

COMPILATION OF WRITTEN RECOMMENDATIONS

(Covering Working Sessions 8-11)

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 / NGOs 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 11; documents received after this time will be included later in the Consolidated Summary.

Friday, 26 September 2014

WORKING SESSION 8: Violence against women and children

Recommendations to participating States

Humanitas Helvetica

- Das Thema Gewalt gegen Frauen als grobe Verletzung der Menschenwürde und damit der Menschenrechte darf in Europa und ganz besonders in der Schweiz nicht länger tabuisiert und als Randthema behandelt werden. Demnach sind nicht nur die Behörden, sondern ganz besonders die Gesellschaft und die Medien gefordert. Gesetzliche Grundlagen müssen geschaffen oder wo vorhanden ausgebaut werden, damit schon der Versuch im Keim erstickt werden kann.
- Parallel empfiehlt Humanitas Helvetica die verstärkte Sensibilisierung aller involvierter Stellen (Polizei, Justiz, Migrationsämter, Arbeitsämter, Botschaften, etc.), um Fällen von Gewalt gegen Frauen rascher entgegenwirken zu können. Es ist absolut unverständlich, dass das Übereinkommen des Europarats zur Verhütung und Bekämpfung von Gewalt gegen Frauen und häuslicher Gewalt (die sogenannte Istanbulkonvention) noch nicht von genügenden Staaten unterzeichnet und ratifiziert ist.

Recommendations to the OSCE

France

- Nous appelons l'OSCE à intégrer davantage ces principes de lutte contre l'impunité dans ses actions pour la mise en oeuvre du plan d'action sur l'égalité de genre, mais également la question de la prévention en prenant mieux en compte la lutte contre les stéréotypes sexistes.

European Union (EU)

The EU strongly supports the promotion of gender equality within the OSCE and in this regard, we would like to make four main recommendations to more effectively tackle violence against women:

- Continue the mainstreaming of gender issues in OSCE policies and activities, with a

focus on violence against women;

- Strengthen the initiatives to tackle violence against women and girls, focusing particularly on those forms of gender-based violence that are most prevalent, such as domestic violence.
- Engage men and boys in gender equality promotion activities and encourage awareness-raising on importance of ending violence against women and girls among them;
- Raise awareness of the fact that human trafficking in all its forms is taking place in our own countries. States must fully implement the international commitments they have made to combat human trafficking. These forms of contemporary slavery must be adequately addressed.

Friday, 26 September 2014

WORKING SESSION 9: Violence against women and children

(cont.)

Recommendations to participating States

Set My People Free

Counter steps to keep the gains and recommendations:

- **Education**
Women who are coming to EU from countries where gender equality does not exist and the political systems are undemocratic need to know their rights, especially in these areas:
Democratic values
Civil rights for women and gender equality
The importance of Literacy and language studies
- **Illegal practices that should never be accepted:**
 - FGM (female genital mutilation)
 - Forced marriage and underage marriage
 - Honour killing, which is a crime against freedom, it's a crime against humanity. It is repressive and subjugates the girls to their brothers and male relatives. It terrorises and threatens women from integrating into an equal gender community.
 - Men should not speak on behalf of their women or wives. We need to encourage them to speak for themselves. We need to have direct contact with them.
- **Protection**
Protect those who are working, teaching, training and helping immigrant women to get their rights. They foster women's independence, which is important for these women to be free.

E-ROMNJA

Therefore we recommend the following:

- Violence against Rromani and non-Rromani women must become a priority on the Romanian government agenda;
- The development of inclusive and intersectional public policies, which will keep in mind the multiple identities of women, is necessary. The various experiences of the women should be the starting point in identifying the obstacles found in situations of violence;
- The survivors of violence should receive free legal help from State. The State has the obligation to finance secured shelters and other special services designed for the violence survivors;
- There is an urgent need to elaborate guides of intervention in cases of violence against Rromani and non-Rromani women, for key-people who interact directly with the victims and also gender-sensitivity courses for judges/lawyers and policemen;
- Through the process of decentralization of services, the local authorities must allocate a special budget for the fight against violence on Rromani and non-Rromani women;
- It is imposed that public and social policies are rectified and the Romanian state will decrease and eliminate the effects of social inequality, produced by economical mechanisms in all fields of life (housing, education, incomes and workplaces, health) and to contribute to the acknowledgement of vulnerable people and groups and guarantee the human rights provided by the national and international constitution.

