Open Dialog

Report:
The policy of eliminating independent journalism in Ukraine
January-February 2014

As a result of the events connected with the mass protests in Ukraine, in two months (January and February 2014), one journalist was killed and approx. 130 sustained wounds and injures of varying severity

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1. Introduction

The revolutionary events in Ukraine were characterised by three major phases of exacerbated confrontation between protesters and authorities:

- **30 November, 2013 - 1 December, 2013 – dispersal of students on Independence Square and the brutal beating of protesters near the building of the Presidential Administration of Ukraine.**
- **19 January, 2014 – 22 January, 2014 – clashes on Hrushevskoho Street and the first reported fatalities of the clashes.**
- **18 February, 2014 – 20 February, 2014 – the storming of Independence Square and mass shooting on protesters in the centre of Kiev.**

Each of these phases was accompanied by mass violence against journalists - they were fired at with non-lethal weapons and firearms, beaten, many have suffered injuries from explosions of stun grenades and the use of tear gas. As a result, one journalist was killed, more than two hundred sustained injuries. In most cases, force against media workers was applied intentionally in order to hinder their professional activity and prevent them from reporting on the events. Despite the fact that democratic forces have come to power in Ukraine, crimes against journalists have not been fully investigated, and the perpetrators remain unpunished.

Our previous report [1] was dedicated to journalists who suffered during the period between 30 November, 2013 and 1 December, 2013. This report provides information on the oppression of journalists in the following two phases of exacerbated confrontation - in January and February 2014.

Sources:

1. Open Dialog Foundation // The point of no return for Ukraine: Failure to sign the agreement with the EU and oppression of civil protesters and journalists discredited Ukrainian authorities - http://old.odfoundation.eu/files/pdf/ODF_Euromaidan_Report_ENG.pdf

2. Crimes against journalists in Kiev

2.1. The death of Vyacheslav Veremiy

On the night of 19 February, 2014, in Kiev city centre, 33-year-old journalist from the 'Vesti' newspaper, Vyacheslav Veremey, was mortally wounded. Late at night (at approx. 00:30 a.m., on 19 February, 2014), Vyacheslav along with his colleague, Alexey Lymarenko were returning home by taxi. At one of the intersections in the central part of the city, the car stopped at a traffic light. At that moment, a large group of masked men brandishing bats appeared (members of the so-called 'titushki') [1].Vyacheslav Veremiy, whilst inside the car, tried to film them using the camera of his mobile phone. The men noticed his attempts to film them and sprang at the car; they began to attack the car with their bats and threw stun grenades at it. The taxi driver, along with Vyacheslav Veremiy and Aleksey Lymarenko were dragged out of the car and beaten. Then, one of the attackers shot Vyacheslav in the chest. An ambulance was called to the scene, the journalist was hospitalised, yet he died later in hospital from excessive blood loss. [2]

A month earlier, on 20 January, 2014, Vyacheslav sustained an eye injury (he partially lost his sight) during the clashes on Hrushevskoho Street.

In connection with the death of Vyacheslav Veremiy, a criminal case was initiated under Article 115 of the Criminal Code ('Assassination'). On 2 April, 2014, information was disseminated about the arrest of the first suspect in the murder of the journalist. His identity has not been disclosed. As stated by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the detainee transpired to be a 40-year-old resident of Donetsk Province, who has resided in Kiev for the past 11 years. The man made a living by heading a group of athletes, providing services in the sphere of security. Currently, the suspect is being remanded in custody. [3]

2.2. Detainments and arrests of journalists

In connection with the riots on Hrushevskoho Street in Kiev, four journalists were arrested and detained (Maryan Gavryliv, Andrey Loza, Vladimir Karagyaur and Anton Kudinov). All of them were engaged in the reporting of current events and did not participate in the riots (Article 294 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine). Still, after their detainment, they were accused of involvement in the riots and arrested. Later, the court changed the measure of restraint for the journalists from incarceration to house arrest.

There were registered cases of some journalists being arrested during the performance of their professional duties, and released soon afterwards. For example, on the morning of 20 January, 2014, the police detained the crew of the news agency 'Radio Svoboda'. Two journalists of the agency (Igor Iskhakov and Dmitriy Barkar) approached the fence of law enforcement soldiers on Hrushevskoho Street; as a result, they were beaten and loaded into a paddy wagon. One of the journalists managed to report the arrest by text message, which caused a public outcry and journalists were soon released. [4] 'Berkut' employees also beat and detained Russian journalist, Andrey Kiselev. Due to the intervention of officials of the Russian Federation, the journalist was released. [5]

2.3. The battery of journalists and their shooting

Multiple incidents of the use of force by the police against journalists were recorded in the form of video and photo materials.

And so, on 19 January, 2014, a live reporter (and part-time operator) of the «spilno.tv», Anatoliy Lazarenko, was shot in the arm by police who fired at him using a non-lethal weapon. [6], [7] The same evening, a journalist of 'Radio Svoboda', Igor Iskhakov, captured on his camera a police officer aiming to shoot him, while Iskhakov was filming ongoing developments. [8] Similar incidents were also recorded the following day, 20 January, 2014. Policemen fired at cameramen of 'Channel 5', **Ivan Nakonechnyi** [9] and Yuriy Usyk [10], who were filming the developments on Hrushevskoho Street. ***The video footage clearly showed police aiming their guns at journalists.***

The nature of the injuries sustained by journalists as a result of the shots fired from non-lethal weapons also indicates that the assaults were carried out deliberately, and that the journalists were clearly targets. Incidents which resulted in head injuries were registered; for example**,** ***journalist Pavel Ivanov was shot in the head four times.*** Dmitriy Vlasov was shot in the groin area three times by the police. It is worth noting that according to departmental guidelines for police officers, aimed fire from non-lethal weapons with rubber bullets can be used in the case of group violations of public order, only from a distance of no less than 40 metres and officers are required to aim at the lower part of the body. [11]

It is noteworthy that in most cases, operators or photographers, i.e. those media professionals who directly recorded the developments, were the ones being shot at and beaten. In addition, their equipment was damaged, their memory cards were seized, and they were forced delete the recorded footage. All this testifies to the fact that journalists were deliberately deprived of the opportunity to capture the events taking place.

