

# UNGA Resolution 2022 on Human Rights Situation in Crimea

## Suggestions from the human rights NGOs

*Text fragments below are recommended by a group of organizations dealing with human rights issues in Crimea referring to UN GA resolutions 72/190, 73/263, 74/168, 75/192 and 76/179 and based on the facts collected by NGOs in the course of 2022 and related to events on the occupied peninsula.*

<i>Wording of A/RES/76/179 Resolution as well as New Proposals (highlighted in yellow)</i>	<i>Justification of new inputs</i>
<p>Recalling further its resolutions <a href="#">71/205</a> of 19 December 2016, <a href="#">72/190</a> of 19 December 2017, <a href="#">73/263</a> of 22 December 2018, <a href="#">74/168</a> of 18 December 2019, <b>and <a href="#">75/192</a> of 16 December 2020 and <a href="#">76/179</a> of 16 December 2021</b> on the situation of human rights in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine, its resolutions <a href="#">73/194</a> of 17 December 2018, <a href="#">74/17</a> of 9 December 2019 and <a href="#">75/29</a> of 7 December 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, and relevant decisions of international organizations, specialized agencies and bodies within the United Nations system,</p>	<p>A new resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2021 has been added</p>
<p><i>Condemning</i> the ongoing temporary occupation of part of the territory of Ukraine – the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol (hereinafter “Crimea”) – by the Russian Federation, and reaffirming the non-recognition of its annexation,</p> <p><b><u>To word the new paragraph as follows:</u></b></p> <p><b>Condemning a full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation in Ukraine and the use of temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol as a military base for mass and consistent attacks on Ukraine</b></p>	
<p>Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution <a href="#">3314 (XXIX)</a>, states that no territorial acquisition or special advantage resulting from aggression is or shall be recognized as lawful,</p>	

<p><b><u>To add the paragraph:</u></b></p> <p><b>Reaffirming that in accordance with the resolution 3314 (XXIX), aggression gives rise to international responsibility.</b></p>	<p>This provision, which verbatim repeats the wording from paragraph 2 of Article 5 of the aforementioned resolution regarding the definition of aggression, is as neutral as possible, but at the same time, it would let the international community demonstrate its determination to bring the Russian Federation to justice for actions that have been committed since the beginning of the temporary occupation of the Crimean Peninsula. It is sure to implicit the establishment of a special judicial mechanism, but it will not cause resistance from the representatives of the countries. After all, this is a verbatim duplication of an already adopted resolution, so the margin of considering a refusal to vote for it is as narrow as possible</p>
<p><i>Affirming</i> that the seizure of Crimea by force is illegal and a violation of international law, and affirming also that those territories must be immediately returned,</p> <p><b><u>To word the current paragraph as follows:</u></b></p> <p><b>Also</b> reaffirming that the seizure of Crimea by force is illegal and a violation of international law, and affirming also that those territories must be immediately returned,</p>	
<p><del><b>Concerned about additional challenges for the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by residents of Crimea resulting from unnecessary and disproportionate restrictive measures taken by the occupying Power under the pretext of combating the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, as well as about the lack of ensuring and maintaining public health and hygiene, including measures on preventing the spread of COVID-19, in Crimea by the occupying Power in accordance with international humanitarian law,</b></del></p>	<p>To delete this paragraph due to a lack of documented cases of persecuting for violations of anti-epidemiological norms other than their application against participants in rallies and assemblies.</p>
<p><b><u>To word the current paragraph as follows:</u></b></p> <p><i>Gravely concerned</i> that, since 2014, torture has reportedly been used by the Russian authorities to extract false confessions for politically motivated prosecutions, and expressing deep concern about the ongoing arbitrary detentions and arrests by the Russian Federation of Ukrainian citizens, including Emir-Usein Kuku, Halyna Dovhopola, Server Mustafayev, Vladyslav Yesypenko, Nariman Dzhelyal, <b>Iryna Danilovych, Bohdan Ziza</b> and many others,</p>	<p><b>Ms. Iryna Danilovych</b>, a health care worker and a citizen journalist, disappeared on April 29. The same day her home was searched while her 'detention' in fact could be classified as 'enforced disappearance'. Only on the 13th after the abduction, the lawyer got a confirmation from the Simferopol Pre-Trial Detention Centre that activist Iryna Danilovych was there. According to the lawyer, Ms. Danilovych had been kept in the basement of FSB building for eight days, subject to polygraph tests, put a sack on her head and threatened that she would be taken out to the forest if she hid something. She was also threatened with deporting to Mariupol blocked by the Russian Army. At the end of this detention in the FSB Ms. Danilovych was forced to sign blank forms in exchange for freedom. Once she had done this, she was told that two hundred grams of explosives had been found in her small bag and then she was moved to court to impose a pre-trial restriction. A criminal case has been opened against Ms. Iryna Danylovich under RF CC Article 222.1-1 (Illegal acquisition, transfer, sale, storage, transportation or translocation of explosives). It is worth mentioning that the RF FSB has repeatedly faked criminal cases under this and similar articles for politically reasoned persecution of Crimeans. On May 27, the 'Supreme Court of Crimea' decided on keeping Ms. Danilovych in the pre-trial detention centre for two</p>