Pavee Point Travellers' Centre

We urge participant States to:

- Ensure that disaggregated data, according to gender and ethnicity, is collected across all administrative systems and used to inform policy development and priorities in relation to VAW. Such data collection must be undertaken in line with human rights principles.
- EU Member States to develop adequate and comprehensive National Traveller Roma Integration Strategies to address structural inequalities, discrimination, racism and poverty that place Traveller and Roma women at further risk of domestic and sexual violence;
- Ensure National Strategies are based on reliable knowledge and combat anti-Roma and Traveller stereotypes, racism and discrimination
- Integrate gender and VAW perspective to address the needs and rights of Roma and Traveller women
- Set achievable national goals, targets, time frames, funding mechanisms and strong inclusive monitoring and evaluation methods
- Actively involve Roma and Traveller women in all stages of the development and implementation of the strategies
- Ensure active participation and consultation of Roma and Traveller women in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policy and practise

- For the Irish State to undertake a comprehensive gender analysis of the HRC to address inequalities for women experiencing domestic and sexual violence in the social welfare system
- For the Irish State to introduce an exemption in the HRC for women affected by domestic and sexual violence and guidelines in relation to individuals experiencing domestic and sexual violence, so that no person is left outside of safety and protection.

Traveller and Roma women experiencing domestic and sexual violence should not be subjected to the HRC

- Uphold participant States' human rights obligations in relation to VAW, including protecting vulnerable and marginalised women
- Ensure austerity measures do not impact disproportionately on Traveller and Roma women and organisations. Ensure that human rights principles underpin budget decisions and ensure that the most vulnerable do not bear the brunt of austerity measures
- To re-invest and increase funding to Roma and Traveller initiatives, particularly those which work in the area of VAW, and specialised domestic and sexual violence services
- Ensure all relevant strategies, policies and practises recognise the specific issues and experiences of VAW by Roma and Traveller women
- Ensure active participation and consultation of Roma and Traveller women in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policy and practise

Canada

- For OSCE participating States to unequivocally condemn violence and discrimination against women in all its forms, notably violence against women belonging to vulnerable groups.
- For OSCE participating States to fully recognize the relevance and benefits to our collective security of implementing the most fundamental elements of the UN resolutions on women, peace, and security, and to reflect this in relevant OSCE decisions and ensure that women are not only in the room, but at the head table of all decision-making processes.

Recommendations to the OSCE

Pavee Point Travellers' Centre

We call for the OSCE to:

- Support EU Member States to meet their obligations in relation to developing progressive National Roma Integration Strategies and to work with the European Commission in ensuring that this happens
- Apply pressure on participant States to urgently amend any policy or legislation, which discriminates against minority ethnic women and impedes access to basic human rights
- Emphasise with participant States about their commitments under international human rights treaties to ensure measures are put in place to protect marginalised and vulnerable women from violence, including in relation to comprehensive and disaggregated data collection
- We strongly state that recession does not negate human rights obligations, and we urge the OSCE to encourage participant States to reinvest and increase funding to both Traveller and Roma organisations as well as domestic and sexual violence services
- Apply pressure on those participant States, which haven't signed or ratified the Istanbul Convention, to urgently to do so

Canada

- For the OSCE and its Institutions, including field operations, to assist participating states in developing policies, programmes and training to address the issue of violence and discrimination against women in all its forms.