On 20 January, 2014, the movement 'Stop Censorship' issued a statement in which it criticised acts of violence against journalists in Ukraine and called on international community to intervene in the situation. *"Events in the centre of Kiev, in the government quarter became a final quintessence of what has happened in Ukraine with journalists in recent years. Battery, damage to equipment, shots and detention – eliminating the risk of video footage or photographic evidence being preserved preventing citizens from seeing and knowing the truth... Here in Ukraine, we don't even expect justification from the current government - because there has been no punishment of the militia since 30 November (2013 - Ed.)"* [12]- the statement reads.

In response to the complaints from journalists, the former leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, stated that: *"The information (regarding the shooting at journalists with rubber bullets in Kiev) can be regarded as a provocation. Indeed, several journalists were aggravated. They turned to the hospital for help. They were injured by firecrackers, smoke grenades, stun grenades and stones".* [13]

On 28 January, 2014, Ukrainian journalists held a peaceful rally in support of their colleagues in the back rooms of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, during which they presented photos of journalists who had fallen victim to police violence to MPs from the Party of Regions,. Party of Regions MP, Yelena Bondarenko stated that journalists present in a combat zone, should be prepared to risk their lives. *"I think it is no secret that whenever military operations are carried out, there are always victims. Unfortunately, a journalist is not protected under these conditions. Remember our journalists killed in the 'hot zones'... Journalists die everywhere. Unfortunately, the list of the fallen remains open"*[14], - Bondarenko told reporters.

Sources:

1. Titushky - a collective term for young men, secretly used in Ukraine for political purposes as mercenaries for the organisation of brutal provocations, brawls and other actions with the use of physical violence.

2. Vesti // Who killed Vyacheslav Veremiy - http://vesti.ua/kiev/38419-kto-ubil-nashego-druga-i-kollegu-vjacheslava-veremija

3. Espreso.tv // One of the members of the gang which killed the journalist of the 'Vesti' neswpaper has been detained. - http://espreso.tv/news/2014/04/02/zatrymano_odnoho_z_uchasnykiv_bandy_scho_vbyla_zhurnalista_hazety_vesty

4. Ogo // Radio Svoboda journalists were injured by the policemen - http://www.ogo.ua/articles/view/2014-01-20/46582.html

5. Lenta.ru // The President of Lenta.doc has been detained in Kiev - http://lenta.ru/news/2014/01/23/kiselev/

6. Zerkalo Nedeli // 23 journalists were injured in the clashes on Hrushevskogo Street - http://zn.ua/UKRAINE/v-stolknoveniyah-na-grushevskogo-postradali-15-zhurnalistov-137021_.html

7. Youtube.com // 'Berkut' are hunting for Espreso.tv camera man - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ykrQW7Gf6j8

8. Radio Svoboda // Radio Svoboda video footage: a policeman is aiming at a journalist - http://www.radiosvoboda.org/content/article/25235297.html

9. Youtube.com // Policeman fired at journalist of the TV channel 'Channel 5' - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KgOIbnTxlBo

10. TSN / Wounded journalists are convinced that special forces workers were deliberately aiming at them - http://tsn.ua/video/video-novini/poraneni-zhurnalisti-perekonani-u-navmisnomu-obstrili-silovikami.html?type=2

11. Pod pritselom ['At gunpoint']// 'Berkut' worker from Volyn explained when one can beat people - http://p-p.com.ua/articles/43449/

12. Stop Tsenzure [Stop censorship]// The police are firing at journalists - http://stopcensorship.wordpress.com/2014/01/20/%D0%BC%D1%96%D0%BB%D1%96%D1%86%D1%96%D1%8F-%D1%81%D1%82%D1%80%D1%96%D0%BB%D1%8F%D1%94-%D1%83-%D0%B6%D1%83%D1%80%D0%BD%D0%B0%D0%BB%D1%96%D1%81%D1%82%D1%96%D0%B2/

13. RBK-Ukraina // MIA concedes that the information about the shooting on journalists in Kiev may be a provocation - http://euromaidan.rbc.ua/rus/mvd-dopuskaet-chto-informatsiya-o-strelbe-po-zhurnalistam-20012014105800

14. Ukrainskaya Pravda ['The Ukrainian Truth'] //Bondarenko: when in the combat zone, journalists should be prepared to risk their lives - http://www.pravda.com.ua/rus/news/2014/01/28/7011675/

3. Crimes against journalists in the regions of Ukraine

If in Kiev journalists have become victims of police actions, in the regions they have also suffered attacks at the hands of bullies («titushkas»). All of this took place with the connivance of police officers who ignored numerous examples of violations.

DNEPROPETROVSK. During clashes near Dnepropetrovsk Regional State Administration on 26 January, 2014, actions of the police and unknown young men in masks resulted in injuries of at least six journalists. Cameraman, Sergey Kochet suffered a spinal injury having been shot with a non-lethal weapon; cameraman Daniil Peterimov sustained injury to his arm. Journalist Natalia Svetlova received injuries and bruises from blows administered with sticks. In addition, the camera of a journalist from the local 'Channel 34' was smashed. Athletic-looking men smashed the laptop of a journalist from the 'Vesti' newspaper, Yaroslav Markin. Also in the building of the Regional State Administration they threatened a journalist of the newspaper 'Uriadovyi Kurier' ['The Governmental Courier'], Natalia Belovitskaya. [1]

ZAPOROZHYE. At least three journalists were injured during clashes near the regional state administration building on 26 January, 2014. Those beaten include: photographer of the information agency 'Ukrinform', **Dmitriy Smolenko**, journalist, presenter and musician **Valentin Terletskiy**, and editor-in-chief of the newspaper 'Mechta' ['Dream'], **Yuriy Gudimenko**. Smolenko and Terletskiy were hospitalised due to their injuries. A policeman broke Yuriy Gudimenko's finger with a truncheon. *"I was shooting video until I was struck with a truncheon on my hand, in which I was holding an apparently unnecessary item - a press ID card. It looks like my hand is unhurt, only my finger is broken. Hospitals are overrun with those battered"*[2],- Yuriy Gudimenko enunciated.

