

COMPILATION OF WRITTEN RECOMMENDATIONS **(Covering Working sessions 06-09)**

This compilation contains recommendations submitted to the HDIM Documentation Centre in accordance with the established procedure. The compilation is organized by working sessions and by what was submitted by delegations / international organizations / civil society to participating States and, separately, to OSCE institutions / field missions or other international organizations. Recommendations are compiled in original language. This compilation contains recommendations from all documents received at the HDIM Documentation Centre by the end of working session 09; documents received after this time will be included later in the consolidated summary.

Thursday, 19 September 2019

Working Session 6

Recommendations to participating States

United States of America

To the Russian Federation:

- Russia's 2015 "undesirable organizations law" unduly restricts freedom of association; we call for Moscow release of Anastasia Shevchenko, the first person charged under this law.

To Hungary:

- The government in Hungary increased legal limitations on assembly in 2018, including on the location, timing, and content of demonstrations. Additional laws increased restrictions on NGOs working on migration issues. We echo international concerns that these laws create opportunities for abuse through politically motivated limitations on freedoms of peaceful assembly and association.

To Uzbekistan:

- There are obstacles to NGO registration and reports of harassment and arbitrary surveillance of human rights activists in Uzbekistan despite a 2018 presidential decree easing civil society restrictions. Despite an improved legal framework protecting freedom of association and trade unions, lack of implementation of the new laws has prevented workers from exercising their right to form and join unions. Uzbekistan still lacks any independent labor unions. The draft Law on Rallies, Assemblies, and Demonstrations, if enacted, would place undue restrictions on civil society organizations. We urge Uzbekistan to consult with civil society regarding all aspects of the draft law.

To Kyrgyzstan:

- The United States calls on the Kyrgyz government to suspend consideration of a draft trade union law that would impinge upon the independence of trade associations. We urge the government to consult with Kyrgyzstani trade organizations and international institutions to ensure the law is in accord with Kyrgyzstan's international obligations and commitments.

To Tajikistan:

- We urge the government of Tajikistan to address the concerns of civil society groups regarding the proposed law on Non-commercial Organizations. If adopted, this law would place undue restrictions on civil society by making the registration process more complex for foundations and institutions, especially those receiving foreign grants. The

law would also grant excessively broad powers to monitor the activities of noncommercial organizations. This would further shrink the space for civil society to operate in the country. We are concerned by the harsh repression of opposition parties, especially the Islamic Renaissance Party of Tajikistan (IRPT). There are credible allegations of mistreatment of Mahmadali Hayit, a former deputy IRPT leader, who is serving a life sentence after the government accused IRPT members of initiating a failed coup led by former Deputy Defense Minister Abduhalim Nazarzoda. We urge authorities to investigate the allegations of mistreatment and hold those responsible to account.

To Ukraine:

- In Ukraine, while we commend police protection of the LGBTI pride march in Kyiv, we urge the new government to take steps to end impunity for recent violent attacks on gatherings of LGBTI persons, human rights defenders, and others.

To Turkey:

- In Turkey, the government has closed more than 1,500 associations or foundations since the July 2016 failed coup attempt. We regret the continued use of terrorism charges to dissolve and prosecute NGOs or associations who do not advocate for or engage in violence. While we acknowledge the very real security threats faced by Turkey, these closures, in addition to prohibitions on workers' strikes, restrict the right to freedom of association. The United States welcomes the Turkish court decision in April declaring unlawful an indefinite ban on events that support the human rights of LGBTI persons in Ankara. However, we remain troubled that the Ankara ban remains in effect de facto, and that similar bans in Istanbul and Izmir have preceded violent police interventions at otherwise peaceful gatherings.

To the participating States:

- The United States values the essential contributions of human rights defenders and representatives of non-governmental organizations to the OSCE and, in particular, to the Human Dimension of security. We oppose any efforts to reduce or unduly impede civil society access to and participation in the HDIM and other OSCE events. We welcome the 2019 OSCE Parliamentary Assembly's Luxembourg Declaration, which calls on participating States to "maintain and build upon existing practices and precedents relating to the participation of non-government organizations in meeting and seminars organized under OSCE auspices and particularly those in the Human Dimension, and reject efforts to restrict their participation." The United States urges all participating States to consider the concrete recommendations in this resolution to recognize, preserve, and advance the vital role of civil society in our societies, at the OSCE, and in our shared region.

Canada

To participating States:

- [...] review their existing laws on freedom of peaceful assembly and association, and to update or overturn those that unduly limit this right.
- [...] ensure that the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association is respected equally in digital contexts, and that citizens are free to assemble and organize online like they are offline.

European Union

To participating States:

- OSCE participating States must avoid using security concerns as a justification for restricting peaceful assembly when those restrictions are not prescribed by law and consistent with international standards. Participating States must avoid the excessive use

of force and the use of pre-emptive detentions when engaging with the organisers and participants of peaceful assemblies.

- Participating States should actively engage with ODIHR in ODIHR's work to monitor peaceful assembly. Participating States should recognise the benefits of systematic monitoring of peaceful assembly, including benefits to the State, the organisers and the participants.
- States should take advantage of tools such as the ODIHR/Venice Commission guidelines on the Freedom of Peaceful Assembly, Freedom of Association and the ODIHR guidelines on the Protection of Human Rights Defenders.
- States should allow civil society (meaning both individuals and organisations) the freedom to maintain contacts and cooperate with other individuals and organisations within their own country and abroad, as well as with foreign governments and international organisations.
- Participating States, in accordance with OSCE commitments, must permit organisations and individuals associated with them to seek, receive, manage and administer financial support from domestic, foreign and international entities without undue restrictions and requirements.
- Participating States should limit the use of legislation designed to restrict civil society activity and the increasing criminalisation of peaceful activity by individuals from the civil society sector. Legislation should be drafted with the purpose of facilitating the establishment of associations and enabling them to pursue their objectives.
- States should ensure that associations have the right to exercise their freedom of expression and opinion with respect to their objectives and activities. Associations should have the right to participate in matters of political and public debate, regardless of whether the position taken is in accord with government policy or advocates a change in law.
- Participating States must respect dissenting views and recognise that human rights defenders face specific risks and are often targets of serious abuses as a result of their human rights work. States must refrain from any act that violates the rights of HRDs, protect HRDs from abuses by third parties (and investigate fully any abuses against HRDs), and take proactive steps to promote the full realisation of the rights of HRDs, including specifically the right to defend human rights.

The Russian Federation

To Latvia, Estonia, Ukraine, Bulgaria, the United States, France, Germany, the United Kingdom:

- Призываем власти перечисленных государств перестать прикрываться ссылками на право на свободу выражения мнения и на свободу мирных собраний и перестать потакать праворадикалам, а также поддержать в ходе 74-й сессии Генассамблеи ООН проект традиционной резолюции о борьбе с героизацией нацизма.

Switzerland

To participating States:

- La Suisse invite les Etats-membres de l'OSCE à mettre en oeuvre les lignes directrices de l'OSCE sur la liberté de réunion pacifique, ainsi que celles relatives à la protection des défenseurs des droits de l'homme. Elle les encourage à prêter une attention particulière à ces aspects au moment de mettre en place des législations ou des mesures concernant la sphère digitale.