Friday, 26 September 2014

SIDE EVENTS

Recommendations to participating States

Open Society Foundations

Aux gouvernements nationaux :

- Moderniser le cadre juridique et les pratiques institutionnelles y afférentes régissant la détention provisoire pour les aligner sur le droit en vigueur. Ceci peut inclure l'abrogation de lois et de pratiques qui rendent la détention provisoire obligatoire pour des personnes accusées de certains délits ; l'établissement et le financement d'un système d'aide et assistance juridictionnelle de qualité, ouvert à ces personnes aussi tôt que possible après leur arrestation ; l'obligation faite aux procureurs qui requièrent le placement en détention de démontrer devant leur juridiction que la détention provisoire est une option de dernier recours ; et la promulgation de solutions alternatives à la détention provisoire.
- Investir stratégiquement dans la phase initiale – ou avant-procès – du processus de justice pénale, afin de générer des améliorations et des économies dans l'ensemble du système. Garantir que des ressources suffisantes soient allouées pour éviter des retards et une détention excessive – par exemple, en encourageant des mécanismes d'alerte des juridictions lorsque des personnes sont détenues pendant des périodes excessivement longues. Apporter un soutien aux solutions alternatives à la détention provisoire.
- Développer une stratégie nationale durable pour limiter le recours à la détention provisoire et la définir clairement dans les textes comme une mesure uniquement exceptionnelle. Cette stratégie devrait impliquer la collaboration de tous les intervenants de la justice pénale, y compris les professions judiciaires et juridiques, ainsi que les organisations de la société civile compétentes.
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Aux praticiens et fonctionnaires de la justice pénale:

- Déployer des efforts interinstitutionnels coordonnés afin d'examiner régulièrement les points faibles de la phase judiciaire avant-procès et les défis y afférents. Ils devraient être identifiés conjointement, puis traités collectivement aux niveaux national, régional et local.
- Développer les capacités de collecte de données susceptibles de réunir de manière fiable des informations sur les résultats du système de justice pénale pendant la phase avant-procès, à la fois à des fins opérationnelles au quotidien et à des fins de planification et d'évaluation stratégiques.
- Collaborer avec les organisations de la société civile à l'amélioration de la prestation des services avant-procès – tant aux prévenus en détention provisoire directement qu'aux

instances participant à la justice pénale dans le cas où l'État est incapable de le faire ou a choisi de ne pas assurer ces services.

International Legal Initiative Public Foundation

Recommendations:

- To establish a task force to bring Kazakhstan's laws and regulations on peaceful assembly in line with international standards.
- To establish a task force under the Supreme Court to draft a regulatory resolution on trials related to implementation of the right of peaceful assembly. To include experts of human rights organisations into the task force.
- To increase the professional level of judges and knowledge of international treaties of ratified by the Republic of Kazakhstan and principles of their enforcement through the education and continued training.
- To the Office of the Prosecutor General: to draw up measures to ensure unauthorised assemblies are dispersed in conformity with Article 8 of the law on peaceful assemblies.
- To the bar: to increase the professional level of lawyers and strengthen their responsibility for providing quality state guaranteed legal assistance in trials related to peaceful assemblies.

Recommendations to International Organizations

Open Society Foundations

Aux institutions et organismes internationaux et régionaux :

- Demander aux gouvernements nationaux de soutenir et respecter les normes et les critères internationaux et régionaux concernant l'utilisation et les conditions de la détention provisoire - en particulier, de concentrer leur aide technique et d'orienter leurs efforts sur la mise en oeuvre efficace et durable au niveau national de pratiques judiciaires avant-procès respectueuses des droits.
- Documenter et diffuser les bonnes pratiques qui réduisent l'utilisation arbitraire et excessive de la détention provisoire. Ce partage des connaissances devrait être complété par une assistance, un contrôle et une documentation propres au contexte et réalisés au niveau national, de manière à ce que l'enseignement tiré au niveau du pays renforce à la fois les efforts en cours destinés à améliorer l'administration de la justice avant-procès à l'échelon national et des mesures semblables prises ailleurs.
- Soutenir la collecte de statistiques précises sur les pratiques en matière de détention provisoire par les diverses juridictions dans le monde. Cette collecte devrait inclure des données sur le risque de détention provisoire, le nombre de personnes placées en détention provisoire dans des cellules de police, la durée de la détention provisoire et le respect par les prévenus des conditions de mise en liberté avant-procès.
- Promouvoir des modèles de réforme de la justice pénale qui prêtent une attention particulière à la phase avant-procès de la procédure judiciaire pénale. Ils devraient englober, au minimum, des programmes de prévention de la criminalité et de déjudiciarisation visant à réduire le nombre de personnes arrêtées qui entrent dans le système de justice pénale ; des mécanismes qui offrent une aide ou assistance juridictionnelle aux prévenus le plus rapidement possible après leur arrestation ; des solutions alternatives à la détention provisoire prévues par la loi et pourvues des

ressources adéquates ; un pouvoir discrétionnaire absolu des juges de libérer les prévenus dans l'attente de leur procès, quel(s) que soi(en)t le(s) chef(s) d'accusation retenu(s) contre eux ; et un réexamen judiciaire régulier des décisions antérieures de placement en détention provisoire.

