



Омбудсман України
Ombudsman of Ukraine

Deportation of Ukrainian children
is not a rescue.

IT'S A CRIME!

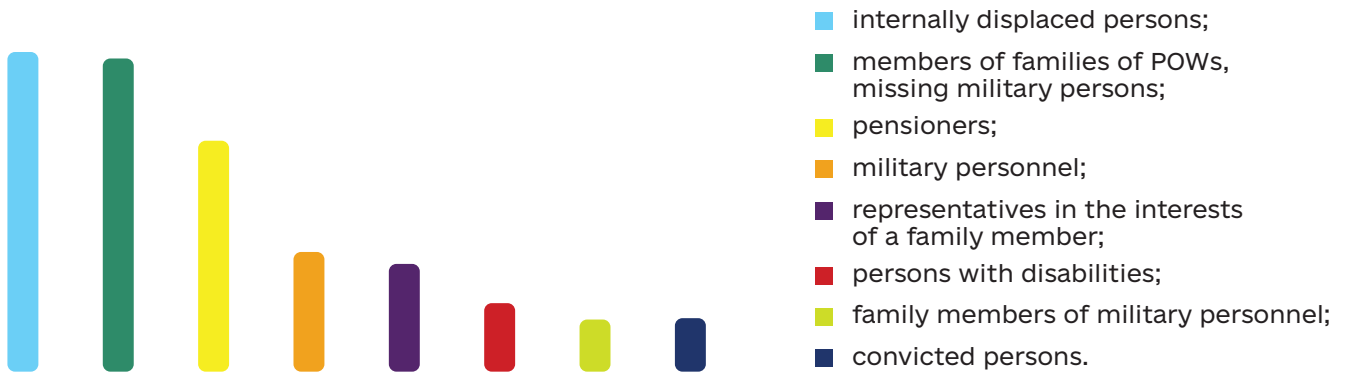
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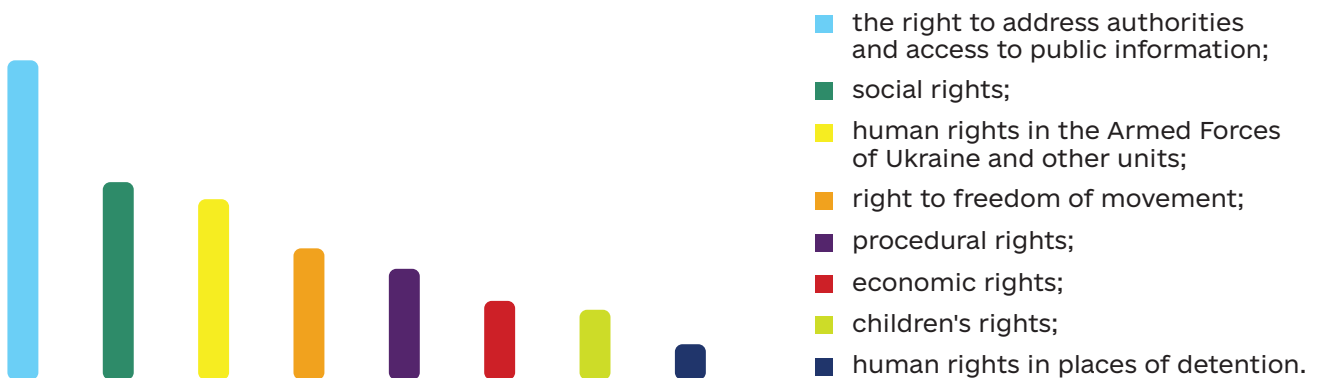
Citizens' appeals

In March 2023, the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights received 9,105 appeals, including 9,040 individual appeals and 65 collective appeals on violations of citizens' rights.

The most common groups of applicants:



The most common appeals by category of violated right:



"Hotline" for appeals:



0800-50-17-20
(free of charge)

044-299-74-08



hotline@ombudsman.gov.ua

Shooting for the words "Glory to Ukraine"

In March, Ukrainians were shocked by a video in which Russian soldiers shot a Ukrainian defender for saying "Glory to Ukraine." The shooting of a captured Ukrainian serviceman is a violation of the Geneva Conventions.

When the words "Glory to Ukraine" evoke honor, respect and pride all over the world, Russians shoot for the Ukrainian slogan...

It is very painful to watch what the occupiers are doing to our people. Ukraine's goal, as well as of the entire democratic world, is to bring the Russian Federation to justice.