CHERKASSY. During the dispersal of anti-government protests in Cherkassy, at least five journalists were injured as a result of the actions of the 'Berkut' Special Forces. In particular, the Berkut workers beat journalist Sergey Marchuk and detained Yuriy Vysotskiy. Both journalists are citizens of Belarus and work for the Polish TV channel 'Belsat'. Journalist of the TV channel 'Inter', Stanichlav Kukharchuk was also beaten. The camera belonging to a cameraman of the TV channel 'Vikka', was smashed. Journalist Oleg Ogilko was beaten by unknown perpetrators. On 29 January, 2014, Cherkassy journalists submitted to the regional police department an appeal demanding the punishment of those guilty of beating their colleagues. The appeal was signed by 78 journalists. [3]

DONETSK. According to a Donetsk journalist Yekaterina Zhemchuzhnikova, during the events associated with the Donetsk EuroMaidan, approx. 10 journalists were aggravated. *"When 'sportsmen' first arrived in our city, on 19 January, at first they just stood on the sidelines shouting 'Away with the Maidan!'. Then they began to push journalists, to throw eggs, even cameraman from the TV channel 'Donbass', owned by Rinat Akhmetov, was injured. They tried to smash the camera of a municipal newspaper journalist"*- Zhemchuzhnikova stated. The journalist herself was forced to leave Donetsk for a while as she fears for her safety. [4]

KHARKOV. *Kharkov correspondent of the newspaper 'Ukrainian space' ('Ukrainskiy Prostir'), Roman Cheremskiy stated that on 11 January, 2014, 'Berkut' employees beat him and smashed his video camera worth 20 thousand hryvnias (approx. 1,700 euros) in the city centre during the filming of the material about the AntiMaidan. "I was filming unmarked buses with tinted windows, near which 'Berkut' fighters were standing. They told me to stop filming. I continued. I was approached by a Berkut worker from behind and assaulted around my neck with an electric taser , then my arms were twisted, I was struck several times in the area of my kidneys, then bundled onto a bus, there I received a strike to my kidneys again and I was threatened:* ***"Tell your journalists not to film us". They smashed my video camera and seized my flash drive"*** *- Cheremskiy reported.*

The Kharkov Region Prosecutor's Office opened a criminal case under Article 365, section 2 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine ('abuse of power or authority') in connection with the beating of the journalist, but thus far, no one has been arrested. [5] *The police denied beating the journalist, claiming that he had illegally entered the bus, 'Berkut' staff talked to him and asked him to leave the vehicle.* [6]

On 25 January, 2014, activists of the Kharkiv EuroMaidan organised a march through the city during which participants were to carry the national flags of Ukraine. Throughout the action, the rally participants were accompanied by a group of approx. 100 young athletic-looking men. Soon they began to attack the protesters - throwing snowballs, chunks of ice and firecrackers. As a result, one journalist (Sergey Alekseyev) suffered an injury to his head and his equipment was smashed. The police responded to the provocation and stopped the clashes, but no one was detained. [7] *On 26 January, 2014, a group people with bats attacked anti-government rally participants. During the assault, cameraman (Andrey Radich) was beaten, and the video camera and camera mount of the Kharkov TV company 'Agentstvo Televideniya 'Novosti' ['TV information agency 'News'] were damaged.*

The Kharkov authorities, represented by City Mayor Gennadiy Kernes and Head of Regional State Administration, Mikhail Dobkin are known for their repeated critical statements aimed at the media. For example, during the Ukrainian Congress of Leaders of the Primary Organisations of the Party of Regions, held on 1 February, 2014, in Kharkov, Mikhail Dobkin accused journalists of biased coverage of the situation during the protests. *[8]* Previously, Mikhail Dobkin had rather ambiguously addressed the reporters of 'Channel 5'. When commenting on the attacks on journalists in Kharkov, he said: ***"If you want to achieve something good in your profession, be prepared for someone breaking your video camera".*** [9]

SIMFEROPOL. On 28 January, 2014, unknown perpetrators smashed the camera of Sergey Mokrushin. According to the journalist, on that day, he saw a group of young heavily-built men in the city. Assuming that they were provocateurs (as several rallies were going to be held in Simferopol), he decided to film them. *"I was immediately approached by several aggressive man and ordered to 'erase' the recording, and when I refused, one of them knocked the camera out of my hands with a heavy blow. It fell and broke",* - the journalist reported. **The incident was witnessed by 4 policemen who were nearby, but they refused to detain the attacker or even verify his identity.** Sergey Mokrushin wrote a statement for the police, describing the assault he suffered and the subsequent inaction of the police. [10]

As a result of the events, related to mass protests in Ukraine, at least 130 journalists suffered over a period of two months (January and February 2014) (see Appendix 1). In total, during the entire period of the anti-government protests in Ukraine, at least 206 cases of physical aggression against journalists were recorded. [11]

Sources:

1. TV channel '24' // Journalists suffered in Zaporozhye and Dnepropetrovsk - http://24tv.ua/home/showSingleNews.do?u_zaporizhzhi_i_dnipropetrovsku_postrazhdali_zhurnalisti&objectId=402885

2. UNIAN // At least three journalists suffered during the dispersal of Maidan in Zaporozhye - http://www.unian.net/politics/876822-vo-vremya-razgona-zaporojskogo-maydana-postradali-minimum-troe-jurnalistov.html

3.'Telekritika' // Journalists who suffered as a result of Berkut's action in Cherkasy, demand that those guilty be punished - http://www.telekritika.ua/pravo/2014-01-29/89892

4. 'Vgolos' // Journalist Yekaterina Zhemchuzhnikova reported the characteristic events of the Maidan in Donetsk - http://vgolos.com.ua/articles/nichogo_ne_zminyty__donechchany_133029.html

5. Cenzor.net // The Kharkov journalist reported having been beaten by Berkut workers: he was tased in the nape, tied and struck several times about the kidney area - http://censor.net.ua/news/266101/harkovskiyi_jurnalist_zayavil_ob_izbienii_berkutom_szadi_v_sheyu_elektroshokerom_skrutili_neskolko_udarov

6. ATN // The battery of journalists and militiants on the streets – how the forum of the EuroMaidans began - http://atn.ua/obshchestvo/izbienie-zhurnalista-i-boycy-na-ulicah-kak-nachinalsya-forum-evromaydanov

7. 057.ua // In the centre of Kharkov, EuroMaidan participants were attacked by 'titushki'. Also, two journalists suffered injuries. - http://www.057.ua/news/461733