- Des résolutions du Conseil de sécurité des Nations Unies devraient confier des mandats à ses missions sur le terrain, les autorisant à entreprendre – ou à soutenir les efforts déployés par les gouvernements pour entreprendre – des contrôles de la situation de la détention provisoire dans les pays où elles opèrent.
- La Commission sociale, humanitaire et culturelle et la Commission des questions juridiques de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies devraient exiger un rapport et un débat thématique sur l'abus mondial de la détention provisoire et les mesures correctives qui peuvent être adoptées pour y remédier.
- Le Bureau du Haut-Commissariat aux droits de l'homme devrait s'assurer que les rapports, les avis et les recommandations des procédures spéciales et des organes de traités des Nations Unies relatifs à la détention provisoire et aux problèmes y afférents soient résumés pour chaque pays dans l'Examen périodique universel.

Aux donateurs et aux agences de développement :

- Inclure la réforme de la phase judiciaire avant-procès dans la planification de toute stratégie de réforme de la justice pénale soutenue par les fonds de donateurs. Ceci devrait comprendre le financement des vérifications nécessaires pour identifier les causes sous-jacentes de l'utilisation excessive et arbitraire de la détention provisoire et découvrir les mesures possibles pour améliorer les pratiques quotidiennes en matière de détention provisoire.
- Investir dans des réformes de la détention provisoire d'une manière holistique et durable. Des interventions à long terme qui traitent simultanément les multiples défis affectant les systèmes judiciaires avant-procès ont la plus grande chance de succès. Ces investissements devraient concerner la surveillance et la documentation des efforts réalisés pour mieux tirer des enseignements des interventions passées, et promouvoir l'engagement à long terme et durable des instances politiques et opérationnelles nationales pour améliorer les pratiques relatives à la détention provisoire.
- Tirer parti de l'augmentation du financement et de l'aide au développement destinés à la réforme de la détention provisoire en mettant en lumière le lien entre de meilleures pratiques judiciaires avant-procès et la protection non seulement des droits et du bien-être des détenus eux-mêmes, mais également d'avantages sociétaux plus larges comme la réduction de la torture et de la corruption, l'amélioration de la santé publique et une meilleure performance de la justice pénale.

Monday, 29 September 2014

WORKING SESSION 10: Rights of persons belonging to national minorities

Recommendations to participating States

Muslim Problems Research Center

В связи с выше изложенным мы считаем необходимым рекомендовать правительству Российской Федерации и другим заинтересованным странам и организациям:

- Проанализировать письмо Министерства образования России № ДЛ-65/08 от 28 марта 2013 года направленное в региональные органы исполнительной власти с рекомендацией принятия нормативного акта, устанавливающего требования к одежде обучающихся в учебных заведениях страны. В части приложенного к нему модельного нормативного правового акта устанавливающего требования к одежде обучающихся в котором говорится:
 - п.1 Единые требования к одежде обучающихся вводятся с целью устранения признаков религиозного различия между обучающимися
 - п.7 Внешний вид и одежда обучающихся должна носить светский характер, а также постановления правительств субъектов Российской Федерации «Об утверждении основных требований к школьной одежде и внешнему виду обучающихся» устанавливающих запрет на ношение религиозной, национальной одежды для девочек относящихся к национальным меньшинствам проживающим в России, таким как: татары, башкиры, народы Дагестана и Кавказа на соответствие международным нормативным актам и взятым российскими властями на их основании обязательствам в области «человеческого измерения», как страны-участницы ОБСЕ, а также Конституции РФ.
- В случае выявления противоречий вышеупомянутых внутриведомственных нормативных актов международным договорам, обязательствам и Конституции РФ, в части соблюдения прав девочек мусульманок принадлежащих к национальным меньшинствам на получение образования, на недискриминацию по религиозному и национальному признаку, на защиту их этнической, культурной и религиозной самобытности, на исповедание своей религии и действия в соответствии с ней, а также на их эффективное участие в общественной жизни, признать недействительными письмо Министерства образования России № ДЛ-65/08 от 28 марта 2013 года и постановления правительств субъектов Российской Федерации «Об утверждении основных требований к школьной одежде и внешнему виду обучающихся» устанавливающих запрет на ношение религиозной, национальной одежды учениками.
- Соответствующим ведомствам Российской Федерации выработать рекомендации для образовательных учреждений, смысл которых был бы схож с руководящими принципами, которые были подготовлены Бюро по демократическим институтам и правам человека (БДИПЧ), ОБСЕ, ЮНЕСКО и опубликованы в 2013 году: «Противодействие нетерпимости и дискриминации в отношении мусульман: руководящие принципы для преподавателей» (Борьба с исламофобией через образование).

