European country without getting back to Ukraine, and almost 3 million crossed the border with RF. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine>
2. IOM report, estimated in Round I (09-16 of March 2022) there were 6,48 million people as IDP in Ukraine. https://dtm.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl1461/files/reports/IOM_Gen%20Pop%20Report_R11_IDP_ENG_0.pdf (page 2).
3. 5,088,000 - data from IOM June 2023 report (page 3) <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/ukraine-internal-displacement-report-general-population-survey-round-13-11-may-14-june-2023> Numbers of IDPs keep reducing during the year. <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/ukraina-zvit-pro-povernennya-v-ukraini-16-23-sichnya-2023-roku>
4. Ukrainian experts estimate 3 million of Ukrainians as refugees. They emphasize that data of 8 million do not consider citizenship, and major of foreign citizens who used to live in Ukraine left the country since the war was escalated. They mention other factors that impact data as well: <https://niss.gov.ua/news/komentari-ekspertiv/vymushenny-vyizd-ukrayintsiv-za-kordon-yak-korektno-otsinyty-masshtaby>
5. Annex to the Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of April 11, 2023 № 3044-IX: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3044-20#Text>

Data on mobilization and conscription

In July 2022, the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine stated that 700,000 people were mobilized to the armed forces of Ukraine, and almost 1 million were mobilized to other defense structures. In 2023, there were no official updated data on this issue.

There is also no statistics on those mobilized men and women who are parents. From a general perspective of Ukrainian society, we understand that some of them have no kids, others have 2 or more children.



Ukrainian legislation provides an opportunity not to be mobilized to:

- *men and women who have a child and whose spouse is in the military (so at least one parent stays with the child),*
- *parents of 3 or more children,*
- *lone parents,*
- *adoptive & foster parents,*
- *other circumstances according to the law.*

Such circumstances provide an opportunity not to be mobilized, but do not prohibit an individual no matter what their family situation, choosing to join the army.

«6 y.o. boy was leaning over the birthday cake. He made a wish: the war ends, and mother is back home»



- this is a quote from the Ukrainian Veteran Fund post dedicated to Oksana Ivanets family. Oksana is a military reporter, and with her husband they take care of five children⁷. In another interview with «The Village» Oksana also mentions that two of children are adopted⁸.

7. The Ukrainian Veteran Fund post and interview with Oksana Ivanets, the 2nd of July 2023 https://www.facebook.com/veteranfundua/posts_pfbid0vBbu9wRtHggLF4DNyw3ysevuYYTeRhgvFMDngrctudjYoyjm2_gSDrjWV8EPBfjLXI

8. Serj Hutsanu. interview with Oksana Ivanets «I serve in the Armed Forces, and my husband takes care of five children». <https://www.the-village.com.ua/village/city/city-experience/338947-ya-sluzhu-v-zsu-a-miy-cholovik-doglyadae-za-p-yatma-ditmi>

Data on prisoners of war



In the photo there are drawings of children whose parents are in captivity. The drawings were prepared for and presented within the exhibition «I am waiting for you».

The exhibition was organised by CSO «Warrior's Liberation»⁹, an organisation established by families of those who are in captivity, have died or disappeared.

Photo: post on 09.04.2023 on Maidan Museum Facebook page <https://www.facebook.com/maidanmuseum.org/posts/30471066055965>

Ukrainians who became prisoners of war, were protecting their own land from the Russian invasion that violates adopted international agreements and guarantees, that are in place to stop such things happening. And now they are separated from their families for uncertain periods and often stay in captivity with conditions that do not meet international standards.

10 000+

UKRAINIANS ARE PRISONERS OF WAR. According to CSO «Warrior's Liberation» .

15 000

UKRAINIANS WERE MISSING (both civil and military)

As reported by Aliona Verbytska, the Advisor - Commissioner of the President of Ukraine for Ensuring the Rights of Defenders of Ukraine, at the beginning of 2023.

3 400

WERE CONFIRMED BY RUSSIA AS IN CAPTIVITY (both civil and military)¹⁰.

9. CSO «Warrior's Liberation» <https://freeourheroes.com/>

10. Suspilne. «3,4 thousand of Ukrainians are in captivity (both civil and military)». <https://suspilne.media/349684-u-poloni-v-rosii-34-tisaci-ukrainsiv/>

Children identified without parental care

- data on the first year of full-scale war against Ukraine.