Crimean Human Rights Group

To participating States:

- We recommend that OSCE participating States pay attention that the Russian Federation violates its OSCE commitments for Human Dimension by its actions in Crimea, while enforcing the Russian legal norms on the occupied territory of Ukraine constitutes a breach of the International Humanitarian Law.

Crimean Tatar Resource Center

To the Russian Federation:

- Исполнить промежуточное решение МС ООН, т.е. отменить решение Верховного Суда России о запрете Меджлиса и позволить ему работать на территории Крыма;
- Исполнять все свои обязательства как оккупирующей державы, осуществляющей фактический контроль над Крымом, в соответствии с применимыми нормами международного права;
- Освободить 94 политических заключенных в Крыму и Константина Котова;
- Расследовать насильственные исчезновения Эрвина Ибрагимова и десяти других крымских татар;

To Ukraine:

- Принять закон о коренных народах Украины, таким образом адекватно ввести Меджлис крымскотатарского народа в правовое поле Украины;
- Разработать Национальный план действий по улучшению положения коренных народов в Украине;
- Разработать механизм институционального представительства Меджлиса крымскотатарского народа в составе украинского представительства в межпарламентском сотрудничестве;

Federation of Western Thrace Turks in Europe

To Greece:

- [...] to fully respect the right to freedom of association of the Turkish community in Western Thrace and take, without any further delay, all necessary measures for the implementation of the ECtHR's judgments regarding the Bekir-Ousta and others group of cases.

Freedom House

To the Ukrainian authorities:

- Establish law enforcement policies and practices to ensure that they take action to prevent and respond to unlawful disruption of civil society activity.
- Passage of legislation prohibiting state bodies from providing financial or other assistance to groups which advocate the use of violence.
- Conduct effective investigations of incidents where violence or the threat of violence have been used to suppress the freedoms of association and peaceful assembly.
- Promote consultation and collaboration between government authorities – especially those from the law enforcement and security sectors – and civil society, focused on preventing and responding to violence and other threats to civil society and civic activists.

To OSCE participating States:

- Share best practices and experiences, in collaboration with civil society, with the Ukrainian authorities to facilitate improvements in the response to threats to the freedoms of association and assembly.

International Humanist and Ethical Union

To participating States:

- The right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association is not only guaranteed under international law and via OSCE commitments but it is a fundamental good for society. It promotes the public discourse, diversity and progress so sorely needed in the region. And it is an essential tool in achieving change and representation in society. We urge all participating States to protect it accordingly.

International Partnership for Human Rights

The authorities of Kazakhstan should:

- Conduct independent, impartial and thorough investigations into all allegations of the excessive use of force, due process violations, as well as other human rights violations perpetrated in connection with peaceful protests held since March 2019, in particular those on 9-11 June 2019, and hold accountable all officials who are guilty of violations.
- Adopt concrete measures to bring national law and law enforcement practice on assemblies into compliance with international standards.
- Ensure that public organizations and trade unions are not denied registration on arbitrary grounds.
- Put an end to intimidation and harassment, including the use of politically motivated charges against civil society activists, human rights lawyers and trade union leaders.

The authorities of Kyrgyzstan should:

- Seek ongoing dialogue with civil society, promote positive attitudes toward its representatives, and condemn, investigate and hold accountable the perpetrators of hostile verbal and physical attacks on civil society groups and activists.
- Release Azimjan Askarov and allow him to go to a safe third country where he can have access to the medical examinations and treatment he urgently needs; and put an end to the attempts to seize his house.
- Safeguard the right to freedom of peaceful assembly, in accordance with national and international standards, in all cases and refrain from imposing selective, arbitrary restrictions on this right.

The authorities of Tajikistan should:

- As called for by the UN Human Rights Committee, ensure that all existing and future laws and regulations governing NGOs are in full compliance with the ICCPR and do not lead in practice to undue control over or interference in the activities of NGOs.
- In accordance with the recommendations of the UN Human Rights Committee, put an end to intimidation and harassment, including the use of criminal charges as a form of retaliation against independent journalists, opposition members and lawyers.
- Comply with the decision of the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention in the case of Buzurgmehr Yorov and commit to implementing the recommendations of the UN Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances in its forthcoming report.

The authorities of Turkmenistan should:

- Take concrete steps to promote an environment in Turkmenistan in which human rights groups can operate openly and without the fear of persecution and cease discrediting and obstructing the work of exiled Turkmenistani human rights groups.
- Put an end to intimidation and harassment of independent journalists, civil society activists and other critical voices, including the use of arbitrary travel bans.
- Release individuals imprisoned on politically motivated grounds; and provide information about the fate and whereabouts of those who have disappeared in prison.
- Stop forcibly mobilizing residents for public mass events.

The authorities of Uzbekistan should:

- Cease the surveillance and harassment of independent journalists, human rights defenders and civil society activists and ensure that no one is imprisoned on politically motivated grounds.
- Bring legislation, regulations and practice on the registration, operation and funding of NGOs in line with international human rights standards and allow such organizations to register in a simple, transparent procedure and carry out their activities without undue state interference.
- Ensure that no further obstacles are put in the path of the registration of the human rights NGO “Restoration of Justice” and stop pressuring the founders of the organization.
- Welcome and facilitate constructive dialogue between the authorities and local civil society.

International Platform Global Rights of Peaceful People

To participating States:

- Поддерживать международным правом только те акции, митинги, протесты, которые организованы в рамках закона.
- Призвать к ответу тех политиков ЕС и США, которые поддержали вооруженный захват власти в Украине и причислить их к числу виновных в разрушении государства Украина и в тысячах смертей граждан Украины

Open Dialog Foundation

To participating States

- While security is the main pillar of the OSCE, measures aimed at ensuring the safety in the region should not be abused to internally repress dissent or active engagement of civil society. We invite OSCE members to openly condemn the action of the participating States that do not respect their own commitments and join, for the case of Kazakhstan, the recommendations of the UN Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, who explicitly criticised the misuse of anti-extremism legislation.

Rights and Freedoms of Turkmenistan citizens

To Turkmenistan:

- Туркменистан обязан соблюдать нормы своего законодательства и гарантировать людям право на свободные собрания, митинги и демонстрации.

Recommendations to the OSCE Institutions

Canada

To ODIHR:

- [...] increase their training activities will law enforcement bodies in participating States, ensuring that police respond with appropriate de-escalatory measures when dealing with peaceful assemblies.

The Russian Federation

To OSCE

- [...] настойчиво рекомендуем ОБСЕ дать принципиальную оценку этим возмутительным событиям, происходящим на пространстве ОБСЕ.