The video was sent to international partners and ombudsmen from different countries of the world as confirmation of yet another Russian war crime.



Ukrainian military man who was shot after saying "Glory to Ukraine!"

OLEKSANDR MATSIEVSKYI, a sniper of the 163rd battalion of the 119th separate TRO brigade of the Chernihiv region.

President Volodymyr Zelenskyi awarded the title of Hero of Ukraine to the executed prisoner of war Oleksandr Matsievskyi.

At the beginning of the full-scale invasion of Russia, Oleksandr participated in the defense of his native Chernihiv region and the city of Chernihiv. He had no combat experience and had not served in the army before. However, during the hostilities, the man learned to be a sniper, and at the end of 2022, he was transferred to Donetsk region, his brigade was located in the Soledar area.

Matsievskyi was 42, has a 19-year-old son. He previously studied in Moldova. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Moldova said that he is a citizen of Moldova. However, recently the man lived in the city of Nizhyn.

ГЕРОЯМ СЛАВА!

Human rights in Ukraine

since the beginning of Russia's full-scale armed aggression against Ukraine

464

killed children

935

injured children

392

missing children

16,226

children forcibly taken to Russia

8,317

killed civilians

13,892

injured civilians

3,126

destroyed educational institutions

438

educational institutions that cannot be restored

885

destroyed kindergartens

1,245

destroyed healthcare facilities

348

destroyed religious buildings (churches, temples, mosques)

1,322

destroyed cultural objects

153,860

destroyed or damaged houses

117

destroyed railway stations and stations

14

destroyed heat and power facilities

572

destroyed boiler rooms

1.4 million

people without access to water due to infrastructure destruction

4.6 million

people have limited access to water

4.8 million

people became IDPs

8.1 million

people received protection abroad

Missile attacks on Ukraine do not stop

In March, the Russian military continued air and missile strikes on the territory of Ukraine. Settlements were also shelled from multiple rocket launchers.

On March 9, Russia carried out a massive missile attack on various cities and regions of Ukraine. The targets were Kyiv, Kirovohrad, Dnipro, Odesa, Kharkiv, Zaporizhzhia, Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Zhytomyr, and Vinnytsia regions. The Russian Federation launched 81 missiles of various bases and launched 8 Shahed-136/131 unmanned aerial vehicles.

The attack was aimed at critical infrastructure facilities and residential buildings. As a result of the attack, people were injured and killed.

In the Zolochiv district of the Lviv region, an enemy rocket fell in a residential area. 5 people died. Three men and two women.



Apart from that, the Russians hit a public transport stop in Kherson. 3 people died as a result of the shelling.



On March 14, Russia shelled the city of Kramatorsk. 9 people were injured.



On March 18, the Russians launched 34 airstrikes. 11 of them – with the use of the Shahed-136 UAV. 10 of these UAVs were destroyed by our air defense units, but 1, unfortunately, hit an object of industrial infrastructure in the Dnipropetrovsk region.

On March 22, 2 hostels and a lyceum were destroyed in Kyiv region as a result of an enemy drone attack. As a result, 9 people died. On the same day, 2 Russian missiles hit a 9-storey building in the city of Zaporizhzhia. 1 person died on the spot, 34 people were injured.

Photo: Oleksandr Oliynyk



The trial of war criminals and the return of Ukrainian children to their homes

On March 17, the International Criminal Court issued an **arrest warrant for the President of Russia and Maria Lvova-Belova**, the Commissioner under the President of the Russian Federation for Children's Rights. They are accused of managing the deportation of Ukrainian children to Russia, which is a war crime.

Deportation of children is a serious violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilian Population. The children were taken out without any permits, and in Russia they were granted citizenship. For this purpose, Putin passed a number of decrees that simplified these procedures, and Lvova-Belova carried out his instructions. About 150,000 children could have been deported to Russia together with their parents.

Despite all the difficulties and problems, Ukraine continues to return home children who ended up in Russia or temporarily occupied territories.

At the end of February, the Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights received a request for the return of a child who is in the territory temporarily occupied by Russia.

A few days later, with the assistance of the our office, Sashko met with his grandmother. Now the boy is in Ukraine!



We are working to bring every Ukrainian back home.

On March 21, 15 Ukrainian children were returned to Ukraine together with their mothers and legal representatives.

These are children from the cities of Kharkiv and Kherson regions, which were occupied at the beginning of the war.