	<p>months. On July 5, 'Kievskiy District Court' of Simferopol retained Ms. Danilovych in detention till September 6.</p> <p>On May 17, <b>Mr. Bohdan Ziza</b>, a 28-year-old local resident, was detained on charges that he had splashed the entrance of the Yevpatoriya "administration" building with yellow and blue paints on the night of May 16. The court took him into custody, and then a judge of 'the Supreme Court' decided on keeping the activist in custody. He is currently being held in the Simferopol Pre-trial Detention Center and there are reasons to believe that investigators are using illegal methods of investigation (pressure, intimidation, threats, obstruction of the lawyer's work, etc.).</p> <p>The activist publicly confirmed during court hearings that it was his art-protest action against Russia's war in Ukraine. When detained, Bohdan Ziza was accused of terrorism, but charged with RF CC Article 30-3 (attempt to commit a crime) and Article 167-2 (deliberate destruction or damage to someone else's property). However, RosFinMonitoring included him in the "list of terrorists and extremists."</p> <p>In early July, new charges were added to the activist's case. Now he is accused of violating RF CC Article 167-2 (deliberate destruction or damage to someone else's property by arson); Article 214 (vandalism), Article 205 (act of terror).</p> <p>On July 12, "judge" of "Kievskiy District Court", extended a detention period for 3 months.</p>
<p><i>Expressing concern about the militarization and assimilation of young people in Crimea by the Russian Federation, including combat training for Crimean children for military service in the Russian armed forces and the introduction of a "military-patriotic" education system, and its blocking of the access of residents of Crimea to Ukrainian education,</i></p> <p><b><u>To word the current paragraph as follows:</u></b></p> <p><b><i>Strongly condemning the militarization and assimilation</i></b> of young people in Crimea by the Russian Federation, including combat training for Crimean children for military service in the Russian armed forces and the introduction of a "military-patriotic" education system, <b><i>the promotion of recruitment in the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation</i></b>, and its blocking of the access of residents of Crimea to Ukrainian education,</p>	<p>The Russian Federation, ignoring the previous Resolutions of the UN General Assembly, continues the militarization and assimilation of children and youth in Crimea and the blocking of children's access to Ukrainian education.</p> <p>The militarization of children and youth in the occupied Crimea constitutes a part of a purposeful policy to colonize the peninsula, to change the national identity of Ukrainian children, to propagandize the cult of violence, weapons and war, and to raise motivation for serving willingly in the armed forces of the Russian Federation. In addition, the propaganda of war is a part of the occupation communicational legalization implemented in school curricula and textbooks, during children's summer camps and through educational events. Cadet classes opened or sponsored by various institutions – from the Russian Ministry of Defence to the Russian Ministry of Emergencies – are still active in Crimea.</p> <p>In addition, during the summer, the Russian Federation uses camps for combat training of children. As to the contents of curricula, they look like military training courses rather than recreation camps. Such actions disregard the requirements of the UN Security Council resolution (Resolution 2250 (2015), adopted by the UN SC on December 9, 2015) regarding the importance of eliminating the conditions and factors that cause radicalization evolution into violence and militant extremism among young people, as well as create the basis for further recruitment of these children to the armed forces of the aggressor country. For instance, subject dedicated sessions of 'MOUNTAINEER' Military Patriotic Program were based at 'GORNYI' camp; there were sessions in 'YUNARMEYETS' (Young Solder) camp; a dedicated 21-days' session titled 'WE ARE GROWING PATRIOTS' was held in LASPI camp, based on the 'SCHOOL OF FUTURE COMMANDERS' program prepared by YUNARMIYA; there was a dedicated KAZAK session in 'DEL'FIN children's camp, etc.</p>