Crimean Tatar Resource Centre

To OSCE:

- Разработать План действий в отношении коренных народов в регионе ОБСЕ, как региональный документ Общесистемного плана действий ООН;
- Государствам-членам ОБСЕ необходимо на постоянной основе требовать от России исполнения Промежуточного Решения МС ООН, Резолюций ПА ОБСЕ, об отмене решения о запрете Меджлиса;
- Необходимо создать системный диалог ОБСЕ с другими международными организациями и органами по ситуации с правами человека в Крыму с целью обеспечения синергии усилий;
- Оказать содействие в обеспечении свободных демократических выборов в представительные органы крымскотатарского народа под эгидой ОБСЕ.
- Включить вопрос защиты прав представителей коренных народов и нацменьшинств в Крыму (прежде всего крымских татар и украинцев) в повестку дня официального диалога СЕ – ОБСЕ;
- Необходимо укреплять институциональные возможности правоохранительных органов и общественных организаций Украины, привлеченных к расследованию (мониторингу) нарушений прав человека в Крыму;
- Руководству и государствам-членам ОБСЕ необходимо на постоянной основе, в том числе во время двустороннего сотрудничества, требовать от России исполнения Промежуточного Решения МС ООН, Резолюций ПА ОБСЕ, резолюции КМ СЕ об отмене решения о запрете Меджлиса;
- Необходимо создать системный диалог ОБСЕ с другими международными организациями и органами (ООН, ЮНЕСКО, Совет по правам человека ООН, СЕ) по ситуации с правами человека в Крыму с целью обеспечения синергии усилий;
- Оказать содействие в обеспечении свободных демократических выборов в представительные органы крымскотатарского народа под эгидой ОБСЕ.

Eurasian Dialogue Institution

- The international community, including the OSCE, must strictly trace the names of representatives of the government of Tajikistan involved in serious violations of the rights of Tajik citizens, members of civil society, persecution opposition families to add them in on the Magnitsky Act.

Freedom House

To ODIHR:

- Share best practices and experiences, in collaboration with civil society, with the Ukrainian authorities to facilitate improvements in the response to threats to the freedoms of association and assembly.

Recommendations to the OSCE Field Missions

Eurasian Dialogue Institution

- The international community, including the OSCE, must strictly trace the names of representatives of the government of Tajikistan involved in serious violations of the rights of Tajik citizens, members of civil society, persecution opposition families to add them in on the Magnitsky Act.

Freedom House

To the OSCE Project Coordinator's Unit in Ukraine:

- Share best practices and experiences, in collaboration with civil society, with the Ukrainian authorities to facilitate improvements in the response to threats to the freedoms of association and assembly.

To the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission in Ukraine:

- Monitor and document threats to the freedoms of association and assembly in Ukraine, and report on them regularly to the OSCE Permanent Council, the Ukrainian government, and the public.
- Monitor and document the Ukrainian authorities' response to threats to the freedoms of association and assembly, and inquire, where appropriate, on investigations to specific incidents.
- Facilitate dialogue between local authorities and groups whose freedoms of association and assembly are under threat, including sharing information about critical threats.

Recommendations to the International Organizations

Eurasian Dialogue Institution

- The international institutions should beef up their presence in Tajikistan to ease hostility of the Tajik government toward public organizations and civil society, and should promote good governance. Practice shows that the presence of international well-known organizations within Tajikistan pushes the Tajik government to fulfil its international obligations;
- The international community, including the OSCE, must strictly trace the names of representatives of the government of Tajikistan involved in serious violations of the rights of Tajik citizens, members of civil society, persecution opposition families to add them in on the Magnitsky Act.

Salut et Misericorde

- Mon association demande aux institutions européennes de prendre au sérieux non seulement le propos de Mgr Nona, mais encore l'avis de la CEDH ayant déclaré en 2003 que la charia, qui est le tout de l'islam, est incompatible avec les principes fondamentaux de la démocratie et avec les normes de la convention européenne des droits de l'homme

Thursday, 19 September 2019

Working Session 7

Recommendations to participating States

United States of America

To Uzbekistan:

- We urge authorities to register additional religious congregations that have pending applications and review the draft religion law with ODIHR so that it may assist in institutionalizing recent policy reforms and ensure that all laws and practices are consistent with international obligations and OSCE commitments.

To Turkmenistan and Tajikistan:

- The United States designates Turkmenistan and Tajikistan as Countries of Particular Concern for having engaged in particularly severe violations of religious freedom.

To the Russian Federation:

- The Russian Federation’s prosecution of members of religious minorities under anti-extremism and counter-terrorism laws is intensifying. Following the Supreme Court’s 2017 ruling classifying Jehovah’s Witnesses as an “extremist organization,” authorities have opened approximately 200 criminal extremism investigations against individuals and imprisoned more than 50 Jehovah’s Witnesses. Approximately 5000 adherents have fled the country. In May, a court sentenced Jehovah’s Witness Denis Christensen to 6 years in prison simply for practicing his faith. In February, authorities in Surgut tortured at least seven Jehovah’s Witnesses with beatings, suffocation, and electric shocks during an interrogation in Surgut. The human rights NGO Memorial reported 244 cases of persons imprisoned for their religious belief in Russia as of August 2019 – more than triple the number from 2017. Most of those imprisoned are Muslims. In 2018, the United States for the first time placed Russia on a Special Watch List for severe violations of religious freedom. Authorities in Russia-occupied Crimea and Russian-controlled areas of eastern Ukraine targeted for repression members of minority religious congregations, such as Jehovah’s Witnesses, Orthodox Church of Ukraine adherents, and Muslim Crimean Tatars.

To Turkey:

- We urge Turkey to follow through on President Erdogan’s pledge in early 2018 to confer formal recognition on Alevi places of worship. We call on the government to fulfill its numerous past commitments to reopen the Halki Seminary, closed now for nearly 50 years. And we encourage Turkey to work with religious communities to address unduly restrictive regulations.

To participating States:

- The United States is also concerned about increasing restrictions on religious attire and symbols across the OSCE region. In Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Russia, Spain, and Switzerland, some local or national authorities have adopted measures that infringe on freedoms of religion or belief and expression through choice of attire. In July, the Canadian province of Quebec became the first jurisdiction in North America to impose restrictions on some religious attire.
- Several participating States’ bans on religious animal slaughter are impinging on Jews and Muslims’ ability to observe kosher and halal dietary practices. We encourage Belgium, Liechtenstein, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Iceland, and Slovenia to revise these laws, in consultation with religious communities and ODIHR.

Canada

To participating States:

- [...] ensure that legislation pertaining to the registration of religious organizations embraces the principles of Article 18 of the ICCPR; and that legislation is not used to obstruct and curtail activities of religious communities as seen in the case of Jehovah’s Witnesses in Russia and some parts of Central Asia;
- [...] respect the right of those individuals who wish to change their religion or belief, hold no belief, or ascribe to so-called “non-traditional” religions.

European Union

To participating States:

- Participating States should fulfil their commitments by facilitating groups, associations and communities built upon religious and/or non-religious beliefs to peacefully operate and publicly manifest their beliefs, and respecting their autonomy. We underline the importance of establishing fair and clear rules and procedures which do not infringe

upon OSCE commitments and international human rights standards, as outlined in the OSCE/ODIHR “Guidelines on the legal personality of religious or belief communities”.

