



Home Office

Country Information and Guidance

Ukraine: Military service

Version 2.0

September 2016

Preface

This document provides country of origin information (COI) and guidance to Home Office decision makers on handling particular types of protection and human rights claims. This includes whether claims are likely to justify the granting of asylum, humanitarian protection or discretionary leave and whether – in the event of a claim being refused – it is likely to be certifiable as ‘clearly unfounded’ under s94 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002.

Decision makers must consider claims on an individual basis, taking into account the case specific facts and all relevant evidence, including: the guidance contained with this document; the available COI; any applicable caselaw; and the Home Office casework guidance in relation to relevant policies.

Country Information

The COI within this document has been compiled from a wide range of external information sources (usually) published in English. Consideration has been given to the relevance, reliability, accuracy, objectivity, currency, transparency and traceability of the information and wherever possible attempts have been made to corroborate the information used across independent sources, to ensure accuracy. All sources cited have been referenced in footnotes. It has been researched and presented with reference to the [Common EU \[European Union\] Guidelines for Processing Country of Origin Information \(COI\)](#), dated April 2008, and the [European Asylum Support Office’s research guidelines, Country of Origin Information report methodology](#), dated July 2012.

Feedback

Our goal is to continuously improve the guidance and information we provide. Therefore, if you would like to comment on this document, please [e-mail us](#).

Independent Advisory Group on Country Information

The Independent Advisory Group on Country Information (IAGCI) was set up in March 2009 by the Independent Chief Inspector of Borders and Immigration to make recommendations to him about the content of the Home Office’s COI material. The IAGCI welcomes feedback on the Home Office’s COI material. It is not the function of the IAGCI to endorse any Home Office material, procedures or policy.

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Information about the IAGCI’s work and a list of the COI documents which have been reviewed by the IAGCI can be found on the Independent Chief Inspector’s website at <http://icinspector.independent.gov.uk/country-information-reviews/>

Contents

Guidance	4
1. Introduction.....	4
1.1 Basis of claim.....	4
1.2 Other points to note.....	4
2. Consideration of Issues.....	4
2.1 Credibility.....	4
2.2 Assessment of risk.....	4
2.3 Protection.....	6
2.4 Internal relocation.....	6
2.5 Certification.....	6
3. Policy summary.....	7
Country Information	8
4. Military Service.....	8
4.1 Background.....	8
4.2 Conscription.....	8
4.3 Mobilisation.....	8
4.4 Military service notice/call-up paper.....	12
4.5 Eligibility.....	13
4.6 Women.....	15
4.7 Crimea, Donetsk and Luhansk.....	16
5. Exemptions.....	18
6. Conscientious objection.....	22
6.1 Provision for conscientious objection.....	22
6.2 Conscientious objection for recognised religious groups.....	23
6.3 Conscientious objection: court cases.....	24
7. Conditions for those eligible for conscription.....	25
8. Draft evasion and desertion.....	26
8.1 Numbers.....	26
8.2 Penalties for draft evasion.....	32
8.3 Penalties for desertion.....	35
Annex A.....	37
Version Control and Contacts	41

Guidance

Updated: 28 September 2016

1. Introduction

1.1 Basis of claim

1.1.1 Fear of persecution or serious harm by the state because of:

- (a) the treatment and/or conditions likely to be faced by the person during compulsory military service duties; and/or
- (b) the penalties likely to be faced by the person's refusal to undertake, or their desertion from, military service duties.

1.2 Other points to note

1.2.1 Where a claim falls to be refused, it must be considered for certification under section 94 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 as Ukraine is listed as a designated state.

[Back to Contents](#)

2. Consideration of Issues

2.1 Credibility

2.1.1 For further information on assessing credibility, see the [Asylum Instruction on Assessing Credibility and Refugee Status](#).

2.1.2 Decision-makers must also check if there has been a previous application for a UK visa or another form of leave. Asylum applications matched to visas should be investigated prior to the asylum interview. See the [Asylum Instruction on Visa Matches, Asylum Claims from UK Visa Applicants](#).

2.1.3 Decision-makers should also consider the need to conduct language analysis testing. See the [Asylum Instruction on Language Analysis](#).

[Back to Contents](#)

2.2 Assessment of risk

i. Requirement to undertake national service

2.2.1 Conscription was reintroduced in May 2014 (see [Conscription](#)). Military service is compulsory for those aged between 18 and 60 years for regular soldiers and 18 to 65 years for officers. The period of national service is 18 months (see [Eligibility](#)). There are numerous exemptions, which include conscientious objection on religious grounds for members of religious organizations registered in Ukraine (see [Exemptions](#)).