	<p>During the sessions, children are taught the rules of handling weapons, they undergo the first-aid course, and drill practice; military situations are simulated as games, with a major attention paid to raising a "true patriot of Russia" ready to defend the Russian Federation arms in hand.</p> <p>Children continue to be involved in reservist training. For example, reservist field training session was held on the territory of the Beliaus Spit in Chornomorsky District, for 18 July to 1 August. The session was attended by cadet class pupils and cadets of the so-called Donetsk People's Republic. The children participated in shooting and tactical drills, underwent military-medical, and tourist training, and stood guard.</p>
<p><u>To add the paragraph:</u></p> <p><b>Condemning justification of Russian Federation military actions in the territory of Ukraine through education system</b></p>	<p>Since the first days of March, the system of formal education in Crimea has been actively used to justify the start of a full-scale war of the Russian Federation against Ukraine.</p> <p>On March 1-2, all schools were obliged to deliver lessons on history and social studies titled "MY COUNTRY" according to the developed guidelines. The document clearly states the purpose:</p> <p><i>...based on reliable facts and documents, to develop an adequate position among young people on the issue of a special peacekeeping operation of the Russian Armed Forces to defend the Donetsk and Luhansk People's Republics."</i></p> <p>During March, lessons and events based on Russian Federation produced guidelines were held in schools for students of various grades, aimed at developing support among children and young people for a full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine. For instance, a dedicated lesson titled 'EVENTS IN UKRAINE' for students of grades 7-8, and that titled 'SPEAKING ABOUT THE IMPORTANT' for students of grades 9-11, students of colleges and pedagogical universities, the All-Russian online lesson 'DEFENDER OF PEACE, etc. The topic 'Recognition of the DPR and LPR by Russia' was included in the Russian history textbooks for the 9th grade.</p> <p>In addition, the Russian Federation involves children and young people in numerous campaigns in support of the invasion, including 'LETTER TO A SOLDIER, flash mob 'OURS WON'T BE LEFT BEHIND', etc. The Russian Federation has been organizing meetings of children with the military who have taken part in hostilities in Ukraine since February 24, 2022.</p>
<p><u>To add the paragraph:</u></p> <p><b>Calling the Russian Federation to stop the practice of eliminating the Ukrainian national identity of children and youth in the territory of occupied Crimea and other Ukrainian territories seized by Russia;</b></p>	<p>The Russian Federation and occupation authorities have been explicitly implanting the perception of Ukraine as an artificial state, and Ukrainians as a fictitious ethnic group, that "must return to its own roots", in children through the system of formal and informal education.</p> <p>For instance, from June 20 to June 25, a military-patriotic training session titled 'YOUNG DEFENDER OF THE FATHERLAND' was held at 'ZAVODSKOYE' airfield. According to Sergey Gavril'chuk, head of the Regional Headquarters of the 'YUNARMiya' All-Russian Military-Patriotic Public Movement, the prime goal of the event is to educate a citizen of Russia.</p> <p>In the summer of 2022, there were sessions in the summer camps, with agendas aimed at building up the Russian identity. For instance, the dedicated session 'WE ARE</p>