- States have an obligation to guarantee human rights protection, and to exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate and punish acts of violence against persons based on their religion or belief. Violence or the threat thereof – such as killing, execution, disappearance, torture, sexual violence, abduction and inhuman or degrading treatment – are widespread phenomena that have to be addressed.
- We assert that violence against persons, groups or communities, and against the right of individuals to freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, is unacceptable under any circumstances, and we strongly encourage state and other influential actors in a society, whether religious or not, to speak out against acts of violence and to publicly denounce such acts at the highest level. Violence perpetrated under the pretext of a religious prescription or practice, such as violence against women and girls including "honour" killings, female genital mutilation, child early and forced marriages as well as violence perpetrated against persons based on their sexual orientation or gender identity is also unacceptable.
- The promotion of religious tolerance, respect for diversity and mutual understanding are of utmost importance with a view to creating an environment conducive to the full enjoyment by all persons of freedom of religion or belief. The EU calls on states to promote, through the educational system and other means, respect for diversity and mutual understanding by encouraging a wider knowledge of the diversity of religions and beliefs within their jurisdiction.
- States have a duty to protect all persons within their jurisdiction from direct and indirect discrimination on grounds of religion or belief, whatever the reasons advanced for such discrimination. This includes the duty to rescind discriminatory legislation, implement legislation that protects freedom of religion or belief, and halt official practices that cause discrimination, as well as to protect people from discrimination by state and other influential actors, whether religious or non-religious.
- States must fight against violations of freedom of religion or belief in an inclusive manner, whereby avoiding any discrimination in favour of or to the detriment of a particular religion or belief.
- Freedom of religion or belief and the freedom of expression are interdependent, interrelated and mutually reinforcing rights. Taken together, freedom of religion or belief and freedom of expression play an important role in the fight against all forms of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief. We highlight the positive role that free and independent media can have on preventing the increase of bias and prejudice based on religion and in promoting mutual respect and understanding, including through specific educational and awareness-raising programmes.
- We stress the important role of political leaders, elected and state officials, as well as civil society and religious leaders, in denouncing in a clear and timely manner public manifestations of intolerance based on religion or belief.
- Freedom of religion or belief is also an essential pillar of safe and peaceful societies. It is linked to freedom of opinion and expression, to freedom of association and peaceful assembly, without which there can be no freedom of religion or belief, as well as other human rights, and fundamental freedoms, all of which contribute to the establishment of pluralistic, tolerant, inclusive and democratic societies. Conversely, violations of freedom of religion or belief are often early warnings of potential tensions or conflicts.
- We are concerned about the persistence of cases of violations of freedom of religion or belief in the OSCE area. These violations, whether committed by state or non-state actors, may take various forms: acts of discrimination or violence on the basis of religion or belief or committed in the name of religion, undue restrictions on freedom of

religion or belief. Restrictions often imposed by States include the denial of legal personality to religious or belief communities, denial of access to places of worship, assembly and burial, repression of unregistered religious activities, the outright banning of a religion on the pretext of the fight against terrorism or extremism.

- We encourage the OSCE states to invite UN Human Rights Special Procedures, particularly the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief, and to accept and implement UN recommendations, including from treaty monitoring bodies and the Universal Periodic Review.
- We encourage ODIHR to address the issue of freedom of religion or belief, including its connection to the issue of tolerance and non-discrimination, in the framework of its wider work on the fight against all forms of intolerance and discrimination.
- We support the promotion of opportunities for an open dialogue among representatives of religious and non-religious groups and policy makers on all relevant issues.
- We express our full support for the work of ODIHR and its Advisory Panel on Freedom of Religion or Belief, which provides legal support to participating States in the implementation of their OSCE commitments. We also encourage cooperation between The European Union, the OSCE, the Venice Commission, the Council of Europe and the United Nations Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief.

ADF International

- [...] strongly urges participating States to stop the persecution of individuals on the grounds of their religion or beliefs. It further calls participating States to clearly reject a standard of religious freedom that would require individuals to live their faith privately and discreetly, and to recommit themselves to the recognized standard in law – that is the right to freely and publicly manifest one’s religion without discrimination and in community with others.

Barnabas Fund

- [That] Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan review and improve their performance in the area of religious freedom to follow their constitutional provisions, and their obligations under the ICCPR
- That these countries move towards removing the legal requirement for churches and other religious groups to be registered in order to enjoy Article 18 rights
- In the meanwhile that they cease to use administrative law (registration) in order to limit less favoured religions or religious groups, recognising that public safety, health, legitimate state security interests are already well covered by other laws.

Committee for the Protection of Rights of the Crimean Tatar People

To participating States:

- We urge the OSCE member states to do their best and help to return these people from Russian prisons back to their families. We recommend the Russian Federation to release all illegally persecuted people in the so-called Hizb ut-Tahrir case.

De Kerk van Almachtige God (The Church of Almighty God)

To Germany:

- [...] we urge the German government to pay attention to CAG Christians who have suffered the same severe persecution as Uyghurs have, abide by the non-refoulement principle and grant the CAG Christians political asylum.

Federation of Western Thrace Turks in Europe

To Greece:

- We as ABTTF urge Greece to abide by its commitments to fully respect freedom of religion or belief contained in OSCE documents. We call on Greece not to interfere in religious autonomy of the Turkish community, to ensure that it enjoys its right to elect its own religious leaders as the other known religions in Greece, to recognize the muftis elected by it as its official religious leaders in the region and to develop a mechanism for dialogue with the Turkish community to find solutions for the problems pertaining to freedom of religion or belief.

Forum 18

To participating States:

- monitor and analyse in concrete terms violations of everyone's FoRB and interlinked freedoms of expression, assembly and association – including using an inclusive gender perspective; mainstream FoRB work within an all human rights for all perspective, stressing implementation of all fundamental freedoms, including to be free from torture;
- insist in line with human dimension commitments that the non-negotiable most effective step to ensure security is to fully implement fundamental freedoms commitments;
- challenge the misuse of concepts such as “anti-terrorism”, “extremism”, “religious tolerance”, and “dialogue” to disguise human dimension commitment violations;
- use tools such as the ODIHR Freedom of Religion or Belief and Security: Policy Guidance , the OSCE/Venice Commission Joint Guidelines on the Legal Personality of Religion or Belief Communities and on Freedom of Association, the OSCE Guidelines on Freedom of Peaceful Assembly, and on the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, and the EU Guidelines on the promotion and protection of freedom of religion or belief.

Human Rights Without Frontiers

To the Russian Federation:

Like all of the main independent Russian human rights organizations, some of which were brutally persecuted by the Soviet Union, Human Rights Without Frontiers demands that the Russian Federation

- put an end to the prosecution of Jehovah's Witnesses;
- release from custody all believers of all faiths charged with extremism under Article 282.2 of the Criminal Code;
- overturn the Supreme Court ruling banning the 395 Jehovah's Witness congregations.

To participating States:

- [...] urges all OSCE participating States to raise these points in their bilateral relations with the Russian Federation as long as its persecution of the Jehovah's Witnesses persists.

International Platform Global Rights of Peaceful People

To Ukraine:

- Призвать украинские власти к выполнению международного права на свободу вероисповеданий.
- Вернуть православные храмы УПЦ прихода, которые были захвачены ПЦУ при поддержке ультра правых объединений.

NGO Birlik

To Uzbekistan:

- Разрешить мирные митинги и собрания и беспрепятственно регистрировать общественные организации и партии.

- Отменить все штрафы и выплатить компенсации всем пострадавшим и наказать всех ответственных.

