



RAZOM
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Human Rights Protection Guide for the Residents of Crimea

Second Edition

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New York 2015

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Publication design: Oleksandr Bezobchuk.

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New York, 2015

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Introduction

Since the occupation and attempted annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation in March 2014, the human rights situation on the Crimean peninsula has rapidly deteriorated. According to reports by various human rights organizations (e.g., Human Rights Watch, Atlantic Council, Freedom House and the Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union), Crimea's residents are confronted with serious violations of their rights on a daily basis. The current self-proclaimed Crimean and Russian authorities especially target ethnic, religious, and national groups that oppose the annexation or are believed to engage in "anti-Russian activity" (e.g., the indigenous Crimean Tatars).

This Human Rights Protection Guide ("the Manual") was produced to address this grave human rights crisis and assist the people in Crimea, who are economically and informationally deprived, and legally underserved. They are neither aware of their specific rights, nor able to demand their fulfillment. The aim of the Manual is, therefore, to provide Crimeans of all ethnic and religious groups with greater access to justice by clearly explaining their fundamental rights, while understanding the realities of the current situation.

The Manual lists a number of fundamental rights that apply in the Crimean situation according to international human rights treaties, as well as pursuant to the Constitutions of Ukraine and the Russian Federation. Each of these rights is analyzed according to the following criteria:

- scope of application (who is protected)
- meaning of the right
- limitations of the right
- state obligations with respect to the right
- means of protecting the right (self-protection, administrative, judicial, social)
- remedies for violations of the right

Each part of the Manual was designed to be self-contained. Of course, contents overlap and no single part can be fully separated from the others. However, it is not necessary to read the entire text; it can be used as a reference, based on particular needs. Although specific advice on human rights issues is beyond the scope of the Manual, the general information included hopefully will serve as a helpful starting point.

To empower individuals, grassroots movements, and civil society institutions, the Manual also includes a directory of Ukrainian and international human rights protection organizations and advocacy groups. This can help inform the Crimeans people about where to report violations and seek advice or

explanation. The authors of the Manual have a firm hope and belief that their intent – to help lay people in Crimea become aware of their rights and how to protect them – will be realized.

Feedback is important for evaluation of the practical value and usefulness of this guide. The authors ask all users to send their comments and suggestions for improvements to info@volyainstitute.org.

General Instructions

Having a right includes the freedom to enjoy it without obstacles or interference, and being protected from violations. One of the main functions of a state is to guarantee and protect the rights of its citizens and everyone else under its jurisdiction. In this respect, states have both negative and positive obligations. Negative obligations include the state's own respect for human rights and avoidance of certain actions that may lead to their violation. Positive obligations, on the other hand, include the state's responsibility to engage in certain actions that protect individuals' human rights from violations committed by others.

Common ways of protecting human rights:

- Self-protection (declarations, demands, protests, publications in mass media, etc.)
- Non-governmental protection (denunciations, reports, and briefs prepared by national and international non-governmental organizations)
- Institutional protection (application/petition to state administrative authorities)
- Judicial protection (filing of lawsuits with national or international courts)
- International protection (appeals to international organizations, including, but not limited to, the UN system and various regional organizations)

Possible remedies:

- Damages, compensation, restoration, court's injunctive order, international sanctions against the state, due process and accountability of the perpetrator.

What to do if your rights are violated:

- First, declare your right. To do so you must be fully aware of the meaning of your rights, and the obligations of others with respect to their protection.
- Second, contact and seek help from local or international human rights organizations.*
- Third, report violations to state authorities (police, ombudsman, security service).*
- Fourth, demand protection or file a complaint with state administrative authorities.
- Fifth, file a lawsuit with a local court for declaratory judgment or an injunctive order, and for damages or compensation.
- Sixth, seek protection from international institutions, e.g., file an application with the European Court of Human Rights against the state (e.g., Ukraine or Russia) for violation of your civil and political rights.

* The list of human rights organizations and state authority contacts is provided in the directory below.

Specific Instructions

I. Civil and Political Rights

1. *Right o Life*

Right to life is the right to be alive and free from being killed unlawfully.

Who has the right to life? Everyone

To have the right to life means:

- to live in one's community without fear of being killed or put in harm's way
- to be protected from potentially life-threatening physical, mental or psychological attacks
- to have a guarantee that anyone who threatens to take or actually takes a life will be held fully accountable
- to be compensated for any unlawful taking of a relative's life

Potential limitations on the right to life:

- taking a life in self-defense or defense of another from potentially life-threatening attack
- proportionate action to make a lawful arrest or prevent a person from escaping from lawful detention
- action lawfully taken for the purpose of quelling a riot or insurrection, if it is warranted by the law under the existing circumstances, i.e. when there is imminent danger that otherwise other lives will be lost

State obligations with respect to the right to life:

- train, equip and task its law enforcement officials to protect life
- thoroughly and independently investigate cases of threat to and deprivation of life
- punish without fear or favor persons responsible for or complicit in violation of the right to life
- provide effective means for victims' families and dependents to obtain appropriate compensation

Ways to protect the right to life:

- avoid physical confrontations with persons threatening deadly force, whether state officials or illegitimate groups

- raise timely awareness about potentially life-threatening activities (e.g., provide tips to security agencies, notify investigative journalists and human rights organizations, etc.)
- report potential or actual deprivation of life to state bodies: police, prosecutor's office, court, national security office, ombudsman
- in case of inaction file complaints with superior state bodies (e.g., chief officer of police department, chief officer of regional police office or court)
- secure (and preserve integrity of) evidence

Remedies for violation of the right to life:

- families of victims should file civil lawsuits against perpetrators for the compensation
- families of victims should file civil and administrative lawsuits against the state authorities for their acts or omissions during investigation process, especially when state bodies refuse to investigate the case thoroughly and independently
- in the absence of effective and independent adjudication by local courts, lodge a suit against the state with the European Court of Human Rights

Legal instruments:

- Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Article 2 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
- Article 20 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation
- Article 27 of the Constitution of Ukraine

2. *Right to Freedom from Torture and Other Inhuman Treatment*

The right to freedom from torture and other inhuman treatment is the right to be treated in a decent and humane manner, without cruel and degrading treatment such as beatings, electric shocks, sleep deprivation, starvation, etc.