Human Rights Without Frontiers

Human Rights Without Frontiers recommends the following:

- Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania should develop a clear framework for regular and meaningful communication between their governments and minority groups and civil society in their respective countries;
- The aforementioned countries should ensure that the comments and deliberations of such dialogue are translated into local and minority languages and made widely accessible;
- As State Parties to the Framework for the Protection of National Minorities (FCNM), the aforementioned countries are encouraged to ‘review and withdraw restrictive declarations and reservations which effectively attempt to curtail meaningful minority protection.’ The participation of minorities is urged in the process of drafting the State

- Report in regard to compliance with the obligations of this treaty;
- The countries should ensure that their national legal structures are in harmony with their commitments to the FCNM;
 - Estonia and Latvia should appoint an independent commission to develop a roadmap to ensure that all Russian speakers within their borders have access to citizenship through a reasonable process of naturalisation. This should include a facilitated process for older persons who have long-established residency but have limited ability in the state language of the country.

Federation of Western Thrace Turks in Europe

Thus, and specifically with respect to the problem in the pre-school level of education, we call on the Greek government:

- To establish bilingual minority kindergartens in Western Thrace in line with the minority schooling system.
- To give bilingual education in public kindergartens in the region until bilingual minority schools are established.
- To allow the Turkish Minority of Western Thrace to establish private kindergartens where the language of education will be in Turkish and Greek.

Western Thrace Minority University Graduates Association

Also, I would like to recommend Greece,

- To take into consideration its international obligations and respect to the Turkish Minority's right to education,
- To allow the Turkish Minority to establish its bilingual nursery schools,
- To give bilingual education in public nursery schools where the Turkish students/ children attend until the bilingual minority ones are established,
- To have a concrete dialogue with the Turkish Minority representatives during the legislation process.

Latvian Human Rights Committee

For Latvia:

- To reconsider the language policy based on wider use of minority languages as a medium of instruction in public education and as a means of communication with local authorities;
- To sustain the network of public minority schools;
- To swiftly implement the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights and views of the UN Human Rights Committee, as well as to allow bringing individual communications under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
- To withdraw the restrictive declarations to Articles 10 and 11, made while ratifying the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities;
- To send a clear signal from the top officials that honouring of Nazi collaborators by politicians is unacceptable, even if some of the collaborators weren't volunteers;

- To affirm the leading role of individual choice in the writing of personal names in documents, as long as Latvian alphabet is used.

Recommendations to the OSCE

Latvian Human Rights Committee

For OSCE:

- To reaffirm its commitment to the use of minority languages in education, as expressed in the Hague Recommendations Regarding the Education Rights of National Minorities of 1996;
- To invite all participating states to swiftly implement the decisions of international human rights courts and quasi-judicial bodies in individual cases, as well as to join the communications procedures of human rights treaty bodies, if they have not already done so;
- To send a clear signal that honouring of Nazi collaborators by politicians is unacceptable, even if some of the collaborators weren't volunteers.

Monday, 29 September 2014

WORKING SESSION 11: Rights of persons belonging to national minorities (cont.)