Order of St. Andrew

To Turkey:

The Order, in the same vein, respectfully submits that in order to comply with the tenants of the OSCE, to which the Turkish Government has committed, the Turkish Government, without further delay, must undertake the following:

- Officially recognize that the Ecumenical Patriarchate and its institutions, as well as the institutions of other non-Muslim religious communities and faiths in Turkey, have legal personality and standing, with rights to acquire, own, build and repair property. If necessary, the laws related to minority foundations should be amended.
- Fairly and expeditiously implement the August 2011 decree allowing for the return of confiscated property. The decree should be converted into settled law, and a truly independent body should be appointed to implement the law.
- Allow the Ecumenical Patriarchate to reopen the Theological School of Halki.
- Fully implement the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which Turkey has subscribed, and interpret the 1923 Lausanne Treaty so as to provide equal rights to all religious minority communities.
- Publicly commit to Hagia Sophia in Istanbul remaining a museum, as it has been since 1935.

SOVA Center for Information and Analysis

To the Russian Federation:

Мы вновь призываем российские власти:

- Пересмотреть решение о запрете организаций Свидетелей Иеговы и других религиозных объединений и отказаться от практики преследования граждан за коллективное исповедание своей веры.
- Отменить «антимиссионерские» поправки из «пакета Яровой», ограничивающие конституционное право на распространение религиозных убеждений.
- Пересмотреть в целом политику в отношении протестантских организаций и новых религиозных движений, поскольку наблюдаемая легитимация «антисектантских» настроений не только противоречит принципу свободы совести, но и угрожает безопасности общества.

Recommendations to the OSCE Institutions

Canada

To ODIHR:

- [...] expand its training on its 2015 Guidelines on the Legal Personality of Religious or Belief Communities, in order to assist participating States in overturning the onerous and opaque state registration procedures found in many parts of the OSCE region;

Forum 18

OSCE institutions could:

- monitor and analyse in concrete terms violations of everyone's FoRB and interlinked freedoms of expression, assembly and association – including using an inclusive gender perspective; λ mainstream FoRB work within an all human rights for all perspective, stressing implementation of all fundamental freedoms, including to be free from torture;

- insist in line with human dimension commitments that the non-negotiable most effective step to ensure security is to fully implement fundamental freedoms commitments;
- challenge the misuse of concepts such as “anti-terrorism”, “extremism”, “religious tolerance”, and “dialogue” to disguise human dimension commitment violations;
- use tools such as the ODIHR Freedom of Religion or Belief and Security: Policy Guidance , the OSCE/Venice Commission Joint Guidelines on the Legal Personality of Religion or Belief Communities and on Freedom of Association, the OSCE Guidelines on Freedom of Peaceful Assembly, and on the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, and the EU Guidelines on the promotion and protection of freedom of religion or belief.

Salut et Misericorde

- Que l’OSCE, le BIDDH, le Conseil de l’Europe et l’Unesco se contentent de défendre les musulmans non en tant que musulmans, mais en tant que personnes humaines

Recommendations to the OSCE Field Missions

Forum 18

OSCE field operations could:

- monitor and analyse in concrete terms violations of everyone’s FoRB and interlinked freedoms of expression, assembly and association – including using an inclusive gender perspective; λ mainstream FoRB work within an all human rights for all perspective, stressing implementation of all fundamental freedoms, including to be free from torture;
- insist in line with human dimension commitments that the non-negotiable most effective step to ensure security is to fully implement fundamental freedoms commitments;
- challenge the misuse of concepts such as “anti-terrorism”, “extremism”, “religious tolerance”, and “dialogue” to disguise human dimension commitment violations;
- use tools such as the ODIHR Freedom of Religion or Belief and Security: Policy Guidance , the OSCE/Venice Commission Joint Guidelines on the Legal Personality of Religion or Belief Communities and on Freedom of Association, the OSCE Guidelines on Freedom of Peaceful Assembly, and on the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, and the EU Guidelines on the promotion and protection of freedom of religion or belief.

Recommendations to the International Organizations

Azerbaijan (Commissioner for Human Rights of the Republic of Azerbaijan)

In the end, bringing to your attention some of the points assuming importance of present for elimination of Islamophobia, which was nominated by Personal Representative of OSCE Bülent Şenay and we call international organizations to carry out lobbying activities in this direction:

- Recording anti- Muslim/Islamophobic crimes as a category of hate crime by the police
- Protecting free speech while developing good guidelines to tackle online hate speech and considering primary legislation to deal with social media offences and online hate speech
- Developing teaching materials to educate young people on anti-Muslim hatred and discrimination and prioritizing religious education in the national curriculum to prepare young people for life in a religiously plural society
- Tackling religious discrimination in the workplace and address the low level of economic activity among Muslims through targeted interventions at stages of recruitment, retention and promotion; improving access to employment for Muslim

women. (Particularly after the ECJ decision which almost legitimizes discrimination against Muslim women)

- Preserving the Human Rights Act and the protection of minority rights including religious slaughter (on the contrary there are more and more bans on religious slaughter now), circumcision and the wearing of religious dress or symbols
- Curbing the encroachment of counter-terrorism policies on civil liberties by working with Muslim communities, not against them, in the so-called “deradicalization” programs.
- Committing to democracy and human rights promotion abroad, including the rights of religious minorities.

Salut et Misericorde

- Que l’OSCE, le BIDDH, le Conseil de l’Europe et l’Unesco se contentent de défendre les musulmans non en tant que musulmans, mais en tant que personnes humaines

Friday, 20 September 2019

Working Session 8

Recommendations to participating States

United States of America:

To participating States:

- We are alarmed by the results of a study conducted earlier this year on sexual harassment within the OSCE as an organization. It is imperative that the OSCE get its own house in order as it seeks to promote gender equality elsewhere. This pertains to regular and field mission OSCE staff, as well as short-term mission members, including election observers. There must be zero-tolerance, full accountability, and appropriate consequences for sexual harassment within the OSCE. There also must be a clear mechanism to protect victims from retaliation. The United States also urges all participating States to redouble their efforts to strengthen and implement laws aimed at preventing gender-based violence.
- Azerbaijan and Belarus have extensive lists of banned jobs that women are unable to occupy, limiting their participation in the economy through legally supported discrimination. Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Armenia, and Belarus still lack specific laws against sexual harassment, including in the workplace.
- We are concerned that protections against intimate partner violence have been weakened in Russia. NGOs note that Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs statistics indicate that approximately 12,000 women die annually from domestic violence in Russia. A 2017 Russian law made battery by “close relatives” an administrative rather than a criminal offense for first-time offenders, provided the beating does not cause serious harm requiring hospital treatment. An October 2018 report by the NGO Human Rights Watch noted this decriminalization fosters a sense of impunity among abusers, weakens protections for victims, and creates procedural obstacles to prosecuting domestic violence.
- Although Azerbaijan has a law against domestic violence, a lack of clear implementing guidelines has reduced its effectiveness.
- Georgia has made progress in its legislation and policies to address intimate partner violence, including by adopting amendments enabling courts to take away the right to

carry firearms from persons convicted of domestic violence. Georgia designates specialized prosecutors to handle such offences, and has created a risk assessment tool for police officers responding to such incidents.