2.2.2 Compulsory national service is a prerogative of sovereign states. It is therefore reasonable that draft evasion and desertion are criminal offences and punishable by law – points provided for in the [UNHCR Handbook and Guidelines on Procedures and Criteria for Determining Refugee Status](#) (paras 167-174) and confirmed by the House of Lords in the case of [Sepet & Another v. SSHD \[2003\] UKHL 15](#).

2.2.3 Therefore, a requirement to undergo compulsory military service – or punishment for failing to complete this duty – does not, in itself, constitute persecution. It will only do so where:

- (a) military service would involve acts, with which the person may be associated, which are contrary to the basic rules of human conduct;
- (b) the conditions of military service would be so harsh as to amount to persecution; or
- (c) the punishment for draft evasion or desertion is disproportionately harsh or severe.

2.2.4 For further information, see the [Asylum Instruction on Military Service and Conscientious Objection](#).

[Back to contents](#)

ii. Acts contrary to the basic rules of human conduct

2.2.5 ‘Acts ... which are contrary to the basic rules of human conduct’ is taken to mean being required to act in a way that would bring that person within the scope of Article 1F of the Refugee Convention and/or Article 12 of Council Directive 2004/83/EC (‘the Qualification Directive’).

2.2.6 In the country guidance case of [PS \(prison conditions; military service\) Ukraine CG \[2006\] UKAIT 00016 \(22 February 2006\)](#), the Tribunal held that there is no question of persons in the military being required [currently] to perform acts contrary to international law (para 112 (1)).

2.2.7 There is no evidence that the situation has changed since PS was promulgated.

[Back to contents](#)

iii. Conditions of military service

2.2.8 In the country guidance case of [PS](#), the Tribunal held that the conditions of military service, although far from ideal (with hazing - ill-treatment of young conscripts at the hands of senior soldiers - remaining a serious problem), are not generally such as to give rise to a real risk of treatment contrary to Article 3 (para 112(2)). There is no evidence to indicate that the situation has changed since that determination was handed down.

2.2.9 Therefore, in general, the conditions and/or treatment likely to be faced by a person required to undertake compulsory military service would not be so harsh as to amount to persecution. However, each case must be determined on the individual facts.

[Back to contents](#)

iv. Punishment for draft evasion or desertion

2.2.10 Evasion of military service is punishable in law by up to three years’ imprisonment. However, in practice, the courts issue fines or suspended sentences in most cases (see [Penalties for draft evasion](#)). Such penalties are neither disproportionate nor excessive.

- 2.2.11 In September 2016, the FCO reported that according to various media sources, there are currently hundreds of cases opened in Ukraine for draft evasion. In practice (according to the Registry of Court Decisions), 77 guilty verdicts were issued by courts as of February 2016. The majority of these were immediately released on probation. At the end of 2015 there was a case of one person in Zakarpattia region who was given two years in prison for draft evasion. However, this verdict was postponed and, as of September 2016, had not come into force due to the person's health (see [Annex A](#)).
- 2.2.12 In February 2015, a new law was introduced giving army commanders the right (under article 22(1)) to use force and weapons against soldiers who commit 'criminal acts,' which includes disobedience and desertion (see [Penalties for desertion](#)). No evidence can be found to suggest that it is being applied in practice.
- 2.2.13 The law provides for conscientious objection and alternative service on religious grounds for members of religious organizations registered in Ukraine. It is not available on any other grounds (see [Exemptions](#)).
- 2.2.14 It is unlikely that in the majority of cases, the consequence of a person's general unwillingness to serve in the armed forces or objection to enter a 'combat zone' will be such that they can make a well-founded claim for protection. However, each case must be determined on the individual facts.
- 2.2.15 For further guidance on assessing risk, see the [Asylum Instruction on Assessing Credibility and Refugee Status](#) and the [Asylum Instruction on Military Service and Conscientious Objection](#).

[Back to contents](#)

2.3 Protection

- 2.3.1 As the person's fear is of persecution or serious harm at the hands of the state, they would not be able to avail themselves of the protection of the authorities. However, depending on the circumstances of the individual case, the person is unlikely to be at risk of persecution or serious harm and unlikely to need to avail themselves of the protection of the authorities.
- 2.3.2 For further guidance on assessing the availability or not of state protection, see the [Asylum Instruction on Assessing Credibility and Refugee Status](#).