	<p>GROWING PATRIOTS' was held in 'GORNYY' camp, which agenda included marching and singing contests, a military style relay race titled 'ROAD OF WINNERS', a sports competition 'READY FOR WORK AND DEFENSE', fire drills.</p> <p>In 2022 <a href="#">camps in the occupied Crimea</a> were attended by children from recently occupied territories of Zaporizhia and Kherson Regions of Ukraine as well as occupied territories of Donetsk and Luhansk Regions.</p>
<p><i>Condemning</i> the continuous widespread misuse of counter-terrorism and anti-extremism laws to suppress dissent,</p> <p><b><u>To add a new paragraph worded as below:</u></b></p> <p><b><i>Condemning the practice of enforcing new norms of Russian law to persecute the residents of Crimea for anti-war protests after the Russian full scale invasion of Ukraine,</i></b></p>	<p>On March 4, Russian President signed a law criminalizing so-called "fakes" about the actions of the Russian army in Ukraine. The law supplemented the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation with Article 207.3 and introduced punishment for disseminating "knowingly false information about the activities of the Russian Armed Forces" as well as for "discrediting the use of Russian troops".</p> <p>On March 4 an article regarding 'the public actions aimed at discrediting the Russian army' (RF CoAO Article 20.3.3) came into force. The maximum punishment shall be a fine of up to RUR100,000.</p> <p>On March 11, the Crimean Human Rights Group documented <a href="#">the first fine for an anti-war slogan</a> under the new article regarding 'the public actions aimed at discrediting the Russian army' (RF CoAO Article 20.3.3). A woman, resident of Simferopol, who had a blue-and-yellow cardboard plaque on which "No to War" was written, was sentenced to RUR35,000 fine.</p> <p>The Crimean Human Rights Group has documented the facts of applying the article "For discrediting the army" in Crimea from early March to July 20, 2022. For this period the occupation authorities sent at least <a href="#">73 administrative cases under RF CoAO Article 20.3.3</a> for consideration by Crimean 'courts'. For 62 of them a punishment verdict was passed, with the amount of fines totalling about RUR2mln.</p> <p>The most common reason for persecution was 'No War' statement published on a social network or single person protest with the same statement on the poster. In one of the cases, "I am for peace" statement became a reason for persecution. According to the "logic" of the occupying power, the Russian Federation is not officially at war with Ukraine, as it has been "conducting a special operation", so calls for peace are a defamation of the Russian Armed Forces.</p> <p>In order to initiate administrative proceedings, it is enough to call the war "A WAR" or to publish information that the Russian Armed Forces have been involved in mass killings of civilians in Ukraine.</p>
<p><b><u>To complete the paragraph with a fragment:</u></b></p> <p><i>Recalling</i> also the prohibition under the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 for the occupying Power to compel protected persons to serve in its armed or auxiliary forces, including through pressure or propaganda that is aimed at securing voluntary enlistment, and condemning the ongoing recruitment campaign in Crimea and criminal prosecutions of Crimean men for draft evasion <b><i>as well as the involvement of Crimeans forcibly drafted into the Armed Forces of Russian Federation, in the hostilities against</i></b></p>	<p>Russia has been involving the Crimeans in the full-scale war against Ukraine. It was just in autumn that Russia forcibly mobilized 3,000 Crimeans. These mobilized Crimeans were sent to take part in hostilities against Ukraine. On April 1, a new forced conscription campaign began, with other several thousands of Crimeans to be sent to war. However, in Crimea, the indicators of conscription are hidden. At the <a href="#">press conference</a> in Simferopol, Yuriy Lymar, "Crimean Military Commissioner", refused to announce this year's plans for the draft campaign.</p> <p>The Russian president says that only contracted soldiers are involved in the war against Ukraine, but this is not the case. He sends conscripts, including those from Crimea, to this war.</p>



<p><b>Ukraine after February 24, and the preparatory actions for mobilization in Crimea,</b></p>	<p>Since February 24, 2022, the Crimean Human Rights Group has been <a href="#">collecting data on the dead and captured</a> Russian military men related to military units in Crimea. Some of them were forcibly drafted into the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation and then sent to participate in hostilities in another part of Ukraine. The information about captured Crimean soldiers, who report that the command did not tell them about a full-scale war but sent them to "training" or "special operation", is being also collected. As of July 24, 2022, the CHRG documented at least 56 dead and 19 captured Crimeans.</p> <p>The Russian occupation authorities in Crimea have been carrying out mobilization preparation activities. Thus, in accordance with Edict of the so-called "Chairman of the Republic of Crimea" No. 151-U of June 30, 2022 "On conscription commissions for mobilizing citizens in the Republic of Crimea and on declaring certain edicts of the Chairman of the Republic of Crimea invalid" , conscription commissions for mobilizing the citizens that, according to the legislation of the Russian Federation, perform one of the key functions in the mobilization process, shall be created in Crimea. Then, by ordinance of the "Head of the Republic of Crimea" No. 68-rg dated July 8, 2022 "in accordance with the completion of preparations for the organization of mobilization activities in the Republic of Crimea in connection with conducting the special military operation on the territory of Ukraine" it was decided to allocate 30 thousand places for graves and 100,000 places in health care institutions, in the occupied Crimea. These places will be used for Russian military participating in the hostilities against Ukraine.</p> <p>Thus, if the President of the Russian Federation announces general or partial mobilization, the procedures for mobilizing Ukrainian citizens to the armed and auxiliary forces of the Russian Federation will have been implemented on the territory of Crimea. These measures do not include conscription campaigns, which are held twice a year in Crimea.</p> <p>This being said, compelling the population of the occupied territories in service in the army of the occupying power constitutes a violation of the norms of international law, namely, the provisions of Art. 51 of the Convention relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war. The actions of individuals responsible for such forced involvement constitute a war crime according to Art. 8 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.</p>
<p><b>To add a new paragraph:</b>  <b><i>Expressing concern</i> about compelling the civilians from Crimea, in particular the medical staff, to serve the armed forces directly participating in military operations against Ukraine, not only in Crimea, but also in the temporarily occupied territories of Donetsk and Luhansk Regions, that constitutes a violation of both international humanitarian law and international criminal law.</b></p>	<p>These actions were recognized as a violation of IHL and ICL by <a href="#">Moscow Mechanism experts</a>, and also, prima facie, have signs of violation of the absolute ban on forced labor (p.33, Chapter 5(h))</p>