- The United States welcomes Uzbekistan's presidential resolution in 2018 to prevent domestic violence and the new law passed by the Parliament on August 23 protecting women from violence. The new law aims to strengthen safeguards for women from harassment and violence in the home, in the workplace, and in educational institutions, as well as to guarantee the legal and social protection of victims of harassment and violence. We encourage the government of Uzbekistan to avail itself of OSCE assistance on the issue as needed.
- We are concerned about bride kidnapping in the Kyrgyz Republic. In 2017, the OSCE estimated that each year 12,000 young women were kidnapped into forced marriages and 20 percent were raped in the process. It has been more than one year since 20-year-old Burulai Turdaaly Kyzy was kidnapped and later stabbed by her abductor in a police station. While those responsible for her death have been held accountable, more must be done to prevent future occurrences of such heinous crimes. Men who kidnap brides are more likely to perpetrate domestic abuse and limit their spouses' pursuit of education and employment.

Armenia

To participating States:

- To participating States and relevant authorities we recommend to provide enabling conditions for the promotion of gender equality,

Canada

To participating States:

- [...] take meaningful action to implement the 2004 OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality and to fulfill Ministerial Council Decision 8/14 to elaborate an addendum to the Gender Action Plan.
- [...] implement all the commitments agreed upon in the Milan Ministerial Decision on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women;
- [...] recognize, and take concrete steps to counter, the pervasive and disproportionate abuse, harassment, and violence women face online;
- [...] fully recognize the relevance and benefits to our collective security of women's full participation in all decision making processes and that UN resolutions on Women, Peace, and Security are reflected in OSCE decisions and commitments.
- [...] partner with domestic and international civil society organizations to address systemic barriers that drive discrimination against women and girls.

European Union:

To participating States:

- We call on OSCE participating States and the OSCE institutions to continue their efforts towards the achievement of gender equality;
- We reiterate the call for an OSCE-wide Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, and we stand ready to support this work by sharing best practices; as the EU has just adopted its first action plan.

Holy See

To participating States:

- [...] ensure stronger focus on how this Organization's work related to equality between women and men promotes peace and security within the among the 57 participating States;
- [...] ensure that this Organization's work related to equality between women and men avoids duplication of the work of other international organizations, and it is suited to the specificity of its mandate.
- [...] advance efforts within the Organization to use an adequate and clear language regarding "gender equality" which complies with the common, ordinary and generally accepted understanding of the expression;

Anti-Discrimination Centre "Memorial"

To participating States:

- The access to previously restricted spheres must be guaranteed in all countries that already cancelled professional bans. Special measures should be taken to sufficiently promote jobs for women as well as to inform the recruitment departments that women are now eligible for positions like a metro operator and a bus driver that have been banned to them for decades.

Barnabas Fund

To participating States:

- Take female genital mutilation(FGM) and the threat of FGM to female citizens and residents more seriously
- Improve intelligence in the field to understand and prevalence of FGM in the population and to better identify girls at risk
- Improve education on FGM for children in schools and assist teachers to better understand FGM and the damage it causes
- Improve requirements on reporting FGM by doctors and other medical practitioners, and other social workers.
- Increase resources available to police and prosecutors, to ensure that FGM is seen as crime which is taken seriously by the authorities and will result in prosecutions where appropriate.

Center of Political Analysis and Forecasting "Crimea"

To the Russian Federation:

- Мы призываем Россию выполнять свои международные обязательства, прекратить дискриминацию крымскотатарских женщин и незаконное преследование всех жителей Крыма.

European Youth of Ukraine

To participating States:

- We demand to the OSCE head bodies and to the participating States, especially for the neutral to Russian-Ukrainian conflict ones, to enforce our attention to work and results of the OSCE SMM in Ukraine including its observations in area of the gender dimension in conditions of the current conflict, to demand Ukraine and Russia, as the occupying power, to fully execute the provisions of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, 1953 and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women 1979, the relevant demands of Geneva Conventions, 1949 for ongoing situation in Crimea and East of Ukraine

Human Rights Movement "Bir Duino-Kyrgyzstan"

To Kyrgyzstan:

- Strengthening control over the implementation of international obligations and norms of national legislation to prevent gender discrimination and violence in the private and public spheres, as well as national documents in the field of achieving gender equality by such state bodies of the Kyrgyz Republic as the Jogorku Kenesh, the Government, the State Personnel Service, the General Prosecutor's Office etc.;
- Exclusion of discriminatory norms from national legislation, elimination of the ban restricting women's access to free choice of employment;
- Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the National Strategy on Gender Equality (2012-2020), the National Action Plans based on the Strategy (2012-2014, 2015-2017, 2018-2020), the Action Plan for implementation of Resolution 1325 of the UN Security Council on women, peace and security and the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Protection and Defense against Domestic Violence" ;
- Ensuring the allocation of budgetary funds to local authorities for implementation of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Protection and Defense against Domestic Violence";
- Development of gender-oriented personnel policy in state and municipal services. Taking measures to increase the representation of women in representative bodies (in local keneshes and the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic), as well as in law enforcement bodies. Increasing women's representation to 50% at all decision-making levels;
- Ensuring access of women and girls who have been sexually abused to fair justice and security at all stages of the trial, amendment of the legislation to ensure that all cases of sexual violence against women are submitted for consideration to women prosecutors and women investigators;
- Adoption of an anti-discrimination law prohibiting all forms of discrimination according to a more expanded and open list of grounds for protection, providing an effective legal mechanism of protection and establishing real responsibility for discrimination;
- Development and effective implementation of government measures to create a culture of intolerance to gender discrimination as a socially significant norm;
- Expanding women's economic opportunities and increasing their economic activity by expanding sources of strengthening economic opportunities and moving from informal, shadow employment to the formal labor market.

Information Agency REGNUM

To participating States:

- Revise the clauses of the Istanbul Convention; remove the rules that provoke corruption, unlawful interference and profit from violent incidents.

International Humanist and Ethical Union

To Poland:

- We call on Poland, as an OSCE participating State, to reaffirm its commitment to gender equality and to the Istanbul Convention in full and demonstrate this commitment by drastic changes at home.

Public Foundation Kloop Media

To Kyrgyzstan:

- The first recommendation is to provide school teachers and university professors with training on gender-sensitivity, which will mainly focus on the explanation of the right of every person to study and do any type of job despite a person's gender. Kyrgyzstan is dominantly a patriarchal country. There are still cases when women are kidnapped and forced into marriage by the kidnapper and kidnapper's family. Moreover, this violent

practice is approved by some part of society, as most of the cases never get reported to the police. So as you can see, most people in Kyrgyzstan are not introduced to gender equality and women's rights are violated. This also greatly affects men's and women's choice of major and career path, because there are proved cases when school and university teachers were discouraging girls to study well because girls are expected to get married and support their husbands, meaning that girls will sacrifice their education and career for the sake of getting married, giving birth to children and being the most responsible for the care of children. The society also holds the belief that women are better in soft subjects such as languages, history, art, and music and boys are better at STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics). This belief is greatly affecting the choice of the occupation. This can be proved by the latest report on men and women of the National Statistics Committee of Kyrgyzstan. In accordance with the data provided there, medicine and education are mainly occupied by women. IT and engineering are mainly occupied by men. The number of unemployed women is slightly higher than the number of unemployed men.