Recommendations to participating States

Soteria International

Recommendations:

- The Nordic Shamanic Association recommends Swedish authorities to adapt their judicial practice so it does not violate the fundamental rights of the Same, when it comes to shamanic practice.
- The Nordic Shamanic Association recommends authorities and Civil Society in Sweden, Norway, Finland and Russia to support a thorough investigation on the violations against the Same people and its consequences today.
- The Nordic Shamanic Association - Shamanism I Norden - recommend OSCE and its member states to properly investigate how the law can be adapted to fulfill its purpose in fighting drug problems in society, without hindering shamanic practices with natural plants.

Western Thrace Minority University Graduates Association

We call upon the Greek state to:

- Respect the collective usage of individual right and recognize the existence of a Turkish minority in Greece.
- Ratify, without delay and any reservations, the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities and the European Charter for Regional and Minority Languages.

- Take steps to ensure the immediate rectification of the unfortunate consequences arising from deprivation of Greek citizenship on the basis of former Article 19 of the Citizenship Code (which can be called a cultural genocide) for all persons concerned, especially ethnic Turks.
- Ensure the equal opportunity for every person to access in public life and decision making procedures.
- Ensure the full implementation of the provisions of the 1990 CSCE/OSCE Copenhagen Document that Greece has signed and ratified.
- Establish an objective and productive dialogue mechanism with the minority in order to understand and find satisfactory solutions to the problems of the Turkish Minority of Western Thrace.

Federation of Western Thrace Turks in Europe

Thus, ABTTF urges the Greek government to:

- Abolish the 3% electoral threshold quota applied for political parties and independent candidates at national elections.
- Introduce special provisions to guarantee that the Turkish Minority of Western Thrace is represented in the Greek Parliament.
- Abolish the 3% electoral threshold quota applied at EP elections in Greece.
- Ensure that the Turkish Minority of Western Thrace participates in legislative institutions at regional, local and national level or takes part in consultative bodies in order to take a key role in decision-making processes which are interest to them.

Recommendations to the OSCE

Latvian Anti-Fascist Committee

По этому наши рекомендации ОБСЕ:

- В силу того, что всему миру не на словах известно, что нацизм, равно как и неонацизм, являются смертельной угрозой для человеческой цивилизации, работать и добиваться того, чтобы антинацистские и антирасистские резолюции международных организаций имели не рекомендательный, а обязательный к исполнению характер. Любое препятствование антинацистской деятельности рассматривать как поддержку неонацизма.

Institute for International Research at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences

The list of possible recommendations consists of the following:

To the ODIHR:

- Initiating, within the margins of its mandate, the creation of a special international commission on human rights monitoring in the occupied Crimea, focusing attention on national minorities issues;
- Building up throughout the whole territory of Ukraine the capacity of Ukrainian civil society in the area of national minorities' rights protection;
- Making regular and strict appeals to the Russian Federation for release of all illegally

- detained Ukrainian activists, including in the occupied Crimea;
- Calling on the Russian Federation to ensure access to justice for all those detained, and to ensure that people are not detained indefinitely, under arduous conditions and without adequate legal counsel;
- Establishing a special rapporteur on the cases of indefinite detention or lack of rule of law in the occupied Crimea.

To the OSCE Secretary General:

- Establishing contacts with other international organizations aimed at promoting joint actions on human rights monitoring in the occupied Crimea;
- Supporting relevant Track II initiatives, incl. within the margins of the OSCE Network of Think Tanks and Academic Institutions, devoted to the protection of national minorities in the occupied and annexed territories in the OSCE area.

To the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media:

- Providing close attention on and prompt response to all the cases of intimidation of journalists, curbing local broadcasting area and banning of Ukrainian media in the occupied Crimea.

To the OSCE HCNM:

- Prioritizing its activities on monitoring current developments in protecting rights of Ukrainians, Crimean Tatars and other national minorities in the occupied Crimea;
- Providing support to the Ukrainian governmental authorities in elaborating and implementing conceptual approaches of the new ethno-national policy;
- Preparing and issuing special report on the status of Ukrainian nationals, Crimean Tatars and other national minorities in the occupied Crimea.

To the OSCE SMM to Ukraine:

- Covering the entire territory of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders, including the occupied Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, focusing particular attention on the Ukrainian nationals and national minority's issues on the peninsula.

