



UNGA Resolution 2020 on the problem of the militarization of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine, as well as parts of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov

Suggestions from the Crimean Human Rights Group

Amendments for Resolution 74/17 of 09.12.2019	Justification for amendments
<p>Recalling further its resolution 73/194 of 17 December 2018, 74/17 of 9 December 2019 on the problem of the militarization of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine, as well as parts of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov,</p> <p>Recalling its resolutions 71/205 of 19 December 2016, 72/190 of 19 December 2017 and 73/263 of 22 December 2018, 74/168 of 18 December 2019 on the situation of human rights in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine,</p>	<p>Two new resolutions adopted by UN GA in 2019 added.</p>
<p>Delete: Taking note of the order of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea of 25 May 2019 on provisional measures in the Case concerning the detention of three Ukrainian naval vessels (Ukraine v. Russian Federation) and Procedural Order No. 1 of the Arbitral Tribunal Constituted under Annex VII to the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea between Ukraine and the Russian Federation in respect of a Dispute concerning the Detention of Ukrainian Naval Vessels and Servicemen of 22 November 2019,</p> <p>Delete: 8. Expresses its utmost concern about the dangerous increase in tensions and the unjustified use of force by the Russian Federation against Ukraine, including against three vessels of the naval forces of Ukraine, namely, the Berdyansk, the Nikopol and the tugboat Yani Kapu, on 25 November 2018 in the Black Sea, which involved the serious wounding of some of their crew members and the intentional obstruction of traffic through the Kerch Strait;</p> <p>Delete: 9. Welcomes the release by the Russian Federation of 24 crew members of three vessels of the naval forces of Ukraine, namely, the Berdyansk, the Nikopol and the tugboat Yani Kapu;</p>	<p>The issue has lost its importance due to release of captured Ukrainian naval vessels and their crew.</p>

<p>Delete: 10. Calls upon the Russian Federation to return unconditionally and without delay all equipment and weapons seized from the released vessels, the Berdyansk, the Nikopol and the tugboat Yani Kapu, to the custody of Ukraine;</p>	
<p>5. Expresses its deep concern over the <u>compulsory</u> conscription by the Russian Federation of the residents of Crimea into its armed forces, including assignment to military bases in the Russian Federation, and urges the Russian Federation to stop such illegal activity;</p>	<p>Article 51 of the IV Geneva Convention prohibits compulsion to serve in armed or auxiliary forces of the Occupying Power thus compulsory nature of conscription to the Russian armed forces should be emphasized.</p>
<p><u>8. Calls upon the Russian Federation to refrain from establishing educational institutions for children which provide combat training and proclaim training for military service in Russian armed forces as their aim, also refrain from establishing courses of combat training at schools.</u></p> <p><u>9. Calls upon the Russian Federation to refrain from including educational institutions in Crimea into the so-called “military-patriotic upbringing” system of the Russian Federation.</u></p>	<p>The Russian Federation provides combat training for children-students of military educational institutions and students of general education school on courses of combat training in Crimea. General aims of such institutions and courses determined in respective legal acts are: providing “military-patriotic upbringing” for children, shaping Russian national identity among students, shaping willingness to serve in Russian armed forces. Thus Russian Federation provides propaganda which aims at securing voluntary enlistment of population of occupied Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol to the Russian armed forces in violation of Article 51 of the IV Geneva Convention of 1949.</p> <p>The Crimean Human Rights Group and the Prosecutor’s Office of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (Ukraine) collected evidence of such actions and in September 2020 submitted a new communication to the International Criminal Court on Russia’s ongoing war crime in the occupied Crimea. The International Criminal Court had been informed about educational establishments for the children where the elementary military training is delivered, as well as organizations involved into the military propaganda in Crimea.</p>

This Suggestions were prepared by a Crimean Human Rights Group

The Crimean Human Rights Group (CHRG) is a non-profit Ukrainian human rights organization of Crimean human rights defenders and journalists, aimed at promoting the observance and protection of human rights in Crimea by attracting wide attention to problems of human rights and international humanitarian law in the territory of the Crimean peninsula. The CHRG focuses on documentation and ongoing monitoring of human rights violations and war crimes in connection with the illegal actions of the Russian Federation in Crimea. The CHRG is guided by principles of objectivity, reliability and timeliness in the preparation and spreading of the information.

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