- Another recommendation is to create short campaign videos that will explain the benefits of both educated boys and girls and that every person is worth any occupation despite gender. These videos would benefit greatly if broadcast widely on TV. The society has to see that the government supports gender equality and promotes equal educational rights for all.
- The final recommendation is to create a commission that will be able to evaluate the content broadcast on TV, published in media and officially stated by government officials on the issue of gender discrimination. The Public Broadcasting Corporation of the Kyrgyz Republic, which has the most popular TV channel in the Kyrgyz Republic broadcast a TV series called Akshoola, which was romanticizing bride kidnapping, physical and emotional abuse of women. And this TV series was broadcast on the national channel, funded by the government, and it happened after six months of the murder of the girl, whose name was Burulai Turdaaly kyzy, who was kidnapped in order to be forced into marriage and then murdered in the police department.

Russian LGBT Network

To the Russian Federation:

- Given the troubling situation of lesbian, bisexual, and queer women in the Chechen Republic, I call for the Russian Federation to finally acknowledge grave violations of LGBT rights in the Chechen Republic and start working to ensure immediate protection of lesbian, bisexual, and queer women in the Chechen Republic. Based on the recent European Court for Human Rights Decision on Volodina VS Russian Federation, I call for the Russian Federation to ratify Istanbul Convention, to criminalize domestic violence, and to ensure the rule of law in the Chechen Republic and other areas of the North Caucasus.

Salut et Misericorde

To participating States:

- Il est urgent de stopper cette imposture idéologique. Mon association appelle les responsables politiques à oser s'opposer de tout leur pouvoir à l'enseignement du gender, à promouvoir une éducation respectueuse de l'égalité et de la complémentarité des sexes, dans l'émerveillement de leur différence si féconde. Le rôle de l'école n'est pas de déconstruire, et les parents ont le droit et le devoir d'exiger que leurs enfants ne soient pas pervertis par un enseignement niant la différence sexuelle et son sens anthropologique.

Recommendations to the OSCE Institutions

Armenia

To OSCE structures:

- To OSCE respective structures we recommend to continue assisting the countries in their efforts to empower women taking into account specific needs of Member States.

Canada

To ODIHR and OSCE Gender Section:

- That ODIHR and the OSCE Gender Section continue their efforts to assist participating States in the implementation of best practices regarding women's equal participation in public and political life and eliminating violence against women.

European Union

To OSCE:

- We call on the OSCE to use gender markers in all of their projects, to effectively mainstream gender concerns.
- We welcome the efforts already underway to tackle Sexual Harassment and exploitation and urge the OSCE to keep the issue a high priority.
- We call on OSCE participating States and the OSCE institutions to continue their efforts towards the achievement of gender equality;

The Russian Federation

To OSCE:

- Наша основная рекомендация в адрес профильных структур ОБСЕ - уделять больше внимания обмену мнениями по вопросам обеспечения социальных и экономических прав женщин, так как на данном этапе на площадке ОБСЕ обсуждение гражданских и политических прав значительно превалирует.

Holy See

To ODIHR:

- That the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, in its next publication on violence against women and discrimination against women, devote particular attention to the harmful impact that today's hyper-sexualized culture has on women, especially on young women and girls.

European Youth of Ukraine

To OSCE:

- We demand to the OSCE Head bodies and to the participating States, especially for the neutral to Russian-Ukrainian conflict ones, to enforce our attention to work and results of the OSCE SMM in Ukraine including its observations in area of the gender dimension in conditions of the current conflict, to demand Ukraine and Russia, as the occupying power, to fully execute the provisions of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, 1953 and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women 1979, the relevant demands of Geneva Conventions, 1949 for ongoing situation in Crimea and East of Ukraine

Friday, 20 September 2019

Working Session 9

Recommendations to participating States

Azerbaijan (Commissioner for Human Rights of the Republic of Azerbaijan)

To participating States:

- I call the OSCE, its member states, as well as my colleagues to make decisive efforts and to take actions for restoration of the state borders and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan recognized by UN and for ensuring return of hundred thousand internally displaced persons to their lands.

European Union

To participating States:

- to continue to address trafficking in human beings with a comprehensive, victim oriented and human rights-based approach, which is gender and child sensitive, taking into account that mainly women and girls remain overwhelmingly targeted;
- to avoid duplication of efforts and strengthen the cooperation with civil society actors;
- to support the OSCE cross-dimensional perspective on combating human trafficking and to address all factors that contribute to creating favorable settings for exploitation of vulnerable persons;
- to pursue and further intensify joint efforts to address women and child trafficking, as well as trafficking for sexual exploitation, which remains persistently the most reported form;
- to work at countering the culture of impunity by supporting national authorities in strengthening transnational law enforcement and judicial cooperation and in improving the efficiency and effectiveness of investigations and prosecutions through concrete actions. Such actions should i.a. relate to the tracing of the profits derived from trafficking and the criminalisation of the use of services of victims of trafficking with the knowledge that they are trafficked;
- to improve the mechanisms aimed at offering effective protection to the victims and to facilitate the victims' access to justice;
- to encourage the ratification and implementation of key international instruments and to ensure the centrality of the existing solid international legal framework, including the standards and principles enshrined in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and its Protocols and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

Holy See

To participating States:

- [...] continue to discuss how to deal with the many migration-related issues on which the OSCE has a complementary role to play, ensuring that these issues are not excluded due to politicization;
- [...] ensure that OSCE executive structures have the necessary funding and staff to comply with the tasks given to these structures in recent MC decisions on anti-trafficking efforts;

ADF International

To participating States:

- ADF International strongly urges participating States to review their credibility assessment practices in order to adjust them to the complex nature of religious beliefs and to invest in the appropriate training of case workers.
- ADF International further urges participating States to shift the focus from testing knowledge to acquiring personalized information about the applicant's religious identity, experiences and way of life.
- Finally, ADF International urges participating States to involve religious communities in better understanding the nature of religious conversion.

Barnabas Fund

To participating States:

- Recognise the persecution of Christian minorities and the particular threat that converts usually face in many contexts, and take a proactive policy when dealing with asylum claims.
- Carry out a needs assessment of the specific issues faced by religious minorities within their refugee populations in order to ensure that they adequately meet their "duty to protect".
- Develop a specific strategy to protect religious minorities who are refugees in their country from religiously motivated violence coming from other refugees.
- Work with UNHCR to investigate why the number of referrals from some groups is suspiciously low.

Crimean Tatar Resource Centre

To the participating States:

- Разработать План действий в отношении коренных народов в регионе ОБСЕ,
- Государствам-членам ОБСЕ необходимо на постоянной основе требовать от России исполнения Промежуточного Решения МС ООН, Резолюций ПА ОБСЕ, об отмене решения о запрете Меджлиса;
- Необходимо создать системный диалог ОБСЕ с другими международными организациями и органами по ситуации с правами человека в Крыму с целью обеспечения синергии усилий;

To the Russian Federation:

- Исполнить промежуточное решение МС ООН, т.е. отменить решение Верховного Суда России о запрете Меджлиса и позволить ему работать на территории Крыма;
- Исполнять все свои обязательства как оккупирующей державы, осуществляющей фактический контроль над Крымом, в соответствии с применимыми нормами международного права;
- Освободить 100 политических заключенных в Крыму;
- Расследовать насильственные исчезновения Эрвина Ибрагимова и десяти других крымских татар;
- Прекратить замещение населения Крыма,
- Крымскотатарский народ нуждается в поддержке международного сообщества. Своевременная реакция на нарушение прав человека в оккупированном Крыму может сохранить людей от туртура и спасти их жизни.