In March 2023, CSO «Article 3» gathered statistics on children who were identified without parental care in the period February 2022 – January 2023.

	Statistic	Comments
Children whose parents stay in communities which are located in the area of fighting or are under temporary occupation or in encirclement (blockade)	1 428	Without data from Luhansk and Odesa regions
Children identified without parental care	6 888*	Without data from Zaporizhzhia, Luhansk and Poltava regions

* Percentage of such children is 40% higher than in 2021.

A table with the entire region-based data is presented in **the Annex 1**.



Term explanation:

Children identified without parental care are children who were found without parents in Ukraine and were registered according to the relevant procedure. After the child is registered, Child Services has to discover the circumstances that caused the child to be alone. When possible, children are reunited with their parents. If there is no possibility to reunite children with parents, children have to be provided with a temporary placement. There is ongoing work to overcome such circumstances and to reunite families, or the process begins to provide the child with «orphan» or «deprived of parental care» status with permanent placement according to the available opportunities (kinship caregiver family, foster family, adoption, or residential care).

More information about the alternative care system and some data on adoptions and foster care are presented in Chapter III of this brochure.

«1. States Parties shall ensure that a child shall not be separated from his or her parents against their will, except when competent authorities subject to judicial review determine, in accordance with applicable law and procedures, that such separation is necessary for the best interests of the child.

Such determination may be necessary in a particular case such as one involving abuse or neglect of the child by the parents, or one where the parents are living separately and a decision must be made as to the child's place of residence.

...

3. States Parties shall respect the right of the child who is separated from one or both parents to maintain personal relations and **direct contact with both parents on a regular basis**, except if it is contrary to the child's best interests.»

(article 9, UN CRC)

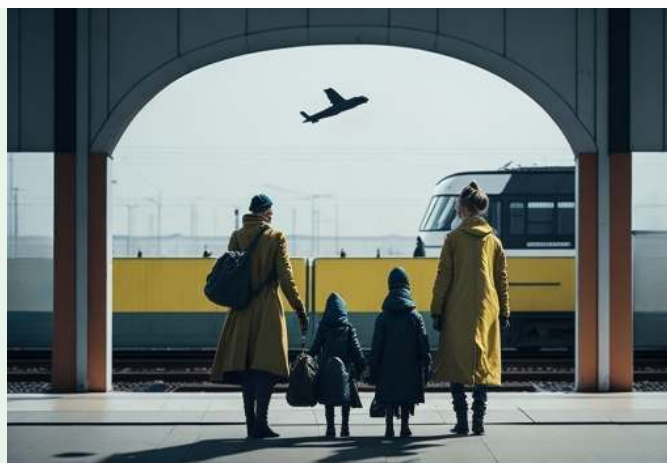
Often a child is separated from a parent as the parent goes to fight for their country, and children are evacuated in order to maintain access to medical services, continue their education, etc.

Considering the scope of migration and mobilization, at least half of Ukrainian children experienced separation from a parent, commonly with fathers.

Committing forced mobilization of men and allowing border-crossings with only a mother - current practice is not based on rights equity or on the child's best interests (as in some cases the child is more connected with the father).

Keeping contact with parents who are on the front line is extremely limited, and with parents in captivity – sometimes impossible.

In such cases, there is no basis to assume that keeping the contact with the father or mother is contrary to the child's interests. Therefore, aligned with current principles and legal frameworks, it is in the child's best interest to keep in contact with their parent on the front line or in captivity.



DIVORCE MANIPULATIONS AND ATTEMPTS TO ABANDON A CHILD

Since spring 2022, there has been common requests from parents searching for legal help. Some requests are related to the attempt to abandon a child in order to avoid mobilization.