Who has the right to freedom from torture and other inhuman treatment?

Everyone

To have the right to right to freedom from torture and other inhuman treatment means:

- not to be subjected to infliction of severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental
- to be protected from cruel and unusual interrogation techniques (e.g. beating, blindfolding, electric shocks, dripping water on head, dog attacks, humiliation, branding, stripping, water-boarding, sleep deprivation, hanging by limbs, denial of food and water)
- to have a guarantee that anyone who inflicts torture or other cruel or degrading treatment is held accountable

- to be compensated for being subjected to torture or other inhuman treatment as appropriate

Potential limitations on the right to freedom from torture and other inhuman treatment:

- no legally recognized limitations

State obligations with respect to the right to freedom from torture and other inhuman treatment:

- outlaw torture and inhuman treatment in all of its manifestations
- adopt effective measures to prevent torture in territories under the state's jurisdiction
- thoroughly and independently investigate cases of torture and inhuman treatment
- impose stiff punishment without fear or favor on persons responsible for or complicit in violation of the right to freedom from torture and other inhuman treatment
- provide effective means for victims to obtain compensation

Ways to protect the right to freedom from torture and other inhuman treatment:

- avoid violent protests or associations
- report incidents of torture and inhuman treatment to law enforcement officials
- in case of inaction by law enforcement officials file complaints with superior state bodies (e.g., chief officer of police department, chief officer of regional police office or court)
- report violations to ombudsman (Russian and Ukrainian), local and national governments through "hot lines," mail or in person, and of course human rights protection organizations
- secure evidence

Remedies for violations of the right to freedom from torture and other inhuman treatment:

- file a lawsuit in local court against offenders to obtain (i) monetary compensation for being subjected to torture and inhuman treatment; and (ii) injunctive orders prohibiting the offender from future acts of torture or inhuman treatment against the victims
- in the event of inaction or lack of independence of the local courts, petition the European Court of Human Rights

Legal instruments:

- Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- Article 1 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

- Article 3 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
- Article 21 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation
- Article 28 of the Constitution of Ukraine

3. *Free and Equal Access to Justice*

The right to access to justice means that everyone has the right to an effective remedy from the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law

Who has the right to access to justice? Everyone: victims and their family

To have the right to access to justice means:

- to be able to seek and obtain a remedy through formal or informal institutions of justice, and in conformity with human rights standards
- to have access to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial court and regular procedures once a hearing has begun
- to have access to the court itself
- to obtain reparation for a human rights violation
- to receive competent legal advice, and be represented during a case
- to receive legal aid if a victim cannot represent himself/herself in court and cannot pay for a lawyer
- to have a case decided within a reasonable time and obtain an adequate remedy

Potential limitations on the right to access to justice:

- systems of prior authorization (for vexatious litigants)
- immunity from suit for some professional categories
- procedural restrictions, such as time limits or limitation periods
- practical and financial considerations such as court fees or the cost of hiring a lawyer
- other state regulations (e.g. promoting interests of majority over individual interests in foreclosing certain legal claims, such as inability to bring individual economic rights claims if foreclosed by antimonopoly laws)

State obligations with respect to the right to access to justice:

- to investigate and punish the perpetrators
- to provide reparation where appropriate (e.g. it is not a state obligation to rebuild a house knocked down by a perpetrator unconnected to the state)
- to prevent further violations
- to remove barriers that impede access to justice, including corruption and discriminatory laws, policies and practices, as well as slow, costly, ineffective or burdensome legal processes; and make available decisions in appropriate languages
- ensure the establishment of judicial and non-judicial mechanisms

Ways to protect the right to access to justice:

- when possible, help other people who have barriers to accessing courts, such as people with disabilities, people that speak other languages, and people who live in isolated areas
- identify and seek assistance of organizations that provide low-cost or free legal assistance to people that cannot afford legal service
- report restrictions to the governmental bodies authorized to protect this right (ombudsman, judicial councils designated to receive complaints about inappropriate behavior of judges and courts)
- file individual lawsuits and class actions (where permitted by law) in response to violations
- report potential or actual deprivation of this right to non-governmental and international organizations
- file claims in international courts
- secure evidence

Remedies for violations of the right to access to justice:

- in case of any obstruction, the individual should try to seek any remedy provided by domestic law, such as compensation or injunctive order
- in the absence of effective and independent adjudication by local courts, lodge a suit against the state with the European Court of Human Rights
- the European Committee of Social Rights (ECSR) also can receive “collective” complaints from certain organizations about violations of the European Social Charter. United Nations (UN) bodies also may resolve complaints about violations of UN human rights treaties, if the state has consented to the procedure

Legal instruments:

- Article 8 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- Article 6 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
- Article 47 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation
- Article 55 of the Constitution of Ukraine

4. *Right to Nationality*

The right to nationality is the right to be recognized as a country’s national and to enjoy the rights conferred on nationals under applicable national and international law.

Who has the right to nationality? Everyone

To have the right to nationality means:

- to be recognized as a national of a sovereign state

- to be protected from forceful imposition of another country's citizenship, as well as attendant obligations, language, culture, etc.
- to be protected from arbitrary deprivation of one's own nationality and identity
- to be fully compensated for unlawful deprivation of one's own citizenship and forceful imposition of another country's citizenship

Potential limitations on the right to nationality: No legally recognized limitation

State obligations with respect to the right to nationality:

- implement the Law on the "Occupied Territory", which invalidates the forceful imposition of foreign citizenship
- hold accountable any persons responsible for deprivation of the right to nationality
- protect (and re-confer) nationality of vulnerable segments of the population such as children, orphans and prisoners
- procure compensation for people adversely affected by imposition of Russian law, including the law relating to "concealment of dual citizenship"
- protect people from any measures taken by the Russian Federation that will result in treating Crimean residents as "foreigners" in their own country, including the quota system implemented by the occupier for the purposes of employment opportunities

Ways to protect the right to nationality:

- proactively participate in and support countermeasures taken by the Ukrainian government against the Russian occupation
- petition the Ukrainian Parliament seeking the continuous operation of ombudsman in accordance with the Law on the "Occupied Territory"
- keep a record of violations that have been perpetrated against you

Remedies for violations of the right to nationality:

- challenge Russian citizenship imposed upon you before the ombudsman appointed by the Ukrainian Parliament
- file lawsuits in the Russian courts for declaratory judgments
- in the absence of effective and independent adjudication by local authorities, lodge a suit against the state, i.e. Russia, with the European Court of Human Rights

Legal instruments:

- Article 8 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child
- Articles 4 and 25 of the Constitution of Ukraine
- Article 5 of the Law of Ukraine on the "Occupied Territory"

5. *Right to Privacy and Family Rights*

The right to privacy is the right to respect for one's private and family life, home and correspondence.