Despite all the challenges, we continue to work so that Ukrainians have the opportunity to see their relatives and be in their homeland. So, as of today, according to the National Information Bureau, **327 children** have returned to the territory of Ukraine.

On March 23, the Commissioner met with a family to which 2 children were returned. This return was achieved as a result of the interaction of the two Commissioners for Human Rights – Ukrainian and Russian. An appeal about the need to return children from the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine came from a woman who was previously held in Russian captivity.



Olena Vykhor

Representative of the Commissioner
for Children's, Family Rights, Youth and Sports

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Let's bring our defenders home!

On March 7, we managed to bring home 130 of our soldiers. These are 126 male and 4 female defenders.

Among those released there are 45 servicemen of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, 25 National Guardsmen, 23 border guards, 21 soldiers of the Naval Forces of Ukraine, eight members of "Territorial defence" ("teroborona") and eight representatives of the State Special Transport Service. Among those returned there are 87 Mariupol defenders, 71 from Azovstal.

Our people who were captured in the long-suffering Bakhmut and Soledar have also been returned. The youngest released is not yet 21 years old, the oldest will soon turn 64.

All of them were able to get medical assistance, restore bank cards and documents.

This is another victory for us!



A traditional conversation with Russian military personnel who were illegally present in Ukraine. They don't have any complaints or suggestions to Ukraine. Another confirmation that Ukraine observes the Geneva Conventions!

Meeting on the work of the Coordinating Headquarters regarding the treatment of prisoners of war

At the beginning of March, the Commissioner Dmytro Lubinets and the representative of the Commissioner in the security and defense sector, Oleksandr Kononenko, took part in an extended meeting of the Coordination Staff on the treatment of prisoners of war, which was chaired by the head of the Main Intelligence Directorate of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, Kyrylo Budanov.





Issues of support for the families of captured and missing defenders, new approaches to accompanying Ukrainians released from captivity, interaction with the ICRC and its role in supporting our citizens on the territory of the aggressor state were discussed.

Those present also got acquainted with the results of the work of the Coordination Staff on the treatment of prisoners of war. In particular, **since the establishment of the Coordination Headquarters, there have been 39 prisoner exchanges, thanks to which 1,993 people were freed.** In addition, 1,409 bodies of dead soldiers were returned to their homeland. During the day, the consultants of the Headquarters provide assistance to about 419 families of defenders. In total, during this time, relatives were provided with almost 28,000 consultations, both by telephone and during personal appointments.

By the way, the Coordination Headquarters filed 120 lawsuits with the European Court of Human Rights (including cases involving all Azovstal commanders).

Meetings with the relatives of Ukrainian military personnel who are in Russian captivity

One of the important points in POW issues is interaction and communication with their families. In the Ukrainian Commissioner's Office such meetings take place regularly.

Usually, during such meetings, family members of the military raise the issue of harmonizing Ukrainian legislation with international law on the protection of prisoners of war rights. It is also important for the International Committee of the Red Cross to have the opportunity to visit places where Ukrainian prisoners of war are held.

Responding to the questions of relatives, the representative of the Commissioner Oleksandr Kononenko noted that 25% of soldiers returned from captivity are defenders who were reported missing. He also added that it is worth speaking publicly about Ukrainians in captivity so that as many international organizations and institutions as possible put pressure on the Russian Federation to return our citizens.

The Commissioner held a large meeting with relatives of the captured and missing soldiers in Lviv. He spoke about the communication with the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Russian Federation Tetyana Moskalkova, the refusal of the Russian side to exchange "all for all", the repatriation of the seriously wounded. The discussion was as frank as possible: he spoke about the inaction of the ICRC, and also emphasized that the publication of personal data of military personnel only harms the processes.

Every exchange is a proof that we have not given up and are working on!



Oleksandr Kononenko

Representative of the Commissioner in the System of Bodies in Security and Defense Sector

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How do IDPs live in Ukraine?

Employees of the Commissioner's Office monitor the living conditions of citizens who suffered as a result of Russia's armed aggression against Ukraine.

In particular, since the beginning of the year, employees of the Office have carried out 50 monitoring visits to check compliance with the rights of internally displaced persons, 9 of them were carried out in March.

In the photo – institutions of the city of Zhytomyr, where internally displaced persons currently live.