De Kerk van Almachtige God (The Church of Almighty God)

To France:

- We respectfully urge the French authorities to abide by the principle of non-refoulement and grant the CAG Christians asylum status. Meanwhile, we call for the support of OSCE to guarantee our basic human rights in France and other participating states.

Democracy and the Right

To participating States:

- Выработать общий алгоритм поиска несовершеннолетних в регионе ОБСЕ.
- Унифицировать оперативно-розыскные мероприятия с учетом опыта спецслужб региона ОБСЕ.
- Разработать общий механизм психологической, правовой и финансовой помощи родителям исчезнувших детей.

To Uzbekistan:

- Призываем правительство Узбекистана принять срочные меры по поиску всех пропавших девочек и провести качественные расследования.

Human Rights Without Frontiers

To Canada, Finland and Sweden:

- Human Rights Without Frontiers congratulates Canada, Finland and Sweden for their enlightened management of the applications for asylum introduced by people of The Church of Almighty God fleeing religious persecution in China. Human Rights Without Frontiers recommends that these three countries share their experience about this particular group with the delegations of the other OSCE Participating States, including EU countries and Switzerland
- Human Rights Without Frontiers recommends that OSCE Participating States give serious and fair consideration to religion-based asylum requests by Chinese refugees, including those from The Church of Almighty God, and that nobody should be deported without seriously evaluating the risks he or she would face in China, which may include incarceration, torture, and even death.

Independent Center for Human Rights Protection

To Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan:

- Принятие новых Жилищных кодексов в странах Центральной Азии³, отвечающее требованиям сегодняшних реалий. Предусмотреть в Жилищном кодексе отдельные главы по обеспечению гарантий и защите жилищных прав детей и несовершеннолетних, лиц с инвалидностью, в том числе защите их права при вынужденных выселениях и переселениях приводящие к внутреннему перемещению.
- Введение в законодательство норм, определяющих понятия «жилище», «право на достаточное жилище», «для государственных и общественных нужд», «вынужденное выселение и/или переселение», «рыночная стоимость жилья», «равноценное жилое помещение», «социальное жилье», «экологические переселенцы», «дачные участки/дачные строения», «замене статуса дачных строений (домов) на жилое».
- Законодательное закрепление принципа обеспечения достаточности жилья гражданам, право на которое гарантировано государством.
- Разработка механизма и процедуры проведения независимой оценки и переоценки жилых помещений по рыночной стоимости.
- Разработка и принятие Закона «О вынужденном выселении» или «Реновации».
- Разработка и принятие Стратегии (Политики), а также плана действий по вопросу права на достаточное жилище с учётом соблюдения международных стандартов прав человека и проведение мониторинга реализации данного акта.
- Гармонизация законодательства в области жилищных прав и по доступу к информации. Информирование населения о праве на достаточное жилье, о

нормативных правовых актах и международных стандартах по праву на достаточное жилище.

- При массовых выселениях и/или переселениях создать единый штаб при Генеральной прокуратуре с целью строгого надзора за соблюдением законности и соблюдения прав человека.
- Сделать доступным и понятным Генеральный план городов и районов. Указать сроки и поочередность исполнения списка⁴ участков подлежащих сносу.
- Проведение постоянного мониторинга практики вынужденных выселений Уполномоченного по правам человека совместно с представителями гражданского общества.
- Обеспечить единообразную политику и стандарты органов нотариата по оформлению договоров о передаче жилых домов под снос и получение права собственности на квартиру в новостройке.
- Обеспечить доступ к правосудию. Усилить судебную практику по вопросам защиты право на достаточное жилище. Исключить из законодательства обязательства собственников жилья по уплате государственной пошлины при рассмотрении исков в суде о сносе домовстроенных на основании осуществления Генеральных планов, и изъятии участков земель для общественных или государственных нужд.
- Внедрение программы специального обучения работников правоохранительных органов по выявлению коррупционных правонарушений в жилищном и земельном секторе.
- Проводить при центрах повышения квалификации регулярные образовательные мероприятия для адвокатов, должностных лиц судебных, правоохранительных органов, государственных органов, организаций и учреждений, которые вовлечены в процесс, связанный с вынужденным выселением и переселением из жилого помещения.

To participating States:

- По случаю празднования Международного дня жилища (Хабитат), которое ежегодно отмечается в октябре, Сеть Центральной Азии по праву на достаточное жилище призывают власти всех стран участниц ОБСЕ предотвратить нарушение прав человека на достаточное жилище и предоставить соразмерную компенсацию в связи со сносом и изъятием жилья приводящее, в том числе к внутреннему переселению.

Open Dialog Foundation

To Ukraine:

- The Open Dialogue Foundation urges the Ukrainian authorities, in particular the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights, to pay attention to the case of Zhanara Akhmetova, Ardak Ashym and other political refugees from Kazakhstan, Russia and other undemocratic states. Ukraine has declared its European and prodemocratic way. We welcome the declarations of president Zelensky regarding political refugees from Russia. We ask the authorities of Ukraine to fulfill these declarations according to international human rights obligations and do not assist authoritarian regimes in the persecution of dissidents and opponents of the regime.

Recommendations to the OSCE Institutions

Holy See

To ODIHR:

- [...] continue its engagement with civil society, including religious organizations, in advancing a broad and multi-stakeholder effort aimed at preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and providing assistance to victims.

Salut et Misericorde

To ODIHR:

- J'invite le BIDDH a fournir des moyens concrets pour supprimer le plus tôt possible cette injuste discrimination, et à reconnaître qu'occulter le fait que L'islam est un système inégalitaire ou les non musulmans sont privés des droits humains, œuvre à l'islamisation galopante de l'Europe

Friday, 20 September 2019

Side Event: Threats for Human Dimension Issues in Maritime Sector: Ukrainian Examples (Friday, 20 Sep, 13:15)

Recommendations to participating States

Crimean Tatar Resource Centre

To Ukraine:

- We sure that the only possible way for full recognition, realisation and protection the rights of indigenous peoples of Crimea on maritime sources of Black and Azov Seas, adjacent to peninsula, on the grounds of the free, prior and informed consent, is the immediately adoption of the law of Ukraine on rights of the indigenous peoples with reflection all relevant international standards and best organisational and legal practice of OSCE participating states in indigenous issues.
- Also we recommend Ukrainian government to refuse in shortest terms from the colonial, legally and morally invalid, condemnable and unjust, bilateral treaties with Russia regarding statute and regime of the Azov Sea, protection and usage of its sources, to implement for the Azov Sea and Kerch Strait full force of the relevant international legal norms, such as the UN Convention of the Law of the Sea, 1982.

Recommendations to the OSCE Institutions

Crimean Tatar Resource Centre

- So we strongly recommend for OSCE to pay more attention on risks and challenges in area of safety and human dimension in maritime sector, especially in Black and Azov Seas, to enforce the capacities and strengthen the will of the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission in Ukraine for reflecting the situation in Ukrainian maritime spaces, as it is the undeniable part of this Mission`s mandate.