Some of these cases are below:

- *«Please, help to figure out how a father can take away a child from a mother without defining her as deprived of parental rights (the mother is in agreement for the father to take the child), and how much time the procedure takes? 2022-06-29»*
- *«...My wife and I are divorced (the court decision since September)... Can I go with my son abroad? ... Court decision doesn't include the decision with whom child lives with, and wife keeps her maternal rights, also she didn't surrender her parental rights in writing (but she can write this statement)... 2022-11-16»*
- *«Good afternoon. My husband is in the military. We want to know, if I write the statement that I give up my child in favor of my husband, is there a risk that a child will be taken to an orphanage? 05.02.2023»¹¹*

Some cases include scenarios when the mother flees abroad and leaves the child with the father.

All these requests may have a hidden purpose to provide the father with the status of a lone parent with a hope it will keep him from mobilization. Such attempts disclose a low awareness of current legislation and can work against children's rights:



Divorce and a lone parent

According to Ukrainian legislation, divorce terminates rights and obligations between spouses, but does not stop parental rights and responsibilities. So living with a child after the divorce doesn't mean being a lone parent, as an ex-spouse keeps all rights and responsibilities to take care of a child.

Circumstances that cause the status of a lone parent are the circumstances that cause termination (or another significant change) of

11. Quotes from requests on legal consultations.



parental rights, not marriage ones. Examples: parent is dead or deprived of parental rights.

The same position is reflected by the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine¹².



Statement to abandon a child

In Ukraine, there is no legal procedure for parents to relinquish or abandon a child to the state. Decision to deprive a parent from parental rights can be made by a court in the child's interests, in circumstances described in article 164 of the Family Code of Ukraine (such circumstances are related to child maltreatment or avoidance of parental responsibilities).

Scope of the problem

As there is no legal procedure for this kind of child abandonment, it is impossible to have official data on it. State statistics on divorces do not consider evaluating where the child will be living and do not evaluate the background of such decisions.

Child participation and child's best interests

- ✓ The Family Code of Ukraine requires that children who are 10-13 y.o. participate in the decision on which parents to live with in the case of parents' separation.
- ✓ Children who are 14 and older make such decisions on their own.
- ✓ Also, the principle of child participation defines that children have to be heard and taken seriously in all matters and issues without limits to the child's age.

But in the current practice we can not evaluate if and how the child's opinion is taken in divorce cases during the war.

At the same time, we understand that it is not in the child's best interest to hear abandoning statements from parents, or messages that a mother is ready to write a formal form to be able to flee abroad alone.

12. State Border Guard Service of Ukraine. Q&A on border crossing during the war <https://dpsu.gov.ua/ua/peretinannya-derzhavnogo-kordonu-pid-chas-pravovogo-rezhimu-vonnogo-stanu-pitannya-vidpovid/>

ORPHANS AND CHILDREN DEPRIVED OF PARENTAL CARE

Evacuations

During martial law, the government is responsible for the evacuation of orphans and children deprived of parental care.

While state and local authorities report successful evacuations, civil society actors and foster parents are drawing attention to worrying situations.



Foster parent, Head at Kherson region department of CSO «Ukrainian Association of Foster Parents» told to «Slidstvo.Info» media.

Before the war escalation both foster parents and orphanages of their region had appealed to local authorities for information about the action plans. But they did not receive any plans in advance, nor assistance in the first days of full-scale war. They organized their own evacuations, with the help of civil activists, including religious communities¹³.

Civil society network that unites children's rights organizations and experts appealed to governmental authorities at the end of 2021 for proactive planning assistance and aid for children, but got no response within the required legal terms¹⁴.

Official data on orphans and children with a particular status, who are the responsibility of the government/local authorities were evacuated in the first year of full-scale war are presented in **the Annex 2**.

13. Nastya Gorpichenko, interview with Oleksandr Vasyliiev, the Head at CSO «Ukrainian Association of Foster Parents». <https://www.slidstvo.info/warnews/plany-evakuatsii-ie-ale-vony-sekretni-chomu-ukrainska-vlada-ne-podbala-pro-evakuatsiiu-ditey-syrit/>

14. Ludmila Tiahnyriadno, interview with Dariia Kasiyanova, Head of Board at Ukrainian Network for Children's Rights. <https://cs.detector.media/community/texts/184842/2022-06-08-darya-kasyanova-sos-dytyachi-mistechka-dytyni-yaka-perezhyla-zhakhittya-viyny-treba-dopomagaty-negayno/>

Alternative care

During this period of war, Ukraine has maintained core standards related to the placement of children in alternative care (only children with specific status can be adopted, all candidates have to complete the training, family-based temporary placement stays a priority, etc.), but stays limited in defining a child's status and providing child's placement only in territories controlled by Ukraine (where national administrations and courts keep working).