Who has the right to privacy and family rights? Everyone

To have the right to privacy and family rights means:

- to have the right to expectation of privacy in one's own home and immediate surroundings—i.e., the right to be free from unreasonable search and seizure absent a warrant from a judicial authority
- to be protected from arbitrary interference in one's family and domestic life as guaranteed by the Constitution of Ukraine
- to have privacy in correspondence, in marriage and in raising children

Potential limitations on the right to privacy and family rights

A person's privacy and family rights are subject to the due process clause of almost all democratic constitutions (including Ukrainian and Russian)—i.e., reasonable search and seizure is permissible, provided it is conducted in accordance with the procedures established by law.

State obligations with respect to the right to privacy and family rights:

- implement law on the "Occupied Territory" which invalidates actions taken in contradiction of the laws and Constitution of Ukraine
- reaffirm constitutional rights relating to privacy—i.e., guard each individual's family and prohibit interference in family and domestic life as prescribed by the Ukrainian Constitution
- ensure that victims affected by imposition of Russian laws, including the anti-extremist legislation ostensibly relating to combating terrorism, receive adequate compensation

Ways to protect the right to privacy and family rights:

- proactively participate in countermeasures taken by the Ukrainian government against the Russian occupation
- petition the Ukrainian Parliament seeking the continuous operation of ombudsman in accordance with the Law on the "Occupied Territory"
- keep a record of violations that have been perpetrated against you

Remedies for violations of the right to privacy and family rights:

- challenge privacy rights violations before the ombudsman appointed by the Ukrainian Parliament
- in the alternative, approach the Russian courts to challenge the constitutional-ity and legality of the anti-extremist legislation, as Crimea has been "annexed" and is in the effective control of the Russian Federation
- file a lawsuit in the Russian courts for illegal searches and intrusion

- in the absence of effective and independent adjudication by local authorities, lodge a suit against the state with the European Court of Human Rights

Legal instruments:

- Article 8 of the Convention on Human Rights for Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
- Article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- Article 32 and 51 of the Constitution of Ukraine
- Article 23 and 38 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation

6. Right to Personal Liberty and Security

The Right to Personal Liberty and Security is the right to be free from arbitrary arrests and/or detentions, including enforced disappearances, e.g., political imprisonment, detention without charge, indefinite house arrest, etc.

Who has the right to personal liberty and security? Everyone

To have the right to personal liberty and security means:

- not to be harassed or detained by law enforcement and security agencies without reasonable and lawful justification
- to be protected from abduction and other forms of sudden and enforced disappearance
- to pursue one's legitimate business without political intimidation
- where lawfully arrested, to be promptly informed of the reason for the arrest and charged before a court of law
- to be free from unreasonable and whimsical restrictions on actions by the state, e.g., through unnecessary curfews
- to have a guarantee that anyone who arrests, confines, harasses or otherwise impedes another's liberty will be apprehended and punished according to law
- to be compensated for unlawful deprivation of, or restriction on, one's personal liberty and security by another, as appropriate

Potential limitations on the right to personal liberty and security:

- State of emergency
- Witness protection

State obligations with respect to the right to personal liberty and security:

- sensitize law enforcement agencies to citizens' rights to personal liberty and security
- provide functional, accessible and competent judicial system to ensure arrested persons are detained safely and brought before a judge promptly
- thoroughly and independently investigate cases of arbitrary arrest, detention, harassment or enforced disappearance

- punish without fear or favor persons responsible for or complicit in the deprivation of personal liberty and security, including dismissing offending law enforcement officers
- provide adequate compensation to victims

Ways to protect the right to personal liberty and security:

- report incidents of deprivation of personal liberty and security to law enforcement officials
- in case of inaction file complaints with superior state bodies (e.g., chief of police department, chief of regional police office, or court)
- report violations to ombudsman (Russian and Ukrainian), local and national governments through “hot lines,” mail or in person, and of course human rights protection organizations
- secure evidence

Remedies for violations of the right to personal liberty and security:

- civil rights and fundamental rights enforcement action in local courts to (i) compel offenders to desist from depriving victims of their personal liberty and security; and (ii) obtain monetary compensation
- in the event of inaction or lack of independence of the local courts, petition to the European Court of Human Rights

Legal instruments:

- Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- Article 5 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
- Article 22 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation
- Article 29 of the Constitution of Ukraine

7. Freedom of Thought, Conscience and Religion

The freedom of thoughts, conscience and religion is the freedom of an individual to hold or consider a fact, viewpoint, or thought, independent of others’ viewpoints. As well as the right of individuals to manifest their religion or belief, in worship, teaching, practice and observance, either alone or in community with others and in public or private.

Who has the right to freedom of thought?

Everyone (including legal persons, e.g., religious organizations)

To have freedom of thought means:

- to express beliefs in private or public
- to have own opinion and be free from imposition of other opinion
- freedom from punishment for holding specific opinion or belief

- to be a member of a religious organization
- to change or discontinue membership in a religious organization
- not to follow any religion at all
- to organize, prepare and hold religious assemblies
- to possess objects necessary for religious worship
- to establish religious organizations that are able to engage in transactions and legal affairs

Potential limitations on the freedom of thought:

There must not be any limitations whatsoever on the freedom of thought and conscience or on the freedom to have or adopt a religion or belief of one's choice. However, the freedom to manifest religion or belief may be limited in the following situations:

- protection of public order
- protection of health
- protection of morals
- protection of the rights and freedoms of others

State obligations with respect to freedom of thought:

- no general ban of (certain) religious organizations
- no restriction of religious assemblies unless there is a valid legal reason
- no use of administrative procedures (e.g., for the registration of religious organizations) to harass religious organizations or to ban them through alleged administrative violations
- acknowledge religious organizations as legal persons and enable them to engage in transactions and legal affairs
- no interference in internal matters of religious organizations (e.g., no requirement to give governmental consent to the appointment of a bishop)
- provide provisions in penal law to protect freedom of thought (e.g., persons trying to obstruct freedom of thought are to be prosecuted)

Ways to protect freedom of thought:

- report potential or actual infringement of freedom of thought to state bodies: police, prosecutor's office, court, ombudsman
- in case of inaction file complaints with superior state bodies (e.g., chief officer of police department, chief officer of regional police office or court);
- secure evidence
- use (preferably encrypted and/or anonymous) electronic communication or social media to disseminate religious views and/or material
- use the "samizdat" system (i.e., do-it-yourself press) as under the Soviet Union in order to create and distribute in a grassroots way religious publications that are censored or banned by the Crimean authorities
- organize "house churches or mosques" that meet in private homes; such institutions enable religious life (e.g., the holding of ceremonies) and are probably less restricted by the Crimean authorities

Remedies for violations of freedom of thought:

- if state bodies refuse to thoroughly and independently investigate a violation of freedom of thought, file civil or administrative suit in local court
- in the absence of effective and independent adjudication by local courts, lodge a suit against the state with the European Court of Human Rights and/or the United Nations Human Rights Committee

Legal instruments:

- Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- Article 9 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
- Article 14 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child
- Article 35 of the Constitution of Ukraine
- Article 28 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation
- Article 21 of the Constitution of the “Republic of Crimea” (as a federal subject of the Russian Federation)

8. Freedom of Speech

Freedom of speech guarantees the free expression of opinions and ideas in oral and/or written form regardless of which medium is used.

Who has the right to freedom of speech? Everyone

To have freedom of speech means:

- to express opinions in private or public
- to produce or disseminate writings
- to remain silent if so desired
- to engage in commercial speech, satire, comedy, or caricatures
- to engage in symbolic speech (e.g., waving a flag, using certain symbols, wearing a certain haircut or wearing certain clothes)
- to engage in journalistic activities
- to receive information (e.g., the right to listen to certain radio or TV stations or to read certain newspapers)

Potential limitations on the freedom of speech:

- inflammatory speech that seeks to incite others to socially dangerous actions
- libel
- obscenity
- classified information
- copyright violation
- public nuisance
- national security

State obligations with respect to freedom of speech:

- no imposition of censorship
- no ban on speech that is not covered by the limitations outlined above
- provide a regulatory framework for freedom of press (e.g., administrative proceedings for the establishment of radio or TV stations, not unduly captive to government or personal/party interests)
- provide provisions in penal law and media law to protect freedom of speech (e.g., persons trying to obstruct freedom of speech are to be prosecuted)

Ways to protect freedom of speech:

- report potential or actual infringement of freedom of speech to state bodies: police, prosecutor's office, court, ombudsman and regulatory authorities
- in case of inaction file complaints with superior state bodies (e.g., chief officer of police department, chief officer of regional police office, or court)
- secure evidence
- use (preferably encrypted and/or anonymous) electronic communication or social media to articulate views and opinions suppressed by the Crimean authorities
- use the "samizdat" system (i.e., do-it-yourself press) as under the Soviet Union in order to create and distribute in a grassroots way publications that are censored or banned by the Crimean authorities

Remedies for violations of freedom of speech:

- if there is a violation of freedom of speech and state bodies refuse to investigate thoroughly and independently, file civil or administrative suit in local court or with regulatory authority
- in the absence of effective and independent adjudication by local courts, lodge a suit against the state with the European Court of Human Rights and/or with the United Nations Human Rights Committee

Legal instruments:

- Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- Article 10 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
- Article 13 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child
- Article 34 of the Constitution of Ukraine
- Article 29 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation
- Article 22 of the Constitution of the "Republic of Crimea" (as a federal subject of the Russian Federation)

9. *Freedom of Assembly*

Freedom of assembly guarantees the right of individuals to come together and collectively express a certain aim or issue in public space.

Who has the right to freedom of assembly? Everyone

To have freedom of assembly means:

- to take part in assemblies
- to organize and prepare assemblies (e.g., by using electronic communications or by distributing leaflets)
- to be heard and noticed by the general public while an assembly is held (i.e., the right to hold assemblies within cities and not only in uninhabited areas)

Potential limitations on the freedom of assembly:

- assemblies threatening national security or public safety
- assemblies encouraging or enabling disorder or crime
- assemblies disseminating inflammatory speech that seeks to incite others to socially dangerous action
- assemblies of armed persons
- assemblies not held in compliance with regulatory or administrative requirements (e.g., obligation to notify authorities some time in advance before an assembly is held)

State obligations with respect to freedom of assembly:

- no general ban of assemblies organized for a certain cause or of assemblies held by certain organizations
- no restriction of assemblies unless there is a valid legal reason (e.g., no restriction due to the “hot weather” or because of a “disruption of the summer holiday season”)
- no use of regulatory or administrative procedures to harass the organizers of assemblies or to ban them due to alleged administrative violations
- provide provisions in penal law to protect freedom of assembly (e.g., persons trying to obstruct a legal assembly are to be prosecuted)

Ways to protect freedom of assembly:

- report potential or actual infringement of freedom of assembly to state bodies: police, prosecutor’s office, court, ombudsman
- in case of inaction file complaints with superior state bodies (e.g., chief officer of police department, chief officer of regional police office, or court)
- secure evidence
- use such symbols in assemblies that attract less attention by the authorities
- hold small assemblies (preferably on private space) to exchange ideas and information with other members of the political opposition because such assemblies are easier to organize given the current pressure on freedom of assembly in Crimea

Remedies for violations of freedom of assembly:

- if there is a violation of freedom of assembly and state bodies refuse to investigate thoroughly and independently, file civil or administrative suit in local court
- in the absence of effective and independent adjudication by local courts, lodge a suit against the state with the European Court of Human Rights and/or with the United Nations Human Rights Committee

Legal instruments:

- Article 20 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Article 21 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- Article 11 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
- Article 15 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child
- Article 39 of the Constitution of Ukraine
- Article 31 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation
- Article 24 of the Constitution of the “Republic of Crimea” (as a federal subject of the Russian Federation)

10. Right to Truth

The right to truth is the *de facto* right to information about human rights violations, especially the most serious violations, such as intentional killing, enforced disappearance, torture, illegal detention, denial of fair trial, etc.