8. UNIAN // Kernes shouted 'Shame!' to journalists and demanded that the information blockade be broken - http://www.unian.net/politics/879542-kernes-krichal-jurnalistam-pozor-i-treboval-prorvat-informblokadu.html

9. 'Ukrainskaya Pravda' // Dobkin claims journalists should be prepared for damage to their video cameras - http://www.pravda.com.ua/news/2014/01/28/7011603/

10. 'Den' //He took a photo and received a blow - http://www.day.kiev.ua/ru/article/media/sdelal-foto-poluchil-udar

11. Institute of Mass Information // The Euromaidan: the list of aggravated journalists – 206 incidents - http://imi.org.ua/analytics/42295-spisok-postrajdalih-jurnalistiv-30-vipadkiv-onovlyuetsya.html

4. Investigation into crimes against journalists during mass protests in Ukraine

According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the department has conducted pre-trial investigations in **72 criminal cases** (as of 27 March, 2014) in connection with attacks on journalists, committed during the entire period of anti-government protests in Ukraine (from 21 November 2014 to 12 March, 2014).
In particular, the proceedings were opened under the following articles of the Criminal Code of Ukraine:

- 26 proceedings - under Article 171 ('Obstructing the lawful professional activities of journalists');
- 9 proceedings – under Article 125 ('Intentional minor bodily injury');
- 7 proceedings – under Article 194 ('Deliberate destruction or damage to property');
- 5 proceedings – under Article 185 ('Theft');
- 4 proceedings – under Article 186 ('Theft by unconcealed appropriation');
- 3 proceedings – under Article 115 ('Intentional homicide');
- 3 proceedings – under Article 341 ('Capturing of state or public buildings or facilities');
- 2 proceedings – under Article 187 ('Robbery');
- 1 proceeding – under Article 129 ('Threat of homicide');
- 1 proceeding – under Article 259 ('False report about the threat to the security of citizens, destruction or damage to property').

During the same period, 7 persons were named as suspects in criminal offences [1]**.**

On 2 April, 2014, the Interior Minister, Arsen Avakov instructed heads of regional departments of the Interior Ministry chief to intensify the pre-trial investigations in criminal proceedings regarding the crimes against media workers. [2]

Sources:

1. Institute of Mass Information // during the time of mass protests, 72 criminal proceedings were instituted in connection with attacks on journalists – MIA reports - http://imi.org.ua/news/43641-za-chas-masovih-protestiv-vidkrito-72-kriminalnih-provadjennya-schodo-napadiv-na-jurnalistiv-mvs.html

2. The Committee for the Freedom of Speech // A letter to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine concerning the obstruction of the official duties of media professionals - http://komsvobslova.rada.gov.ua/komsvobslova/control/uk/publish/article?art_id=49790&cat_id=44734&showHidden=1

5. Conclusions and recommendations

The Open Dialog Foundation notes that the use of force by Ukraine's law-enforcement agencies against journalists during performance of their professional duties is a violation of the provisions of the international humanitarian law, as well as the legislation of Ukraine.
And so, according to Article 1 and Article 2 of the Geneva Conventions, journalists are regarded as civilians and therefore enjoy the protection of the conventions. In particular, under Article 51, section 2 of the Additional Protocol (I) to the Geneva Conventions , *''The civilian population as such, as well as individual civilians, shall not be the object of attack''*. According to Article 52 of the Protocol, civilians have the right to respect for their property (this also applies to the professional equipment of journalists), if it is not of a military nature. [1]

Under Ukrainian law, willful obstruction of the lawful professional activities of journalists and/or prosecution of journalists for carrying out their professional duties is a criminal offence (Article 171 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine). [2]

The Law of Ukraine 'On Information' guarantees that following the presentation by a journalist of a document confirming his professional identity, the media worker has the right to collect information at scenes of natural disasters, accidents,, riots and military operations (Article 25, section 4). [3] However, during a crackdown of protests in Kiev and regions of Ukraine multiple instances were reported where law enforcement officers used force against journalists after their presentation of a valid press ID card. Moreover, in this report, examples are given which suggest that numerous attacks on journalists were carried out purposefully.

However, during the crackdown on protests in Kiev and regions of Ukraine, multiple instances of exertion of force by law enforcement officers against journalists after the presentation of press ID cards by the latter, were recorded. Moreover, the incidents cited in this report suggest that the attacks on journalists were carried out purposefully.

The Open Dialog Foundation hereby demands that the competent authorities of Ukraine (Ukraine's General Prosecutor's Office and the Ministry of Internal Affairs) carry out a prompt and impartial investigation into all incidents involving the use of force against journalists and obstruction of the work of journalists during the events associated with the massive anti-government protests in Ukraine in the period from November 2013 to February 2014.

In view of the fact that the change of leadership of the country did not lead to fundamental changes in the law enforcement agencies, prosecutor's offices and the judiciary, the process of investigating the crimes committed during the dispersal of mass protests is significantly impeded. Most of the crimes committed against media personnel were carried out by military forces (the police). The court trials which took place in these cases, were purely political in nature, and the cases concerning the remaining crimes never progressed to the court trial stage. The big difference between the number of the instituted criminal proceedings in connection to the use of force against journalists (72) and the number of persons suspected of committing the crimes (7) is an indication that in the present circumstances, investigations have not been conducted objectively. **In order to increase the effectiveness of the investigation of crimes against journalists, as well as the overall level of law enforcement agencies, we consider it necessary to:**

- Conduct a lustration of law-enforcement agencies. In the first place - replace the leadership of the Interior Ministry and the Prosecutor's Office at all levels with professionals who haven't tarnished their reputation through involvement in corruption scandals and have had no history with regard to human rights violations.

- Conduct lustration in the judicial system of Ukraine. All the judges who handed down illegal rulings against participants in mass protests in Ukraine ('The EuroMaidan') should be relieved of their duties. Also, an urgent reorganisation of the system of courts of general jurisdiction in Ukraine with a simultaneous introduction of new personnel in the judiciary of Ukraine should be implemented as a matter of urgency.
- Provide an opportunity for the public to monitor the process of investigation of crimes against media workers.
- Accept the necessary comprehensive assistance from the democratic countries of the West regarding the investigation of the crimes committed, and accept assistance in the training of new staff for law enforcement agencies and the reform of law enforcement and judicial systems of Ukraine.
- Ukraine should receive financial and economic aid from western countries and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) solely in exchange for guaranteed implementation of reform in the systems, including the law enforcement system.