Some innovations launched during the full-scale war period:

- **Digital application as a candidate.** Diia (Ukrainian governmental portal for using documents digitally and for accessing some governmental services) has launched the opportunity for Ukrainians to apply digitally as:



kinship
caregivers

foster
parents

adoption
parents

Important: it doesn't replace the procedure of candidate evaluation, doesn't cancel the required training for candidates and the procedure of matching, etc. It just makes the application process easier.

- **Ensuring status and caregiver for children staying abroad or in temporarily occupied territories.** The Act of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine #866 was updated to provide this opportunity to ensure children's rights. The process of recognising a child as an orphan can be initialized by his/her relative who can appeal to his/her local Child Service (not where child is). **Limitation:** for such cases the child's consent is not required.
- Under martial law, children get the status «deprived of parental care» if they were **identified** without parental care because of war, whose parents are in temporarily occupied territories (data on #s of such children are provided in the **Annex 1**). When children identified without parental care get this status, they are temporarily placed according to national guarantees.

Statistics on the first year of full-scale war

Based on data received from regional and Kyiv city Child Protection Services that provide such information in the first year of the full-scale war (**February 2022 – January 2023**) **7 323* children got the status of orphan or children deprived of parental care.**

Note: data were not provided by Donetsk, Luhansk, Zaporizhzhia, and Zakarpattia regions.

Number of candidates as adoptive and foster parents – less than 1500 (and not all of them will become a real family for a child).

The general number of orphans has not increased as compared to January 2022.

Regional-based data are provided in the **Annex 3**.



ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES AND THE WAR

«If you feel endless love to your husband, and you know that in the case of the worst tragedy you'll never forget them and won't be able to start from the first page... If despite everything you want to see them in their children... take the way my husband and I have chosen»

(c, by Nataliya Kyrkach-Antonenko whose husband has died in the war)¹⁶.



Note: the purpose of this chapter is to highlight some aspects of using assisted reproductive technologies in Ukraine during the war period rather than provide the legal evaluation of this practice.

The war brought many uncertainties for people in Ukraine. One such uncertainty is staying alive and being able to have children. During the war period, a few clinics provide cryopreservation services free of charge or with a discount for military representatives (commonly with a time limitation of 6 or 12 months only). Such service is proposed for both men and women.

In September 2022 deputies (Ukrainian parliamentary representatives) initiated the law (that is supposed to be finally adopted in 2023) on ensuring the rights of military personnel to biological post-traumatic fatherhood/motherhood. The law aimed to provide soldiers and police officers with government-ensured opportunities to make cryopreservation of own reproductive biomaterial for a case of injury, trauma, or contusion¹⁷.

Deputy Oksana Dmytrieva, who is one of the advocates for the law, emphasizes this practice is common worldwide. Meanwhile, the wife of a soldier might get pregnant and give birth using her husband's cryopreserved biomaterial almost without limits, but a husband can use his wife's cryopreserved eggs only through surrogacy¹⁸.



16. Nataliya's post on Facebook on 01.12.2022 <http://surl.li/jxzje>

17. Draft Law №8011 from 08.09.2022. <https://itd.rada.gov.ua/billInfo/Bills/Card/40292>

18. Article by Yulia Melnichuk with interview of Oksana Dmytrieva within «Dzerkalo tyzhnia» media. <https://zn.ua/ukr/internal/ukrajinski-vojini-zmozhut-bezkoshtovno-zberihati-svoji-reproduktivni-klitini-u-kriobankakh-.html>

International surrogacy and international armed conflict

The issue of children who were born by surrogate mothers in Ukraine and were not taken home to another country by their biological parents, hit the media in 2020 when borders were closed because of COVID¹⁹.

Ukraine is one of the countries which recognize surrogacy and define that a child conceived by a married couple through assisted reproductive technologies is a child of that marriage. This form of reproductive technologies is allowed only in specific medical circumstances of spouses and defined in the Act of Ministry of Health of Ukraine #737 from 09.09.2013.