Who has the right to truth? Everyone: victims, their relatives, and the public

To have the right to truth means:

- to have access to information about state bodies’ actions and decisions
- to have access to thorough and effective investigation
- to know the name of the perpetrator (may be limited to victims)
- to have a guarantee that guilty persons will be held accountable for violations
- to know information about the whereabouts and fate of missing people or property

Potential limitations on the right to truth:

- state or commercial secret
- integrity of an ongoing investigation (does not apply when investigation is over)
- access to this right may be obstructed in case of emergency or under other special conditions, e.g., military occupation

State obligations with respect to the right to truth:

- to establish the cause and circumstances of violations
- to collect and secure evidence
- to establish the fate and whereabouts of victims

- to inform victims and the public of inquiry results
- in the case of homicide, to locate the body, notify family as soon as possible, and hand over remains; or, if not possible, to respectfully dispose of remains
- to identify and punish the perpetrator and inform victims about the process

Ways to protect the right to truth:

- demand actions and information from state bodies: police, prosecutor's office, court, and national security office
- in case of inaction file complaints with superior state bodies (e.g., chief officer of police department, chief officer of regional police office, or court)
- report violations to ombudsman (Russian and Ukrainian), local and national governments through "hot lines," mail, or in person, and of course human rights protection organizations
- secure evidence
- conduct own investigation

Remedies for violations of the right to truth:

- restoration of the right by securing requested information, and compensation through national court order
- in the absence of effective and independent adjudication by local courts, lodge a suit against the state with the European Court of Human Rights and/or with the United Nations Human Rights Committee

Legal instruments:

- Article 24(2) of the International Convention on the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance
- Article 1 of the Convention for the Protection of Human rights and Fundamental Freedoms

11. Right to Participate in State Governance

The right to participate in state governance is the right of eligible adult citizens to be involved in the running of government, e.g., through voting and being voted for, as well as working in and having access to public service.

Who has the right to participate in state governance? Not everyone; only citizens meeting applicable age requirements

To have the right to participate in state governance:

- to participate in the process of selecting local and national government officials, e.g., voting and being voted for in periodic, free and fair elections
- to have an equal opportunity to be employed in public service irrespective of one's political views
- to enjoy public amenities and receive public services (e.g., water supply, electricity, bus transit, etc.) without any discrimination on the ground of one's political views

Potential limitations on the right to participate in state governance:

- public emergency that (a) threatens the life of the nation, and (b) is publicly communicated to the United Nations by the authorities in control of the territory where the public emergency exists

State obligations with respect to the right to participate in state governance:

- establish a process of periodic, free, fair and credible elections at all levels of government (i.e., from grassroots to national levels)
- recognize and respect the right of adult citizens to participate in elections as voters or candidates irrespective of their political allegiances
- guarantee and enforce non-discriminatory recruitment processes into public service
- ensure fair and equitable provision of public services to all citizens without regard to political allegiances

Ways to protect the right to participate in state governance:

- Peaceful demands for participation in government and public service (e.g., through open letters and representations to the authorities)

Remedies for violations of the right to participate in state governance:

- petition to the United Nations, Council of Europe and other relevant international organizations to protest denial of right to participate in governance
- civil action in local courts to obtain judicial orders compelling the authorities to recognize and respect the right of citizens to participate in state governance

Legal instruments:

- Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Article 25 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- Article 32 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation
- Article 38 of the Constitution of Ukraine

12. The Right to Freedom from Discrimination and Equality before the Law

This is a right to partake in the benefits or entitlements that others enjoy without being treated differently solely on the basis of one's race, sex, color, religion or political opinion. It also means the right to have an effective legal remedy against violators of one's human rights irrespective of their status.

Who has the right to freedom from discrimination and equality before the law? Everyone

To have the right to freedom from discrimination and equality before the law means:

- irrespective of political views, religion, sex, etc., be accorded all the fundamental human rights guaranteed to a person under applicable national and international law

Potential limitations on the right to freedom from discrimination and equality before the law:

- constitutional and diplomatic immunities
- public emergencies and protection of national security

State obligations with respect to the right to freedom from discrimination and equality before the law:

- prohibit discrimination at all levels
- condemn and punish violators, irrespective of the offender's status or allegiance
- task law enforcement with investigation of cases of discrimination without fear or favor
- maintain a competent and independent judiciary empowered to entertain citizens' claims of denial of the right to equality before the law and freedom from discrimination
- maintain an effective machinery for the enforcement of court sanctions against persons or authorities that breach the right to equality before the law and freedom from discrimination

Ways to protect the right to freedom from discrimination and equality before the law:

- in case of inaction file complaints with superior state bodies (e.g., chief officer of police department, chief officer of regional police office, or court)
- report violations to ombudsman (Russian and Ukrainian), local and national governments through "hot lines," mail, or in person, and of course human rights protection organizations
- secure evidence
- report incidences of discrimination to law enforcement officials

Remedies for violations of the right to freedom from discrimination and equality before the law

- civil/fundamental rights enforcement suits in local courts against offenders for an order compelling non-discrimination of the victim in the future and compensating the victim for prior discrimination
- in the event of inaction or lack of independence of the local courts, petition the European Court of Human Rights

Legal instruments:

- Article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Article 2(1) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- Article 14 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
- Article 19 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation
- Article 24 of the Constitution of Ukraine

II. Social, Economic and Cultural rights

1. *Right to Own Things (right to property)*

The right to property is the right to peaceful enjoyment of one's own lawfully obtained possessions

Who has the right to property? Everyone

To have the right to property means:

- to have peaceful enjoyment of one's own property
- to be protected from arbitrary expropriation or alienation of one's own property without just compensation
- to be provided with an adequate standard of living
- to have the means to register and claim rights over one's own property

Potential limitations on the right to property

- moratorium on acquisition of the agricultural land or other property of special significance for the nation
- forced alienation of property under the conditions of martial law and state of emergency, or extraordinary circumstances (such as lawful exercise of eminent domain, with just compensation)

State obligations with respect to the right to property:

- implement the Law on the "Occupied Territory", which invalidates the actions taken by the local state bodies that are not within the limits of the Constitution
- ensure that the victims, including corporations whose property was alienated, receives adequate compensation and/or reinstatement
- provide access to the State Register of Real Estate and Land Plots for legally registering properties and claiming rights over it
- expedite the actions of the "Depositor Protection Fund" in providing compensation to people who were affected by the shutting down of the National Bank of Ukraine
- conduct investigations and initiate cases against judges, law enforcements officials, and executive service employees who have violated citizens' rights and were involved in improper expropriations

Ways to protect the right to property:

- proactively participate in the countermeasures taken by the Ukrainian government against the Russian occupation
- petition the Ukrainian Parliament seeking the continuous and active operation of ombudsman in accordance with the Law on the "Occupied Territory"
- keep record of the violations that were perpetrated against you
- report violations to NGOs operating in the region and safeguard other official documents relating to your ownership and/or possession of the property

- if feasible, install surveillance cameras around your property in order to secure evidence in cases of expropriation or alienation of your property

Remedies for violations of the right to property:

- challenge the violations of property rights before the ombudsman appointed by the Ukrainian Parliament
- approach the Russian courts for remedies, as Crimea is “annexed” and is under the effective control of the Russian Federation
- in the absence of effective and independent adjudication by local authorities, lodge a suit against the state with the European Court of Human Rights

Legal instruments:

- Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- Article 1 of the Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
- Article 13 and 41 of the Constitution of Ukraine
- Article 11 of the Law of Ukraine on the “Occupied Territory”
- Article 35 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation

2. Right to Social Security

The right to social security means that everyone has the right to social security assistance for everyone, especially those unable to work due to sickness, disability, maternity, employment injury, unemployment or old age.

Who has the right to access to social security: Everyone (having the qualifying conditions)

To have the right to access to social security means:

- to receive state help in case of a lack of work-related income caused by sickness, disability, maternity, employment injury, unemployment, old age, or death of a family member
- to receive state help in case of unaffordable health care
- to receive state help in case of insufficient family support, particularly children and adult dependents

Potential limitations on the right to access to social security:

- the State may provide only some of the rights to non-residents or temporary residents of other countries (if they are not refugees)
- states may have different regulations, for example some may provide assistance to a disease that others do not provide, or have different retirement ages
- the State may not have sufficient resources to provide properly all social security rights
- other State regulations
- limitations due to introduction of a state of emergency or martial law

State obligations with respect to the access to social security:

- to ensure access to a social security scheme that provides a minimum essential level of benefits to all individuals and families that will enable them to acquire at least the essential adequate standard of living
- to ensure the right of access to social security systems or schemes on a non-discriminatory basis, especially for disadvantaged and marginalized individuals and groups
- to respect existing social security schemes and protect them from unreasonable interference and/or usurpation
- to adopt and implement a national social security strategy and plan of action
- to take targeted steps to implement social security schemes, particularly those that protect disadvantaged and marginalized individuals and groups
- to monitor the extent of the realization of the right to social security, and provide a fair forum to hear and redress grievances

Ways to protect the right to social security:

- when possible, help other people who have barriers to accessing governmental agencies, such as people with disabilities, those who speak other languages, and those who live in isolated areas
- identify and contact organizations that assist people to protect this right, such as unions, retired/veterans associations, and assistance groups for people with disabilities
- report restrictions to the governmental bodies authorized to protect this right (ombudsman, judicial councils designated to receive complaints about inappropriate behavior of governmental agencies)
- file individual lawsuits and class actions (where permitted by law) against violators
- report potential or actual deprivation of this right to non-governmental and international organizations
- file claims in international courts
- secure evidence

Remedies for violations of the right to social security:

- in case of any obstruction, the individual should try to seek any remedy provided by domestic law in courts and non-judicial bodies
- in the absence of effective and independent adjudication by local courts, lodge a suit against the state with the European Court of Human Rights
- the European Committee of Social Rights (ECSR) also can receive “collective” complaints from certain organizations about violations of the European Social Charter. United Nations (UN) bodies also may resolve complaints about violations of UN human rights treaties, if the state has consented to the procedure

Legal instruments:

- Article 22 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Article 9 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

- Article 26 of the European Social Charter
- Article 5(e)(iv) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
- Article 11(1)(e) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
- Article 26 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

3. *Right to an Adequate Standard of Living*

The right to an adequate standard of living means that everyone has a minimum entitlement to food, clothing and housing at an adequate level

Who has the right to an adequate standard of living means: Everyone

To have the right to an adequate standard of living means:

- to have access to adequate food, clothing, housing, medical care, and necessary social services
- to be secure in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond the individual's control
- to be entitled to special care and assistance in case of motherhood and during childhood; all children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection

Potential limitations on the right to an adequate standard of living:

- financial limitations of the state in providing such rights
- events such as war, natural disasters and civil disorder may prevent the country from being able to provide this right

State obligations with respect to an adequate standard of living:

- recognize and incorporate it into national legislation
- respect this right and provide legal remedies for its violations
- protect it; governments are expected to prohibit third parties from committing acts that prevent its enjoyment
- implement the right by facilitating or providing remedies in case of violation

Ways to protect the right to an adequate standard of living:

- whenever possible, help other people who have been facing violations of this right by providing basic food, clothing, shelter, water, etc. (which helps promote culture of mutual assistance)
- seek help from government agencies, especially social security agencies
- seek assistance of international organizations, especially ones under the UN system, dedicated to fighting hunger and poverty and providing access to basic resources
- file claims in national and international courts against restrictions

Remedies for violations of the right to access to an adequate standard of living:

- invoke this right and present claims before regular courts of law or other competent organs in the country
- claim restitution, adequate compensation, and/or guarantee of no future violation for potential victims
- in the absence of effective and independent adjudication by local courts, lodge a suit against the state with the European Court of Human Rights
- the European Committee of Social Rights (ECSR) also can receive “collective” complaints from certain organizations about violations of the European Social Charter. United Nations (UN) bodies also may resolve complaints about violations of UN human rights treaties, if the state has consented to the procedure

Legal instruments:

- Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- Article 16 of the European Social Charter
- Articles 5(e)(iii) and 7 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
- Article 14(2)(h) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
- Articles 24(2)(c) and 27 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child
- Article 28 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)

4. *Right to Speak One’s Own Language and to Maintain One’s Own Culture*

The right to speak one’s own language and to maintain one’s own culture guarantees minorities in a certain territory the freedom to use their language in the private and public sphere. This includes oral as well as written communication. This right also protects a minority’s cultural traditions.