Sources:

1. Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 relating to the Protection of Victims of International ARMED Conflicts - http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/russian/instree/Ry5pagc.html

2. The Criminal Code of Ukraine - http://kodeksy.com.ua/kriminal_nij_kodeks_ukraini/statja-171.htm

3. The Law of Ukraine 'On Information' - http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2657-12

Appendix 1

The list of journalists, aggravated between 11 January, 2014 -26 January, 2014

Kiev:

19 January, 2014:

1. **Vlad Bovtruk** – a cameraman of the TV channel 'GromadskeTV'; wounded in the leg and stomach with the use of a non-lethal weapon.
2. **Alexander Brams** – a press photographer of the newspaper 'Kommentarii' ['Comments']; sustained injuries to his right forearm and shoulder.
3. **Igor Volosyankin** – the editor of the newspaper 'Uyezdnyye Novosti' ['The District News']; was wounded in the leg and back.
4. **Igor Demchenko** – a press photographer of the news portal 'Svet i Teni' ['Light and Shadow' on 19 January, 2014, from a distance of several metres, 'Berkut' employees threw a stun grenade in the photojournalist's face. As a result, he almost completely lost his sight. Igor Demchenko reported the incident as follows: *"I wanted to capture the throwing of stones at protesters. I noticed that something had been thrown at me, too, I just didn't think it was a grenade. Now, I don't have a left eye, and the sight of my right eye has deteriorated significantly, I practically cannot see, I see only vaguely, and my coordination of movement is disturbed, I have hearing problems, and I suffer from very bad night headaches, I almost cannot sleep at night, I lost my eye, but it still hurts".*
5. **Daniil Yevtukhov** – the editor of the newspaper 'Kritika' ['Criticism']; sustained wounds from the blast of a stun grenade and from a non-lethal weapon.
6. **Vladimir Zinchenko** – a cameraman of the TV channel 'ICTV'; sustained an eye injury as a result of a shot from a non-lethal weapon, he lost his sight in one eye.
7. **Pavel Ivanov** – a journalist of the news agency 'Ukrainian Youth Information Agency'; he sustained 4 wounds to the head from a non-lethal weapon. According to the journalist, the policemen who shot him deliberately aimed at his head. [1]
8. **Vladimir Karagyaur –** a cameraman of the Internet TV channel 'spilno.tv'; he was detained by police on charges of supplying protesters with gasoline for the preparation of explosive mixtures. Vladimir was arrested on the night of 20 January, 2014 at the petrol station where he was trying to purchase fuel for a power generator. The journalist faced accusations of involvement in the riots (Article 294, section 2 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine). [2]
9. **Alexander Klimenko –** a press photographer of the newspaper 'Golos Ukrainy' ['The Voice of Ukraine']; sustained injuries to his legs and cheeks from the blast of a stun grenade.
10. **Alexandr Kovalevskiy –** a cameraman of the '24' TV channel, from the blast of a stun grenade, he suffered bleeding from his ear.
11. **Anton Kudinov –** a journalist of the 'Skrytaya Pravda' ['The Hidden Truth'] TV channel, during the clashes on Hrushevskoho Street, he approached police barricades with a white

flag demonstrating the need for reconciliation between the two parties. He was detained and accused of involvement in the riots (Article 294 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine), and subsequently placed under house arrest.

12. **Bogdan Kutepov** – a journalist of the 'Civil TV' ('Gromadske TV') online TV channel; unknown persons seized the journalist's ID card and tablet whilst he was filming a rally of supporters of the Party of Regions (currently – the pro-government party) in Kiev.
13. **Anatoliy Lazarenko** – a cameraman of the online TV channel 'spilno.tv'; sustained a gunshot wound to his arm, inflicted by the militia.
14. **Ivan Lyubysh-Kirdey** – a cameraman of the '1+1' TV channel, he suffered several scratches to his leg due to the explosion of a stun grenade.
15. **Roman Pilipey** – a freelance photographer; during the clashes he was hit in the head with a brick which came from the protesters' side.
16. **Denis Savchenko** – a cameraman of the 'Channel 5' TV channel, fell off a bus, which was being rocked by the staff of 'Berkut' Special Forces, who tore off his 'press' badge and dragged him to a paddy wagon. As a result, Denis sustained a broken leg.
17. **Galina Sadomtseva** – a coordinator of the online TV channel 'spilno.tv'; she sustained injuries to her face and legs from the blast of a stun grenade.
18. **Vitalyi Tereshenko** – a press photographer; he was injured after falling from a bus which was being rocked by the 'Berkut' workers.
19. **Vladimir Tishchenko** – a journalist of the newspaper of the All-Ukrainian Party 'Svoboda' ['Freedom'] newspaper; sustained an injury to his leg due to the explosion of a stun grenade and a wound caused by non-lethal weapon.
20. **Yanek Falkevich** – a cameraman of the TV channel 'spilno.tv'; sustained a cut on his eyebrow from the shrapnel of a stun grenade.
21. **Yevgeniy Feldman** – a press photographer of the 'Novaya Gazeta' ['The New Newspaper'] daily, (Russia); suffered as a result of the blast of a stun grenade, he sustained a laceration and injury to his nose.

<u>20 January, 2014:</u>

22. **Bogdana Babych** – a journalist of the online TV channel 'spilno.tv', shrapnel from a stun grenade injured her leg.
23. **Dmitriy Barkara** – a journalist of the information agency 'Radio Svoboda', was beaten by policemen during his detention.
24. **Timur Bedernichek** – a cameraman of the online TV channel 'spilno.tv'; sustained multiple burns to his legs.
25. **Anton Berezhnoy** – a cameraman of the online TV channel 'spilno.tv'; sustained multiple bruises on his body as a result of being shot at by policemen with a non-lethal weapon.
26. **Vyacheslav Veremiy** – a journalist of the the 'Vesti' newspaper; shrapnel injured his left eye, he also sustained an injury to his left arm.
27. **Stanislav Grigoriyev** – a press correspondent of the Russian TV channel 'REN TV', was injured as a result of the blast of a stun grenade.
28. **Timur Ibragimov** – a cameraman of the online TV channel 'spilno.tv', sustained two cuts from the shrapnel of a stun grenade.