In March 2022, surrogacy issues related to Ukraine stirred up media again²⁰. This time Ukrainian borders are open for foreigners, but in addition to the need of landing in a bordering country and crossing the border (because airports are closed, and ports blocked) the trip to take their own child home is associated with air and artillery attacks, and other risks caused by the Russian war against Ukraine.

In a few months, according to available news, parents travelled to Ukraine to take home their children (from Australia²¹, Germany²² and others). State control for ensuring the rights of children born through surrogacy is not included in governmental policy so far.



-
19. Publication «Parents from 35 countries can't take their surrogacy children from Ukraine because of COVID-19». <https://www.radiosvoboda.org/a/surogatne-materynstvj-koronavirus-ukraina/30635097.html>
20. Surrogate mothers, babies and frozen embryos trapped by Ukraine war as IVF parents watch in horror By Natalie Huet & Naira Davlashyan. <https://www.euronews.com/next/2022/03/11/surrogacy-in-crisis-as-ukraine-war-leaves-newborns-stranded-in-bomb-shelters-and-families->
21. Media article «Australian spouses take their child from Ukraine during the war escalation». <https://evacuation.city/articles/228019/yak-avstralijske-podruzzhzha-vivezlo-surogatnu-donku-z-odesi-u-rozpal-vijni->
22. Media article by Inna Lebedenko «Hundreds of surrogacy babies stay in bomb shelters waiting for their parents». <https://tsn.ua/ato/sotni-nemovlyat-vid-surogatnih-mam-v-ukrayini-v-bomboshovischah-ochikovali-na-svoyih-batviv-dekogo-zabirali-pid-obstrilami-2091253.html>

Annex 1.

Region-based data on children identified without parents and children whose parents stay in temporary occupied territories²³.

Note: these data are for general overview and are limited as not all stakeholders have provided full data on request.

Name of regions	Children identified without parental care		Children whose parents stay in communities which are located in the area of fighting or are under temporary occupation or in encirclement
	01.02.2022*	01.02.2023	February 2022 – January 2023
Vinnitsia oblast	11	17	20
Volyn oblast	12	8	17
Dnipropetrovsk oblast	79	1091	30
Donetsk oblast	--	--	--
Zhytomyr oblast	23	25	52
Zakarpattia oblast	25	44	15
Zaporizhzhia oblast	--	--	303
Ivano-Frankivsk oblast	5	27	27
Kyiv city	21	36	33
Kyiv oblast	679	518	66
Kirovohrad oblast	59	85	157
Luhansk oblast	139	--	--
Lviv oblast	412	442	66
Mykolaiv oblast	20	209	29
Odesa oblast	122	563	--
Poltava oblast	--	--	45
Rivne oblast	89	359	220
Sumy oblast	1754	1972	0
Ternopil oblast	5	2	91
Kharkiv oblast	642	452	14
Kherson oblast	--	28	2
Khmelnyskyi oblast	198	359	53
Cherkasy oblast	308	343	70
Chernivtsi oblast	149	166	113
Chernihiv oblast	207	142	5
TOTAL	4959	6888	1428

* Data on children identified without parental care requested due to 2021 to compare with the 2022

23. Table is prepared based on requests on public information by Mykyta Andreev for CSO «Article 3».

Annex 2.

Data on vulnerable children who were evacuated within Ukraine and abroad²⁴

Note: these data are for general overview and are limited as not all stakeholders have provided full data on request.

Columns in the table:

- I – orphans, children deprived of parental care, and persons from among orphans and children deprived of parental care who live in foster families;
- II – orphans and children deprived of parental care who live in caregivers' families;
- III – children who live in a short-term placement for children at risk ("patronage families" in Ukrainian legislation);
- IV – orphans and children deprived of parental care (including children with disabilities) who live in residential settings despite the legal form of these settings;
- V – children who are not orphans or children deprived of parental care (including children with disabilities) who live in residential settings despite the legal form of these settings (both governmental and private).