Satisfactory living conditions are available in almost all places of compact living. The administration of institutions, as well as local self-government bodies, are trying to create appropriate conditions (cosmetic refurbishment, household appliances, heaters). At the same time, the presence of humanitarian organizations (national and international) and the corresponding coverage of humanitarian needs is at a low level compared to other areas.

Authorities of Zhytomyr region were recommended to work more actively with other interested parties from among humanitarian organizations to ensure and protect the rights of people living in such settlements.

During the visit, the employees of the Commissioner's Office noted the need to replace windows, household appliances and furniture. It is worth noting that most IDPs of working age who live in compact housing are employed, and their children study remotely or in local schools.

As part of the monitoring, a survey of residents of compact housing was also conducted, during which explanations and practical recommendations were provided to citizens regarding the realization of their rights.

In the photo are institutions of the city of Mukachevo, Zakarpattia region.

The place for compact living is arranged in an old building that needs urgent major repairs. There is no central heating in the building. Non-residential premises and rooms in which internally displaced persons live are heated by stoves and electric heaters. However, the temperature in the premises remains unacceptably low (approximately 15-16 degrees in the living rooms, and 8-10 degrees in the corridors).



17 internally displaced people live here, including 6 children, 5 older persons and 9 people with disabilities.

Living rooms are simultaneously used as places for sleeping, eating and cooking, washing, and storing firewood. People of different sexes and ages live in one of the rooms.

The placement of people makes it impossible for them to realize their right to a decent standard of living, poses a threat to health and requires the immediate response of executive authorities and local self-government bodies to relocate them to places with suitable living conditions.



Olga Altunina

Representative of the Commissioner for the Rights of Citizens, who are Victims of Armed Aggression Against Ukraine

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Work in the international arena to restore and protect human rights in Ukraine

The Commissioner took part in the 52nd session of the UN Human Rights Council as part of the interactive dialogue on counter-terrorism.

He emphasized that Russia continues to kill peaceful Ukrainians, as well as to commit terrible war crimes and to reject all provisions of international conventions that are of fundamental importance for human rights. In particular, such as the European Convention on Human Rights and the European Convention on the Prevention of terrorism.

In view of this, the world must find mechanisms so that the greatest evil of the 21st century is punished, and the higher political and military leadership of the Russian Federation is brought to justice!

Therefore, first of all, we need to isolate Russia at all levels. Secondly, develop a legal mechanism at the UN level to recognize states as sponsors of terrorism and include Russia in this list. Thirdly, to create an international tribunal on Russian aggression.



In addition, during the 52nd session of the UN Human Rights Council, within the framework of the interactive dialogue on torture, the Representative of the Commissioner for Human Rights Compliance in the system of security and defense sector bodies Oleksandr Kononenko noted that the terrible war crimes of the Russian army, such as torture, sexual violence, cruel and other inhuman treatment, are encouraged by the highest officials of the Russian Federation.

He emphasized that Russia is trying to hide the consistent practice of torturing Ukrainians. One of the proofs is the murder of Ukrainian prisoners of war in Olenivka, committed by the Russian military in order to hide the results of torture.

Among them was the Ukrainian Vladyslav Solonskyi. While in Olenivka, he was seriously injured during a terrorist attack committed by the Russian side in the penal colony. The Ukrainian died on the way to the hospital. His captivity has been verified by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Russia continues committing war crimes every day! We should all together stop Russian terrorism!

Meetings with international partners

Dmytro Lubinets met with Christos Giakoumopoulos, Director General of Human Rights and Rule of Law of the Council of Europe, and representatives of the Council of Europe Secretariat.



They discussed the problem of violation of human rights in the temporarily occupied Crimea, the repression of national minorities (communities) living on the peninsula, in particular, the Crimean Tatars, mobilization to the ranks of the enemy army.

Dmytro Lubinets paid particular attention to the situation with the deportation of Ukrainian children to Russia and the importance of creating a Register of Missing Children.

The parties have agreed on information exchange and further cooperation. In turn, Mr. Giakoumopoulos assured that the Council of Europe would continue to help the Ombudsman's Office and support Ukraine.

Statement of the Commissioner on the European Institute of Ombudsman

After the Ombudsman of the Russian Federation T. Moskalkova official statement about the condemnation by the leadership of the European Ombudsman Institute of the position of the external adviser to the organization board Simon Matthiessen regarding the prevention of the deportation of Ukrainian children to the territory of the Russian Federation with the assistance of the EOI Secretary General Dr. Josef Siegele, I once again got reassured of the correctness of my decision to withdraw from the EOI membership.