**To complete the paragraph with a fragment:**

Condemning the blocking by the Russian Federation of Ukrainian websites and television channels and the seizure of Ukrainian transmission frequencies in Crimea, **as well as the use of controlled mass media to incite hatred against Ukrainians, the Orthodox Church of Ukraine, Crimean Tatars, Muslims, activists and call directly for the genocide of Ukrainians after February 24, 2022.**

In 2014-2017, the Crimean Human Rights Group [monitored the content of Crimean and Russian media broadcasting](#) in the information space of Crimea within the study of the situation with freedom of speech in the occupied Crimea and recorded 718 examples of hate speech.

[In 2021](#), the monitoring group, when key word based electronic content sampling had been completed, got 1,284 publications (articles). The result received by the analytical experts was 560 publications featuring hate speech elements that were selected from the entire content.

Most of publications at ten of eleven websites selected for the study have hate speech manifestations against Ukrainians, Crimean Tatars, LGBTQ+ members, journalists, and activists.

Hate speech is represented as direct attacks on the target, as indirect attacks through ridicule, sarcasm, marginalisation, development of WWII archetype based negative associations, as manipulations and suggestions.

The indirect impact in the media is achieved through actively used psycholinguistic manipulations affecting emotions and feelings of the content readers with both verbal and non-verbal means. The recurrence of the same narratives and their frequency indicate the purposeful nature of the impact.

The analysis of judgements of the Russia-controlled Crimean "courts" published on the court decision website of court decisions, shows that for all the years of Crimea occupation there were only two published court decisions to hold liable persons for hate crimes against Ukrainians and Crimean Tatars. One of such court decisions describes in detail how Russian military injured physically citizens of Ukraine, called "natives of Ukraine and previously citizens of this country" in the Russian court decision, particularly because of ethnic hatred.

Though the amount of content featuring hatred towards Ukrainians and Crimeans in the media of the Russian Federation and the occupied Crimea is quite large, one can't find court decisions to persecute for these crimes in open access.

Russian-controlled officials in Crimea, representatives of state media and authorities of the Russian Federation indulge in xenophobic statements against Muslims, Ukrainians, and Crimean Tatars.

Impunity for hate speech content disseminators as well as inaction of the Russian authorities in countering such violations of freedom of speech make a good basis for cultivating aggression sentiments among the residents of the occupied territories. This contributes to an even greater escalation of the armed conflict, therefore, resulting into significant risks for the lives and health of the residents of the occupied territories.

After Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, the media possessing a wide audience among local residents, launched an active campaign of calls for violence and discrimination against Ukrainians and Crimean Tatars.

Now hate speech has turned into an international crime - calls for genocide of Ukrainian citizens.

**To complete the wording of paragraph as below:**

*Reiterating* its concern regarding multiple exercises of Russian armed forces held in Crimea, **and the garrisoning of Russian troops on this territory for aggression against the other part of Ukraine**, which entail considerable long-term negative environmental consequences for the region, impacting civilians' enjoyment of their human rights,

After February 24 this year, Crimea has become the base used by Russia for striking Ukrainian cities.