29. **Igor Iskhakov** – a journalist of the information agency 'Radio Svoboda', sustained multiple abrasions and bruises.
30. **Maks Levin** – a press photographer of the news portal 'LB.ua'; unknown people beat the journalist when he was on his way home after the events on Hrushevskoho Street.
31. **Roman Malko** – a journalist of the 'Ukrainskiy Tyzhden' ['The Ukrainian Week'] daily, sustained an injury to his eye from rubber-bullet fire.
32. **Ivan Nakonechnyi** – the 'Channel 5' TV channel, a militia worker fired a non-lethal weapon at Nakonechnyi's video camera.
33. **Natalia Pisnya** – the '1+1' TV channel; sustained wounds caused by non-lethal weapon.
34. **Aleksey Simakov** –a journalist of the 'STB' TV channel; sustained a wound to his leg caused by shrapnel from a stun grenade.

21 January, 2014:

35. **Oleg Veremiyenko** – a cameraman of the online TV channel 'Skrytaya Pravda' ['The Hidden Truth']; sustained an injury to his head after a policeman shot him with a non-lethal weapon.
36. **Dmitriy Dvoynichenkov** – a cameraman of the online TV channel 'Espreso-TV'; detained by 'Berkut' workers when he was capturing live developments on Hrushevskoho Street.
37. **Yuriy Loza** – the newspaper of the All-Ukrainian Party 'Svoboda' ['Freedom']; placed into custody for 2 months on charges of organising mass unrest (Article 294 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine), subsequently released under amnesty.

22 January, 2014:

38. **Dmitriy Vlasov** – a journalist of The Associated Press; police snipers shot him three times in the groin with non-lethal weapons.
39. **Mariyan Gavryliv** – a photojournalist, detained and beaten by 'Berkut workers, a court later ruled that he should be incarcerated for 2 months.
40. **Yuriy Gruzinov** – a cameraman of documentaries projects 'BABYLON'13'; on Hrushevskoho street, he suffered three gunshot wounds.
41. **Vitaliy Derekh** – a journalist of the information portal '20minut.ua', riot police worker shot at Vitaliy's camera using a non-lethal weapon.
42. **Maksim Dondyuk** – a freelance photographer, sustained an injury to his leg as a result of the blast of a stun grenade.
43. **Yefrem Lukatskiy** – a journalist of The Associated Press, the militia snipers fired non-lethal weapons at his head; his helmet saved him from being wounded.
44. **Aleksandr Sibirtsev** – a press correspondent of the 'Vesti' ['News'] newspaper, was injured as a result of the blast of a stun grenade.
45. **Vasiliy Fedosenko** – a Belarusian photojournalist of the 'Reuters' agency, injured by a rubber bullet.

23 January, 2014:

46. **Andrey Kiselev** – a journalist of the Russian news online portal Lenta.ru; he was beaten and detained by workers of the 'Berkut' Special Forces. Due to the intervention of the

Russian party (the head of the Human Rights Council with the President of the Russian Federation, Mikhail Fedotov, appealed to the Ukrainian authorities to release the journalist and punish those responsible for his arrest), the journalist was subsequently released. [3].

24 January, 2014:

47. **Miroslav Mysa** – a journalist of the 'Golos svobody' ['The Voice of Freedom'] radio station, MIA soldiers beat him and seized his mobile phone.

Regions of Ukraine

11 January, 2014:

1. **Roman Cheremskiy** – a press correspondent of the 'Ukrainskiy Prostor' ['The Ukrainian Space'] magazine; on 11 January, 2014, he was beaten by 'Berkut' workers while filming the Kharkov AntiMaidan.

21 January, 2014:

2. **Tatiana Zarovna** – a press correspondent of the 'Gazeta po-ukrainski' ['The newspaper in Ukrainian'] newspaper, on 21 January, 2014 in Donetsk at a rally of supporters of the party of Regions, the head of the Donetsk Regional Association of Armenians, Gagik Agavelyan, knocked a video camera out of the journalist's hands, stepped on her foot and pushed her.

22 January, 2014:

3. **Igor Monastyrev** – a cameraman of the 'Donbass' TV channel; on 22 January, 2014, in Donetsk, he was struck several times about the head and torso by unknown people.

23 January, 2014:

4. **Oleg Ogilko** – a cameraman of the '0472.ua 'news portal; he was beaten by unknown persons in Cherkassy on 23 January, 2014. The journalist was diagnosed with a kidney injury, swelling to the head, abrasions as well as signs of beating all over his body.

25 January, 2014:

5. **Sergey Alekseyev** – a press correspondent of the '1+1' TV channel, unknown persons smashed his camera in Kharkov on 25 January, 2014.
6. **Yevgeniy Gomonyuk** – a press correspondent of the 'NikLife'news portal; on 25 January, 2014, in Nikolayev, participants of a rally in support of the Party of Regions did not allow the journalist to approach the building of the Nikolayev Regional State Administration – they pushed and threatened him.
7. **Marianna Nemchenko** – a press correspondent of the 'Obo vsom' ['About everything'] news portal; on 25 January, 2014, when the journalist was taking photos of the operation to arrest a group of young people in Cherkassy, a 'Berkut' worker grabbed her camera and forced her to delete all the photos, threatening to smash her camera, should she fail to do so.