This position of some European "human rights defenders" is especially infuriating after the International Criminal Court issued warrants for the arrest of Russian President Putin and Children's Rights Commissioner Maria Lvova-Belova in connection with their responsibility for the war crime of illegal deportation of children.

The transfer of children from one group to another is a sign of genocide in accordance with Article II of the UN Convention of December 9, 1948 "On the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide." We are working to ensure that all those directly or indirectly involved in this crime are inevitably punished.



Olga Strepochenko

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Protection of information rights in Ukraine during the war

Yuliia Derkachenko, representative of the Commissioner for Information Rights, and employees of the Information Rights Monitoring Department, together with data protection experts of the EU4DigitalUA project and international partners of EU4DigitalUA, as well as representatives of the working group on the development of a draft law in the field of personal data protection, took part in the Conference on Personal Data Protection. It was dedicated to the reform of Ukrainian legislation in accordance with the GDPR and the need for urgent adoption of the updated law in the field of personal data protection.



The problems of reforming the legislation on the protection of personal data in Ukraine, the study of the experience of EU countries in the implementation of the GDPR, the mechanisms of protection of personal data of citizens, etc. were discussed. These issues are extremely urgent, but their practical implementation is impossible without studying international experience and joint developing a strategy for solving the most pressing problems that Ukraine faced during the war.

For effective protection of personal data in Ukraine, it is important to have unity of interests, goals, standards and mutual understanding between all stakeholders at the international and national levels.



Yuliia Derkachenko

Representative of the Commissioner for Information Rights

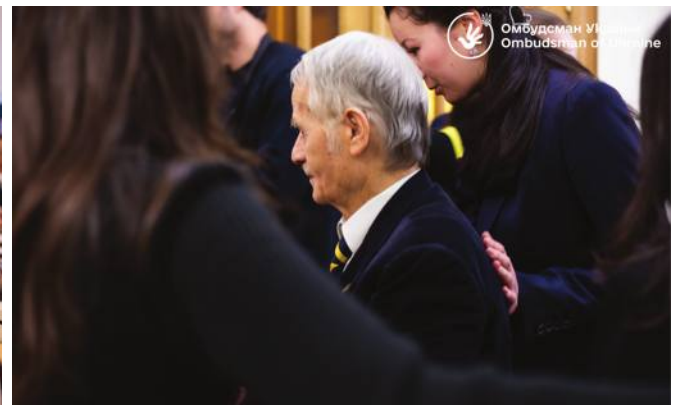
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Crimea is Ukraine!



An event on the occasion of the Day of Resistance to the Occupation of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol took place in the Ombudsman's Office.

In February 2014, a mass public action in support of the territorial integrity of Ukraine took place under the Crimean parliament. Even then, Crimea demonstrated its position and continues to demonstrate it to this day, being in the temporary occupation for the tenth year. Crimea does not surrender. During the full-scale armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, public resistance activists "Yellow Ribbon" are active on the peninsula, showing the enemy their disagreement with the occupation regime.



Special attention was paid to the **repression of Ukrainians and the indigenous peoples of Crimea**. They are subjected to torture, murder, and persecution on political and religious grounds. Therefore, during the event, they emphasized the violation of human rights and remembered the political prisoners who, at the cost of their own freedom, and sometimes even their lives, continue to defend the position of unity and indivisibility of Ukraine.

Political and/or religiously motivated persecution of residents of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol – citizens of Ukraine – by the occupation administrations

180 persons illegally detained

40 persons arrested = 22%

122 persons imprisoned = 68%

18 without status = 10%

Out of them:

116 Crimean Tatars = 64%

33 were detained in Kherson and Zaporizhzhia Regions after the full-scale invasion of Russia and taken to Crimea = 18%

Politically motivated persecution is often linked to ethnic origin (Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar) and religion of citizens

100 cases of Crimean Muslims

17 cases of Jehovah's Witnesses

The vast majority of Ukrainian citizens persecuted by the occupation authorities are representatives of the Crimean Tatar people

180 people are in places of detention

116 Crimean Tatars = 64%

out of **234** people who were prosecuted for organizing mass simultaneous gatherings in public places,

205 Crimean Tatars = 88%

Answer of the Hungarian Ombudsman about joint monitoring visits on the territory of Hungary and Ukraine regarding the observance of the rights of national minorities

Ukrainian Ombudsman Dmytro Lubinets has repeatedly sent an official letter to Mr. Ákos Kozma, the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights of Hungary with a proposal to conduct joint monitoring visits on the territory of Hungary and Ukraine regarding the observance of the rights of national minorities. However, he never received an answer.