To the OSCE Project Coordinator in Ukraine:

- Elaborating and implementing in partnership with newly established Ukrainian governmental bodies (the Governmental Commissioner on the Ethno-National Policy and the Council of Inter-Ethnic Accord at the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine) and the HCNM a special project proposals on protecting rights of the Ukrainian nationals, Crimean Tatars and other national minorities in the occupied Crimea within the margins of practical support to elaboration of the new ethno-national policy of Ukraine.

To the OSCE Chairmanship:

- Prioritizing the issue of protection of the rights of persons belonging to national minorities in the occupied and annexed territories within the OSCE area, incl. in the occupied Crimea;
- Appointing Special Representative on the occupied Crimea with quite a broad mandate covering Ukrainian nationals', Crimean Tatars' and other national minorities' rights protection issues;
- Further supporting active involvement of Track II initiatives, human rights defenders

and civil society representatives in resolving current problems with protection of the rights of national minorities in the occupied and annexed territories within the OSCE area, incl. in the occupied Crimea, etc.

Constantinopolitan Society

Due to significant restrictions and serious limitations on human rights which are threatening the sustainable vitality, survival and vibrant future of the Greek Minority in Turkey, OSCE / ODHIR is called upon to urge Turkey -as an OSCE participating State- to:

Property rights

- Properties of minority foundations registered in the 1936 Declarations should be returned, without precondition and bureaucratic obstacles, to their rightful owners. If there is any kind of dispute as for the ownership of a particular property, the burden of proof should lay on the state and not on the foundations.
- Amend the Law on non-Muslim Welfare Foundations in such a way that would allow for, inter alia,:
 - Putting an end to the fragmentation of minority Foundations as a result of the Wakifs system in force; allowing for the unification of the various Greek Minority Foundations is key to their survival as well as cost-effective functioning.
 - Solving the question of property that was seized and sold to third parties.
 - Issuing new regulations for the arbitrarily suspended elections within the minority foundations and immediately allow conducting of elections in all foundations.
 - Returning the archives and the library of 50.000 valuable volumes of the Hellenic Literary Society of Constantinople (Ellinikos Filologikos Syllogos Konstantinoupoleos) - which has been illegally confiscated in 1925 - to a Greek Minority Foundation in Istanbul. This library represents the intellectual heritage of the Hellenism of Constantinople.
- Ensure that Greek citizens are able to fully enjoy their rights over inherited patrimonial property, by implementing as of March 2010 recommendations of the Council of Europe Venice Commission on the protection of property rights. Turkey should conform to the relevant rulings of the European Court for Human Rights.

Educational rights

Turkey is called upon to:

- Lift all educational and administrative restrictions regarding the Greek Minority, specifically:
- Amend the Law on Private Schools Education, so as the diplomas of students of European and other nationalities are officially recognized and validated for their admittance in Turkish Universities etc.
- Fully implement the circular revising the status of the Vice Director in minority schools as compared to that of Director that is a member of the minority, so as giving decision-making power to the Director.
- Facilitate the approval of textbooks used by Greek minority schools through a simple and speedy process.
- Support financially minority schools, as it is foreseen by the 1923 Lausanne Treaty.

- Delete all anti-minority references from schoolbooks used for teaching in Turkey, as it forges historic realities, fosters discriminatory behavior against members of the minority and incites hate actions.

Human rights, non-discrimination in general

Turkey is called upon to:

- Fully implement the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and interpret the 1923 Lausanne Treaty so as to provide equal rights to the Greek Minority in Turkey.
- Sign and ratify the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (FCNM) of the Council of Europe.
- Turkey should ensure that Greek citizens are able to fully enjoy their rights over inherited patrimonial property.
- Abolish the confidential “race codes” given to the members of non-muslim minorities, as well as the systematic profiling of minority individuals.
- Turkey is urged to make sustained efforts to prevent and punish hate speech or crimes targeting persons belonging to minorities.

Overall, Turkey is called upon to take seriously into consideration the recommendations by EU and international organizations pertaining to human rights and act upon them and make more strenuous efforts to prevent discrimination, intolerance and religiously motivated acts of violence.