26 January, 2014:

8. **Yuriy Vysotskiy** – a journalist of the Polish TV channel 'Belsat', was beaten by 'Berkut' workers in Cherkassy.
9. **Sergey Gonchar** – a cameraman of the 'Channel 11' TV channel; unknown people smashed his video camera during his report on developments in Dnepropetrovsk.
10. **Vladimir Gryshko** – member of the National Union of Journalists; in Kirovograd, a policeman struck him with a baton in the area of his kidneys.
11. **Yuriy Gudymenko** – the editor of the 'Mechta' ['The Dream'] newspaper, was beaten by unknown people during the dispersal of the EuroMaidan in Zaporozhye.
12. **Sergey Kochet** – a journalist of the 'TV Channel 34'; in Dnepropetrovsk, unknown persons shot him in the spine using a non-lethal weapon and threw a stone at his head.
13. **Stanislav Kukharchuk** – a journalist of the 'Inter' TV channel; was beaten by 'Berkut' workers during the dispersal of the Cherkassy EuroMaidan.
14. **Yaroslav Markin** – a journalist of the 'Vesti' ['The News'] newspaper; during the clashes near the Dnepropetrovsk Regional State Administration, unknown people smashed his laptop.
15. **Yevgeniy Marchuk** – a journalist of the Polish TV channel 'Belsat'; in Cherkassy he was beaten by 'Berkut' workers.
16. **Danilo Peterimov** – a cameraman of 'The TV Channel 34'; in Dnepropetrovsk, unknown people beat him with sticks.
17. **Andrey Radich** – a cameraman of The TV channel 'ATN'; unknown people smashed his video camera in Kharkov.
18. **Natalia Svetlova** – a press correspondent of 'The TV Channel 34'; in Dnepropetrovsk she sustained abrasions from blows administered with sticks.
19. **Denis Synegin** – a cameraman of the 'ICTV' TB channel; in Dnepropetrovsk, unknown assailants threw a stone at him and inflicted injuries to the journalist's head and neck; they also smashed his video camera.
20. **Dmitriy Smolyenko** – a journalist of the news portal 'Vsya vlast'' ['The Whole Power']; in Zaporozhye, unknown people along with 'Berkut' workers beat him and smashed all his equipment.
21. **Valentin Terletskiy** – the 'Khortytsya' TV channel; was beaten by unknown people in Dnepropetrovsk.
22. **Yevgeniy Udovichenko** - 'Zaporizhye Regional State Radio Company'; the journalist was beaten by unknown assailants in Zaporizhye. After that, he was also beaten and detained by the police. The court sanctioned the journalist's house arrest for 2 months.

27 January, 2014:

23. **Sergey Yefimov** – a cameraman of the 'Vikka' TV channel; workers of 'Berkut' smashed his video camera during the dispersal of the Cherkassy EuroMaidan.

28 January, 2014:

24. **Sergey Mokrushyn** – a journalist of the 'Centre for Investigative Journalism'; unknown people smashed his camera in the presence of policemen in Simferopol. [4]

The list of journalists, aggravated between 18 February, 2014 – 24 February, 2014

Kiev

18 January, 2014:

1. **Artem Bagrov –** a cameraman of the '1 +1' TV channel; beaten by 'titushky', sustained multiple injuries; also, his video camera was damaged. He was working together with Alla Khotsyanivska who also suffered multiple blows.
2. **Fedor Balanovskiy** – a press photographer of the media project 'Kiev Jewish'; he sustained injury to his leg after a stun grenade exploded near him and he was pushed back by a blast.
3. **Yelena Bilozerskaya** – a blogger; a rubber bullet from a non-lethal weapon hit her in the arm. Also, 'Berkut' workers struck her in the ribs with a truncheon.
4. **Vladimir Borodin** – a press photographer of the 'Vesti' ['The News'] newspaper; beaten by the 'Berkut' Special Forces. They took away his video camera, documents, and smartphone.
5. **Aleksey Byk** – a press correspondent of the 'Glavkom' ['Commander in Chief'] newspaper; police officers shot him in the head with a non-lethal weapon.
6. **Vyacheslav Veremiy** - a journalist of the 'Vesti' ['The News'] newspaper; died from a gunshot wound sustained in an attack in the centre of Kiev by unknown people.
7. **Igor Volosyankin** - a journalist of the 'Uyezdnyye Novosti' ['The District News'] newspaper; was beaten by the 'Berkut' Special Forces.
8. **Gleb Garanich** – a press photographer of the 'Reuters' agency; a stun grenade hit him in the chest and exploded. A vest prevented the potentially severe consequences of the blast.
9. **Viktor Gatsenko** – a press photographer of the 'From-UA' newspaper; he was beaten by 'titushky' and his memory card from his video camera was seized.
10. **Sergey Golovnev –** a journalist of the 'INSIDER' online publication; beaten by Berkut workers.
11. **Yarema Gorodchuk –** the editor of the 'Delovaya Stolitsa' ['Business Capital'] newspaper; beaten by policemen – sustained an injury to his head and bruises to his arms.
12. **Nikita Didenko –** a journalist of the 'GromadskeTV' online TV channel; was injured as a result of the blast of a stun grenade.
13. **Sergey Klimenko –** a cameraman of the 'Channel 5' TV channel; beaten by 'Berkut' Special Forces.
14. **Andrey Kovalev –** a journalist of the 'Channel 5' TV channel; received several blows to his legs from the workers of the 'Berkut' Special Forces.
15. **Alexander Kozachenko –** a press photographer of the UNN' news agency; he was beaten by unknown people near the main office of the Party of Regions; the assailants also damaged his video camera.

16. **Aleksey Kondakov –** a journalist of the 'Business' TV channel; he suffered as a result of the blast of a stun grenade.
17. **Yevgeniy Kotenko** - a press photographer of the 'Golos Stolitsy' ['The Voice of the Capital'] radio station; was brutally detained by policemen - seeing him with a video camera, the policemen attacked him, twisted his arms, seized the video camera and his ID card, and threatened to kill him. Having checked the camera and confirmed there were no pictures, they let him go.
18. **Maksim Kudimets –** a press photographer of the INSIDER online newspaper; policemen struck him several times and forced him to delete his photos.
19. **Igor Lipinski –** a camera man of the 'Ukraina' TV channel; a policeman shot at him using a non-lethal weapon.
20. **Yefrem Lukatskiy –** a press photographer of Associated Press; sustained injury to the groin area from shrapnel of a stun grenade.
21. **Ivan Lyubysh-Kirdey –** a press photographer of the 'Den' ['The Day'] newspaper; Berkut workers seized his memory card along with the recorded footage.
22. **Yelena Maksymenko** - a freelance press photographer; sustained an injury to her leg after the explosion of a stun grenade.
23. **Alexander Mikhelson** – a journalist of the 'Ukrainskiy Tyzhden' ['The Ukrainian Week'] newspaper; was beaten by 'titushky'; also, his mobile phone was seized.
24. **Anatoliy Morozov** – the 'Gromadske TV' online TV channel; beaten by 'titushky; as a result, he sustained a broken jaw.
25. **Ivan Nakonechniy** – a camera man of the 'Channel 5' TV channel; Berkut workers smashed his camera as he was filming the beating of a man. The journalist himself was not physically injured.
26. **Viktor Podenko** – a press photographer of the 'Priroda I Obshchestvo' ['Nature and Society'] newspaper; sustained injuries to his leg from the shrapnel of a stun grenade.
27. **Alexander Ratushnyak** - a freelance journalist; a bullet hit him in the leg and passed right through.
28. **Azad Safarov** – a journalist of the 'Channel 5' TV channel; beaten by the 'Berkut' Special Forces; received multiple abrasions and bruises all over his body.
29. **Leonid Taranenko –** a camera man of the 'Channel 5' TV channel; 'Titushky' beat the cameraman and damaged his video camera.
30. **Alexander Tokar –** a press photographer of the media project 'Kiev Jewish'; on 18 February, 2014, he was wounded as a result of the blast of a stun grenade, and his video camera fell out of his hands and broke. On 19 February, 2014, he sustained injury to his leg, having been shot at from a non-lethal weapon.
31. **Maksim Trebukhov –** a freelance press photographer; near the central office of the Party of Regions, the press photographer was attacked by unknown and beaten. As a result, Maxim's nose was broken.