As it turned out, the reason for the silence for more than two months was that the Ombudsman of Hungary has no free time in his schedule to monitor the rights of Hungarian and Ukrainian national minorities.

Apparently, the protection of the rights of the Ukrainian national minority is more important for the Ombudsman of Ukraine than the protection of the rights of the Hungarian national minority for the Ombudsman of Hungary, who simply does not have time to visit and communicate.

The issue of minority rights is extremely important for Ukraine and for the Ombudsman. That is why our institution pays special attention to monitoring the observance of the rights of all national minorities living on the territory of Ukraine, a state that is currently defending our pan-European rights and values with arms in hand.

In Ukraine, the rights of all religious believers are protected!

In March, fake messages and videos were circulated on social networks, which aimed to sow discord among the people of Ukraine on religious grounds. At the same time, the enemy resorted to insidious attempts to discredit Ukraine both in the eyes of the civilized world and to sow enmity between believers within the country. When analyzing such provocative videos and messages, it becomes clear that **they are part of a pre-planned and directed information and psychological operation by the Russian Federation**, the purpose of which is to divert the attention of Ukraine and the world from the war with the main enemy.

Ukraine has always been and is open and tolerant to all world religions. Representatives of any religious community were never subjected to any oppression and felt free. The right to freedom of worldview and religion is enshrined in our Constitution.



Mykhailo Spasov

Representative of the Commissioner for Equal Rights and Freedoms, Rights of National Minorities, Political and Religious Beliefs

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It is believers in Russia who constantly suffer persecuting and chasing. Since the first days of the occupation of Crimea, the Russian Federation has been conducting a systematic and large-scale policy aimed at changing the demographic composition of the peninsula's population, in particular by means of repression against opponents of the occupation, including on religious grounds.

Today, in the ranks of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, representatives of different religions fight side by side: Christians, Muslims, Jews, who clearly understand that their only enemy is Russia.

National preventive mechanism in Ukraine

As of March 22, since the beginning of the year, employees of the Department for Implementation of the National Preventive Mechanism have made 88 visits to places of detention. Of these, 39 visits were in March.

Visiting the state institution "Ivano-Frankivsk Penitentiary (No. 12)". During the visit, it was found out that certain positive changes had taken place in the institution since the previous visit. In 2022, 11 cells of the institution were refurbished, and the water supply system was repaired in cell No. 47.



During the visit, the NPM group found facts of non-fulfillment of legal requirements for separate detention of different categories of prisoners and convicts. Violations of the rules of sanitation and hygiene in the places of detention of prisoners and convicts, violations of the established norm of the area of cells and the procedure for organizing bath and laundry services were revealed.

In order to eliminate the detected violations of the rights and freedoms of convicts and prisoners, the Secretariat of the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights directed the relevant response acts to the competent authorities.



Vitalii Nikulin

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Environment is a silent victim of the war

From the first days of the war, Russia has been demonstrating shameful and barbaric methods of waging war, which are contrary to international acts, namely: the Hague Conventions and Declarations (1899 and 1907), as well as the Geneva Conventions.

Not only the civilian population, cities and objects of critical infrastructure were under the crosshairs, but also the environment - a silent victim of the war. That is why we have no moral right to remain silent!

Today, special attention of the society is focused on the Kakhovsky Reservoir. A rapid decrease in the water level is observed. As of the end of February 2023, the average water level was 13.98 m BS with a normal support level of 16.00 m BS. This may have negative consequences for the situation at the Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant and may lead to disruption of the drinking water supply of a number of regions of Ukraine, namely: Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhzhia, Kherson.

Not only Ukraine is at risk, but also the countries of the Black and Mediterranean basins: Romania, Bulgaria, Turkey, Georgia, Italy, France, and others, where there is a real threat of cross-border water pollution, both by biological and chemical substances.



- The total emission into the atmosphere from destroyed objects and fires has already exceeded **40 million tons of pollutants**.
- According to approximate data, Ukraine now has about **1.4 billion tons of construction waste** were generated as a result of military actions.
- According to preliminary UNDP estimates, **90%** of the Ukrainian population may face poverty and extreme economic vulnerability if the war drags on.