Other marks in the table:

«--» – information was not provided

н/е – were not evacuated

	I	II	III	IV	V
Kyiv city	168	446	1	71	138
Vinnitsia oblast	49	142	N /e	39	N /e
Volyn oblast	19	N /e	N /e	N /e	N /e
Dnipropetrovsk oblast	409	491	1	572	164
Donetsk oblast	--	--	--	--	--
Zhytomyr oblast	153	186	0	4	N /e
Zakarpattia oblast	30	52	N /e	37	N /e
Zaporizhia oblast	386	681	--	N /e	N /e
Ivano-Frankivsk oblast	107	73	16	137	N /e
Kyiv oblast	357	751	5	327	129
Kirovohrad oblast	78	63	3	113	23
Luhansk oblast	164	239	0	98	25

24. Table is prepared based on requests on public information by Svitlana Odintsova for CSO «Article 3».

	I	II	III	IV	V
Lviv oblast	404	1691	4	186	193
Mykolaiv oblast ²⁵	47	282	0	42	N /e
Odesa oblast ²⁶	85	332	0	193	223
Poltava oblast	60	84	1	67	20
Rivne oblast	69	93	4	38	35
Sumy oblast	80	119	0	41	--
Ternopil oblast	23	79	0	N /e	N /e
Kharkiv oblast	648	872	15	103	188
Kherson oblast	312	472	4	58	57
Khmelnyskyi oblast	14	37	N /e	155	51
Cherkasy oblast	51	111	0	8	0
Chernivtsi oblast	18	115	0	4	--
Chernihiv oblast	4	241	0	N /e	N /e

25. Statistics for Mykolaiv region was provided as of 31.12.2022

26. Statistics for Mykolaiv region was provided as of 25.04.2023

Annex 3.

Data on orphans and children deprived of parental care, and alternative families (for the period February 2022 – January 2023)²⁷

Note: these data are for general overview and are limited as not all stakeholders have provided full data on request.

Columns in the table:

- II – reflects #s of orphans and children deprived of parental care in a year since the war escalation and before. We can see that the number of children remains relatively stable in the regions that provided data. We understand that some children who were included in these statistics could be adopted (in 2022), reach the age of majority, and under other circumstances to change the status;
- III – considering all above, we ask #s children who got status of orphans and children deprived from parental care during period February 2022 – January 2023;
- IV – The number of candidates who might provide children with permanent or temporary caregiving is much less than the number of children who need a family; additionally, not every candidate will finalize all the procedures and will be able to become foster or adoptive family.

I	II		III	IV		
	#s of orphans and children deprived from parental care		#s children who got status of orphans and children deprived from parental care	#s of candidates as		
	As to 01.02.2022	As to 01.02.2023	February 2022 – January 2023	Foster parents	Patronate parents	Adoptive parents
TOTAL	53935	52626	7323	198	52	1213
Kyiv city	2342	2286	332	0	0	84
Vinnitsia oblast	2263	2306	402	3	2	38
Volyn oblast	1437	1487	267	4	0	58
Donetsk oblast	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dnipropetrovsk oblast	8478	8246	961	3	3	73
Zhytomyr oblast	3053	3020	433	30	3	51
Zakarpattia oblast	--	--	--	--	--	--
Zaporizhzhia oblast	3726	--	181	1	0	7
Ivano-Frankivsk oblast	1183	1191	186	6	2	31
Kyiv oblast	3349	3364	492	6	0	109

27. Table is prepared based on requests on public information by Svitlana Odintsova for CSO «Article 3».

I	II		III	IV		
TOTAL	53935	52626	7323	198	52	1213
Kirovohrad oblast	2837	2832	394	4	0	35
Luhansk oblast	1432	--	27	0	0	0
Lviv oblast	2233	2222	412	24	4	236
Mykolaiv oblast	2752	2617	275	4	0	19
Odesa oblast	5095	4971	777	9	2	67
Poltava oblast	2014	1983	254	8	3	56
Rivne oblast	1668	1657	245	8	2	72
Sumy oblast	2036	2036	24	0	0	17
Ternopil oblast	957	954	135	8	0	54
Kharkiv oblast	4376	4243	452	12	2	24
Kherson oblast	2331	300	47	0	0	0
Khmelnyskyi oblast	1795	1834	348	2	0	29
Cherkasy oblast	2187	2234	283	17	0	41
Chernivtsi oblast	952	960	166	27	9	65
Chernihiv oblast	2002	1931	230	22	22	47