Who has the right to speak one’s own language and to maintain one’s own culture?
Everyone, especially ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities and their members

To have linguistic and cultural rights means:

- to use one’s own language in the private and public sphere
- to engage in one’s traditional cultural activities
- to be educated in one’s native language
- to be able to use one’s own language in administrative and judicial proceedings

Potential limitations on the linguistic and cultural rights:

- use of the official state language
- protection of the rights and freedoms of others

State obligations with respect to linguistic and cultural rights:

- take measures to create favorable conditions so that minorities can develop, inter alia, their languages and cultures
- recognize a minority language as an official and/or protected language
- give a minority language access to the political, legal or administrative sphere
- enable the use of a minority language in the educational system
- fund projects for the protection of languages and cultural traditions of minorities
- provide provisions in penal law to protect linguistic and cultural rights (e.g., persons that obstruct these rights are to be prosecuted)

Ways to protect linguistic and cultural rights:

- report potential or actual infringement of linguistic and cultural rights to state bodies: ombudsman, police, prosecutor's office, or court
- in case of inaction file complaints with superior state bodies (e.g., chief officer of police department, chief officer of regional police office, or court)
- secure evidence
- teach Ukrainian/Tatar language and literature within informal self-organized groups in private homes if these subjects are abolished in Crimean schools
- use electronic communication to receive media (e.g., online newspapers, podcasts, TV channels via internet) in Ukrainian or Crimean Tatar language if traditional methods of dissemination of such media are restricted by Russian and Crimean authorities
- use the "samizdat" system (i.e., do-it-yourself press) as under the Soviet Union in order to create and distribute in grassroots fashion publications in minority languages or about minority cultures that are censored or banned by the Crimean authorities

Remedies for violations of linguistic and cultural rights:

- if there is a violation of linguistic and cultural rights and state bodies refuse to investigate thoroughly and independently, file civil or administrative suit in local court

Legal instruments:

- Article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- Article 30 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child
- Article 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine
- Article 10 of the Constitution of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (as a subject of Ukraine)
- Article 26 and Article 68 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation
- Article 10 of the Constitution of the "Republic of Crimea" (as a federal subject of the Russian Federation)

5. *Right to Education*

The right to education guarantees free education at least in the elementary and secondary stages.

Who has the right to education? Everyone

To have the right to education means:

- to receive elementary and secondary education
- to be equipped with school books

Potential limitations on the right to education:

- no right of higher education beyond the secondary stage (e.g., no right to attend university)
- no right to receive higher education for free (e.g., no right to receive scholarships to be able to attend university)

State obligations with respect to the right to education:

- create and maintain an educational system that grants at least free education in the elementary and secondary stages
- fund and equip educational institutions in an appropriate way

Ways to protect the right to education:

- report potential or actual infringement of the right to education to state bodies: ombudsman, police, prosecutor's office, court
- in case of inaction file complaints with superior state bodies (e.g., chief officer of police department, chief officer of regional police office, or court);
- secure evidence

Remedies for violation of right to education:

- if there is a violation of the right to education and state bodies refuse to investigate thoroughly and independently, file civil or administrative suit in local court

Legal instruments:

- Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Article 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- Article 2 of the First Protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights
- Article 28 and Article 29 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child
- Article 53 of the Constitution of Ukraine
- Article 43 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation
- Article 36 of the Constitution of the "Republic of Crimea" (as a federal subject of the Russian Federation)

6. *Right to Health*

The right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health conducive to living a life in dignity

Who has the right to health: Everyone

To have the right to health means:

- to have access to medical services
- to have access to health protection and medical care
- to receive implemented health programs developed by the World Health Organization (WHO)
- to have access to health services for indigenous people that are culturally appropriate, taking into account traditional preventive care, healing practices and medicines
- to have access to information on the health and well-being of families, including information and advice on family planning
- to have access to health facilities and goods, including essential medications and services, especially for vulnerable or marginalized groups
- to receive special services for people with disability
- to have access to essential foods that are nutritionally adequate and safe
- to have access to basic shelter, housing and sanitation, and an adequate supply of safe and potable water
- to have access to information about and prevention, treatment and control of epidemic and endemic diseases, including HIV/AIDS
- to be eligible for health insurance or life insurance
- to be taken care of by trained health care personnel
- to have access to mental health and substance abuse services

Potential limitations on the right to health:

- involuntary confinement (only when public health interests are carefully balanced against individual patients' interests)
- limitations due to restrictions during state of emergency or martial law

State obligations with respect to the right to health:

- respect the right to health
- provide access to healthcare
- ensure the right of access to health facilities, goods and services on a non-discriminatory basis, especially for vulnerable or marginalized groups, or aged individuals
- refrain from denying or limiting equal access for all persons, including prisoners or detainees, minorities, asylum seekers and illegal immigrants, to preventive, curative and palliative health services
- abstain from enforcing discriminatory practices as a State policy
- abstain from imposing discriminatory practices relating to women's health status and needs

- ensure that the right to health is not limited or reduced

Ways to protect the right to health:

- report potential or actual infringement of the right to health to state bodies: police, prosecutor's office, court, ombudsman
- in case of inaction file complaints with superior state bodies (e.g., chief officer of police department, chief officer of regional police office, or court)
- always put your complaints in writing, insist on writing your statement, avoid making oral complaints
- secure evidence
- use (preferably encrypted and/or anonymous) electronic communication and social media to disseminate information about violations and/or material
- contact Ukrainian and international human rights organizations that assist with violations of the right to health
- file a complaint with the ombudsman (in Ukraine and Russia)
- seek special parliamentary hearings on the issue in the parliament of Ukraine with the special designated committee

Remedies for violations of the right to health:

- if there is a violation of the right to health and state bodies refuse to investigate thoroughly and independently, file civil suit or administrative in local court
- in the absence of effective and independent adjudication by local courts, lodge a suit against the state with the European Court of Human Rights (only if the claim is related to political and civil rights) and/or the United Nations Human Rights Committee