After the Commissioner's response, the right of the employees of the North Crimean Canal Authority, who are in the temporarily occupied territory, to receive remuneration for their work was renewed.

In August 2022, 190 employees of the North Crimean Canal Administration appealed to the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights with an appeal about the violation of their right to receive wages from July 2022. The applicants noted that they repeatedly addressed the Kherson Regional Military Administration regarding the confirmation of the authority of the North Crimean Canal Authority as the administrator of funds.



The Commissioner gave recommendations to the State Agency of Water Resources of Ukraine and the Kherson Regional Military Administration. According to the received information, it was established that the State Water Resources Agency provided the Kherson Regional Military Administration with documents that ensure the payment of salaries to employees of the North Crimean Canal Authority.

As a result of the measures taken by the Commissioner, the Kherson Regional Military Administration confirmed the authority of the North Crimean Canal Authority, which allowed full payment of wages to 190 employees.



Olena Kolobrodova

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The citizen's right to access to justice was restored

The Commissioner was contacted by a convict who, before the beginning of large-scale military aggression by the Russian Federation, was serving a sentence - deprivation of liberty - in one of the colonies in the Kherson region. The applicant reported that she applied to the local court at the place of serving the sentence with a request for her parole, which was granted by the court on February 22, 2022. However with the beginning of intense hostilities in the Kherson region, the colony where the convict was serving her sentence was evacuated to the territory under the control of Ukraine, but due to occupation the case files of the court were not evacuated. As a result, the applicant's parole decision was not enforced. According to the results of the inspection, carried out at the initiative of the Commissioner, it was established that according to part 7 of Art. 147 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges", taking into account the impossibility of courts to administer justice during martial law, the Supreme Court of Ukraine changed the territorial jurisdiction.

After the Commissioner sent the relevant letters, the court decision on the applicant's parole application was sent for implementation. The convict was released from further serving the sentence.

Russian war crimes are deliberate acts of genocide of the Ukrainian people!

The Commissioner took part in the United for Justice conference, organized by the Prosecutor General's Office with the aim of developing complex mechanisms of responsibility for international crimes.

Right now, together with our partners and friends, we must develop justice mechanisms for all aspects of Russian aggression.

During the panel "Crimes related to atrocities - Russian narratives and attempts to destroy the right of the Ukrainian people to exist as a nation", he emphasized that the top leadership of the Russian Federation professes the idea of destroying Ukrainians, using as a table book the work of the Russian publicist Gasparyan "Denazification of Ukraine A country of unlearned lessons".

He drew the attention of those present to the fact that Russia acts on our land according to this methodology, especially in the temporarily occupied territories.

1. Russia is using armed methods to capture Ukrainian settlements, destroying civilian infrastructure.
2. After the capture of the city, the occupying power is immediately installed, which creates a military command and forms filtration camps with places for torture.
3. There is a rapid formation of a collaborative government, which is engaged in renaming streets, prohibits communication in the Ukrainian language, closes access to alternative (except Russian) sources of television, radio broadcasting and the press, blocks or tries to censor the Internet - creating a "media ghetto".
4. The educational process according to the Russian program is quickly launched. Children are "re-educated" in special camps or deported to the Russian Federation.
5. In parallel with these processes, compulsory passporting is carried out. People are put in conditions where life in temporarily occupied territories without a Russian passport becomes impossible.

And the apogee is mobilization. Citizens of working age, especially men, who receive a passport of the Russian Federation, automatically enter the ranks of potential fighters of the occupation army. Having felt impunity for its actions from the international community in 2014, Russia went on a full-scale offensive in 2022.

On March 22, in the building of the International Criminal Court in The Hague, the Prosecutor General of Ukraine Andriy Kostin, and the Secretary of the International Criminal Court Peter Lewis **signed the Agreement on the Opening of the Representation of the International Criminal Court in Ukraine**. This document is another step towards ensuring full responsibility for international crimes!



Olena Frolova

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Crimea *is* Ukraine



Омбудсман України
Ombudsman of Ukraine

The Russian Federation and all the war criminals it sent to Ukraine will bear the most serious responsibility for the evil they committed.

Ukraine meticulously documents every crime and every brutality.
All those who are guilty will undoubtedly be held accountable.

We will never forget or forgive. And so is the world.

#StandWithUkraine



Dmytro LUBINETS

Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights
(from July 1, 2022)

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#StandWithUkraine

Human rights in Ukraine



Омбудсман України
Ombudsman of Ukraine