A few weeks before the full-scale invasion of Ukraine (in February 2022), the Russian Armed Forces began to move en masse from Russia to the occupied Crimea via the Kerch Bridge.

The military equipment from Crimea, which took part in the further occupation of Ukraine in the first weeks of the war, was marked with the letter Z. Later, this symbol became the official "brand" among propagandists supporting the Russian aggression in Ukraine.

Russia carries out missile strikes and airstrikes on many civilian objects of Ukraine from the territory of the occupied Crimea and the waters of the Black Sea, that caused deaths and injuries of the civilians.

For instance, on July 14, a fast [attack craft launched three KALIBR missiles](#), which hit the center of Vinnytsia, from the area of Cape Fiolent. 55 multi-apartment and private residential buildings, 40 cars and 2 trams were damaged and destroyed as a total result of the shelling. As of today, [26 persons including 3 children](#) are known to be killed.

On the night of July 19, Odesa region was [attacked with seven KALIBR missiles](#) from the Black Sea. One was shot down by the air defense forces of Ukraine, the remaining six hit in the village of Dachne. 5 private buildings were destroyed, a school, a cultural center, several other private estates, and cars were damaged. [6 civilians were injured, including a 5-month-old kid](#).

**To complete the paragraph with a fragment:**

6 (s) To refrain from criminalizing the rights to hold opinions without interference and to freedom of expression and the right to peaceful assembly and quash all penalties imposed on Crimean residents for expressing dissenting views, including regarding the status of Crimea, **the Russian Federation aggression against Ukraine, forced service of Crimean residents in the Armed Forces of Russian Federation, and their involvement into the military operations against Ukraine;**

In violation of the international humanitarian law norms, the Crimeans are still forcibly drafted into the armed forces of the Russian Federation. Only in the autumn, the Russian Federation forcibly mobilized 3,000 Crimeans. Some of them were sent to participate in hostilities against Ukraine. On April 1, a new forced conscription campaign began, after which other several thousands of Crimeans will be sent to war. However, in Crimea, the figures of conscription are concealed, and Yuriy Lyman, the "military commissar of Crimea", [refused to announce plans](#) for this year's conscription campaign.

Sergey Aksyonov, the so-called "head" of Crimea, [said that at least a "Crimean battalion" of 1,200 volunteers](#), including representatives of the "Kazaks", had been sent to war to "defend the national interests of Russia."

At the same time, persecutions for evading service in the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation continue in Crimea. As of July 20, the Crimean Human Rights Group registered 336 criminal cases under RF CC Article 328 in Crimea (Evasion of service in the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation), that were sent to the "courts" on the occupied peninsula. 37 such criminal cases have been sent already after February 24, 2022. 315 cases have been sentenced, 21 are under consideration.



<p><b><u>To word the current paragraph as follows:</u></b></p> <p>6 (v) To end the practice of compelling Crimean residents to serve in the armed or auxiliary forces of the Russian Federation, including through pressure or propaganda, and in particular ensure that Crimean residents are not compelled to participate in military operations of the Russian Federation, <b>in particular, against Ukraine</b>, and cease using the education system for the propaganda of service in the armed or auxiliary forces of the Russian Federation among children;</p>	
<p><b><u>To word the current paragraph as follows:</u></b></p> <p>6 (y) To disclose to Ukraine full information on children who are Ukrainian citizens left without parental care <b>in Crimea as well as in other temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine</b>, including on those children who were subsequently adopted or transferred to foster families outside <b>of Ukraine</b>, in order to ensure that Ukraine is able to provide protection and care to those children;</p>	<p>The Russian Federation has been implementing a purposeful policy to displace and adopt the children from the occupied (both Crimea and newly occupied) territories of Ukraine. This being said, should this practice have been timely stopped in Crimea, its use after a full-scale invasion would have been prevented.</p> <p>In particular, there are <a href="#">known facts</a> of <a href="#">adopting orphans</a> from Crimea and displacing them illegally across the State Border of Ukraine to various regions of Russia under 'TRAIN OF HOPE' program.</p> <p>The facts of illegal adoption were also documented based on official reports of '<a href="#">occupation authorities</a>' (Compare <a href="#">to 2014</a>)</p> <p>Facts on deporting and adopting Ukrainian children from newly occupied territories - see <a href="#">Official Statement</a> of MFA of Ukraine</p>