32. **Yuriy Uvarov –** a cameraman of the Associated Press newspaper; wounded in the head from a non-lethal weapon - a rubber bullet hit him in the area below his eye.
33. **Marianna Khardi –** a journalist of the 'Chernigov-info' online newspaper; was beaten by the 'Berkut' Special Forces.
34. **Alla Khotsyanivska –** a journalist of the '1+1' TV channel; she was struck several times by 'titushky'; she worked together with Artem Bagrov who was also beaten.
35. **Alexey Chernyshev –** a press photographer of the 'Tsenzor.net' Internet portal; was beaten by the 'Berkut' Special Forces. The journalist's memory card from the video camera was seized.
36. **Kirill Chubotin –** a press photographer of the 'Kommersant' newspaper; beaten by the 'Berkut' Special Forces; his camera was also damaged.

19 February, 2014:

37. **Igor Krymov –** a press correspondent of the 'Ukraina' TV channel; sustained an injury to his leg from the blast of a stun grenade.
38. **Ilya Shutov** - a journalist of the media project 'Kiev Jewish'; was wounded twice (in the arm and head) from a non-lethal weapon.

20 February, 2014:

39. **Anton Yemelyanov –** a cameraman of the 'Gromadske TV' online TV channel; Berkut workers seized all his equipment which he had used to provide online coverage on the developments.

Regions of Ukraine

19 February, 2014:

1. Maksim Voytenko – a press photographer of 'Komsomolskaya Pravda'; in Odessa, 'titushky' tried to take his video camera, and then hit him in the leg with a bat.
2. Alexander Brynza – a cameraman of the 'STB' TV channel; in Kharkov, he was beaten by policemen; his video camera was also damaged.
3. Oksana Butuk – a journalist of the 'Reporter' online portal; in Odessa, she was beaten by 'titushky' and suffered several blows to her back with a bat.
4. **Igor Gvozdev** – a cameraman of the 'Pervyi Gorodskoy' [The First City Channel'] TV channel; in Odessa, he was beaten by 'titushky – they broke Igor's arm and damaged his video camera.
5. **Vitaliy Gnidyy** – a cameraman of 'Chrezvychainiye Novosti' ['Emergency News']; in Kharkov, he was beaten by 'titushky'" - he sustained injuries to his arm and his video camera was damaged.

6. **Sergey Dibrov** – a journalist of the online edition of 'Dumskaya'; in Odessa, 'titushky' knocked a mobile phone out of his hand with a bat; with the phone, he was conducting a live broadcast.
7. **Bogdan Dymovskiy** – a press correspondent of the 'Ukrinform' news agency; in Odessa, 'titushky' struck him in his stomach with a bat.
8. **Sergey Ishchenko** – a cameraman of the 'Channel 5' TV channel; in Odessa, he was beaten by 'titushky' and received several blows to his legs; his video camera was also damaged.
9. **Igor Kazanzhi** – a cameraman of the 'Novyi Kanal' ['The New Channel'] TV channel; during the dispersal of the EuroMaidan activists in Odessa, he was beaten by 'titushky'.
10. **Masha Malevskaya** – a journalist of the 'STB' TV channel; in Kharkov, she was beaten by 'Berkut' Special Forces.
11. **Igor Melnyk** – a cameraman of the 'Fora' ['Head Start'] TV channel; in Kharkov, 'titushky' seized his video camera.
12. **Igor Mekhonoshin** – a cameraman of the 'Inter' TV channel; in Odessa, 'titushky' smashed his video camera and inflicted an injury to his hand.
13. **Andrey Novak** – a press photographer of the 'Ukrinform' news agency; in Odessa, an unknown perosn hit him on the back with a bat during the dispersal of the EuroMaidan activists.
14. **Nikolay Pokrovskiy** – a journalist of the 'Pervyi Gorodskoy' [The First City Channel'] TV channel; in Odessa, he was beaten by 'titushky' and suffered blows to the back and the head.
15. **Leonid Sobolev** – the 'Reporter' TV channel; in Odessa, he was beaten by 'titushky' and suffered several blows to the stomach.
16. **Eduard Shenderovich** - a cameraman of the 'Pervyi Gorodskoy' [The First City Channel'] TV channel; in Odessa, 'titushky' inflicted injuries to his head; as a result, the cameraman was admitted to hospital in a serious condition.

20 February, 2014:

17. **Igor Yefimov** – a press photographer of the 'Vecherniye Cherkassy ['The Evening Cherkasy'] newspaper; in Cherkasy, he was beaten by Berkut workers; as a result, Igor sustained a head injury.
18. **Anatoliy Melezhik** – a journalist of the 'Vpoltave.info' online newspaper; iin Poltava, a participant of the rally damaged his video camera.

21 February, 2014:

19. **Asan Yeminov** – a camera man of the 'ATR' TV channel; in Simferopol, 'titushky' beat the cameraman and damaged his video camera.

24 February, 2014:

20. **Svetlana Gorodilova** – a press correspndent of the '048.ua' online news portal; in Odessa, 'titushky' twisted her arms and strived to seize her video camera.
21. **Ivan Strakhov** – a press correspondent of the 'Novostnik' online portal; in Odessa, 'titushky' damaged his camera. [5], [6].

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