Legal instruments:

- Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Article 12 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- Article 24 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child
- Article 25 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- Article 49 of the Constitution of Ukraine
- Article 41 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation

Directory

Ukrainian Authorities:

Governmental “hot line”
0 800 507 309
+38 (044) 284 19 15 (from abroad)

Special “hot line” for internally displaced persons
0 800 507 309

Ukrainian Migration Agency, call center for individuals who live (are registered) in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea
<http://dmsu.gov.ua/informatsiya-dlya-krimchan>
+38 (044) 278 50 30

Ministry of Justice of Ukraine, call center for individuals who live in the ARC
<http://www.minjust.gov.ua/hotline>
486 71 56

Information Platform (job and housing search)
<http://www.vpo.gov.ua>

Representative of the President of Ukraine in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea
<http://www.ppu.gov.ua/>
+38 (0552) 49 59 39

Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights (Ukrainian Ombudsman)

<http://www.ombudsman.gov.ua/>
email: hotline@ombudsman.gov.ua
Skype: Ukraine.ombudsman
“hot line”: +38 (044) 253 75 89;
0 800 50 17 20

Self-proclaimed Crimean and Russian Authorities:

Commissioner for Human Rights in the Russian Federation
<http://ombudsmanrf.org/>
Tel.: +7 495 607 19 22

Presidential Council for Civil Society and Human Rights
<http://president-sovet.ru/>
e-mail: fedotov_MA@gov.ru
Tel.: 8 (495) 606 41 84
Fax: 8 (495) 606 48 55

Crimean Government
<http://rk.gov.ru/>
Tel: 534-111, 534-133, 534-144,
+7 (978) 000 00 00

Local Human Rights Organizations:

The Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union
<http://helsinki.org.ua/index.php?id=1400157673>
+380 44 417 41 18

Moscow Helsinki Group
<http://www.mhg.ru/>
e-mail: mhg@mhg.ru

Crimean Field Mission on Human Rights

<http://crimeahr.org/>

e-mail: mission@crimeahr.org

Simferopol: +38 099 13 41 96

Kyiv: +38 099 13 41 96

Moscow: +38 099 13 41 96

Human Rights Information Center

<http://humanrights.org.ua/>

e-mail: iv@humanrights.org.ua

Tel: +38 067 502 08 01

Maidan of Foreign Affairs

<http://mfaua.org/>

Kyiv, Mykhailivska str., 22A,

office 81 (5-th floor)

e-mail: office@mfaua.org

Tel.: +380 44 279 40 35

Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group (KhPG)

www.khpg.org

27 Ivanova St., Apt. 4, 61002, Kharkiv, Ukraine

for letters: P.O.B. 10430, 61002,

Kharkiv, Ukraine

Tel./Fax: +38 (057) 700 67 71

All-Ukrainian civic organization

“Committee Of Voters Of Ukraine”

Ukraine, 04071, Kyiv-071, P/O 56

Tel./Fax: +38 (044) 425 21 66, +38

(044) 425 23 01, +38 (044) 425 37 20

e-mail: cvu@cvu.kiev.ua

The Congress of National Communities of Ukraine (CNCU)

Voloshska str., 8/5, Kyiv

04070 Ukraine

Tel./fax: +38 (044) 248 36 70

Tel.: +38 (044) 425 97 57 / 58 / 59/ 60

e-mail: knou@ukr.net

International Human Rights Organizations:

The United Nations High

Commissioner for Human Rights

24-hour “Hot Line” for Reporting

Human Rights Violations

Geneva, Switzerland 41-22-917-0092

www.ohchr.org

Council of Europe

Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights

67075 Strasbourg Cedex, France

[http://www.coe.int/en/web/](http://www.coe.int/en/web/commissioner)

[commissioner](http://www.coe.int/en/web/commissioner)

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Washington, DC 20036, USA

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Fax: +1 202 662 1597

e-mail: rol@americanbar.org

PILnet Moscow

Maroseyka str., 9/2 build. 8, office 34

101000 Moscow, Russia

Tel: +7 (495) 628 00 20

Fax: +7 (495) 661 49 21

Human Rights Watch

Address: Avenue des Gaulois, 7

1040 Brussels, Belgium

Tel: +32-2-732-2009

Fax: +32-2-732-0471

Red Cross

520 West 49th Street
New York, NY 10019
Phone: (877) 733-2767
Fax: (212) 875-2309

Human Rights First

75 Broad St, 31st Floor
New York, NY 10004
Tel: (212) 845 5200
Fax: (212) 845 5299

Humanity in Actionusa@

humanityinaction.org
601 West 26th Street, Suite 325
New York, NY 10001
Tel. +1 (212) 828-6874
Fax. +1 (212) 704-4130

Open Society Foundations

224 West 57th Street
New York, NY 10019
United States
Phone: +1-212-548-0600
Fax: +1-212-548-4600

Freedom House

info@freedomhouse.org
Tel.: 202-296-5101
Fax 202-293-2840
<https://freedomhouse.org>
Washington Office:
1850 M Street NW, Floor 11
Washington D.C. 20036
New York Office:
120 Wall Street, Fl. 26
New York, NY 10005
World Organisation Against Torture
OMCT Europe
Rue Stevin 115
1000 Brussels
Tel. / Fax: +32 2 218 37 19
E-mail: omcteurpe@omct.org

Reporteurs sans frontières (Reporters without Borders)

International Secretariat
CS 90247
75083 PARIS CEDEX 02, France
Phone. +33 1 44 83 84 84
Europe Desk : europe@rsf.org
<https://en.rsf.org/>

International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs

Classensgade 11 E
DK 2100 Copenhagen
Denmark
Phone no. (+45) 35 27 05 00
Fax no. (+45) 35 27 05 07
E-mail: iwgia@iwgia.org

International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims

Copenhagen Europe Center
Vesterbrogade 149, building 4, 3rd floor
1620 Copenhagen V
DENMARK
Tel.: +45 44 40 18 30
Fax: +45 44 40 18 54
Email: irct@irct.org
Website: www.irct.org

International Commission of Jurists (ICJ)

P.O. Box 91
Rue des Bains 33
1211 Geneva 8
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