[Back to contents](#)

2.4 Internal relocation

- 2.4.1 As the person's fear is of persecution or serious harm at the hands of the state they would not be able to relocate to escape that risk.
- 2.4.2 For further guidance on considering internal relocation, see the [Asylum Instruction on Assessing Credibility and Refugee Status](#).

[Back to contents](#)

2.5 Certification

- 2.5.1 Where a claim is refused, it is likely to be certifiable as 'clearly unfounded' under section 94 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002. This

is because the treatment likely to be faced by person during compulsory military service duties and/or the penalties likely to be faced by the person's refusal to undertake, or their desertion from, military service duties does not, even when taken at its highest, amount to persecution or serious harm.

- 2.5.2 For further information on certification, see the [Appeals Instruction on Certification of Protection and Human Rights claims under Section 94 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 \(clearly unfounded claims\)](#).

[Back to contents](#)

3. Policy summary

- 3.1.1 Compulsory military service of 18 months was reintroduced in Ukraine in May 2014. There are, however, numerous exemptions, which include conscientious objection on religious grounds for members of religious organisations registered in Ukraine.
- 3.1.2 Desertion or draft evasion do not exclude a person from being a refugee. However, it is legitimate for countries to require their citizens to perform compulsory military service and punishment for failing to complete it does not, in itself, constitute persecution.
- 3.1.3 Applying the 'test' outlined by the UK House of Lords in Sepet and Another: military service in Ukraine would not involve acts, with which the person may be associated, which are contrary to the basic rules of human conduct; the conditions of military service are not so harsh as to amount to persecution; nor is the punishment for draft evasion or desertion disproportionately harsh or severe.
- 3.1.4 Where a claim is refused, it is likely to be certifiable as clearly unfounded.

[Back to contents](#)

Country Information

Updated: 28 September 2016

4. Military Service

4.1 Background

- 4.1.1 See country information and guidance on [Ukraine: Crimea, Donetsk and Luhansk](#) for further information about the situation in these regions.

[Back to contents](#)

4.2 Conscription

- 4.2.1 In a June 2015 'response to information request', the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada (citing various sources) noted that 'Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On Military Duty and Military Service" indicates that the "[d]efence of the Motherland, the independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine is the Constitutional duty of citizens of Ukraine".'¹

- 4.2.2 The BBC announced the following on 2 May 2014: 'Ukraine's acting President Olexander Turchynov has reinstated military conscription to deal with deteriorating security in the east of the country...Kiev scrapped compulsory military service for young men in late 2013 under a law introduced by then President Viktor Yanukovich.'²

[Back to contents](#)

4.3 Mobilisation

- 4.3.1 UNHCR's January 2015 position paper stated that:

'As the conflict in the East intensified the Government in Kyiv instituted military mobilization in order to bring additional qualified personnel into the army. Persons targeted for mobilization included persons with past experience as paratroopers, grenade launchers, in artillery, logistical support, and other personnel (including physicians, electricians, mechanics and drivers). The President issued three decrees on "partial mobilization" in 2014 dated 17 March, 6 May and 22 July respectively. In each instance, the partial mobilization was conducted over a period of 45 days. Regular military conscription of 18–25 year-old men was being carried out between May-July and October-November 2014. Under Ukrainian law, conscripts serve for twelve months. Three waves of mobilization are planned in 2015, according

¹ Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada. Ukraine: Military service, including information on military service notices, who issues them, their contents, and physical characteristics; whether notices have a warning regarding refusal or evasion of military service; information on penalties for refusing or evading military service (2014- May 2015) [UKR105186.E], dated 1 June 2015. Available at http://www.ecoi.net/local_link/327894/455067_en.html Date accessed: 15 September 2016.

² BBC. 'Ukraine reinstates conscription as crisis deepens,' dated 2 May 2014. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-27247428> Date accessed: 21 August 2015.

to a statement by the Secretary of the Ukrainian National Security and Defence Council.’³

4.3.2 EuroMaidan Press, which is based in Germany and focuses on news and events relating to Ukraine, reported on 21 October 2014:

‘Today [21/10/2014] the Verkhovna Rada [Parliament] passed the law “regarding partial mobilization,” which affirms the according order of the President. The country awaits the new stage of military mobilization. The first and second stages took place in spring of 2014... The majority of the soldiers of the Armed Forces and National Guard have been in the ATO [anti-terrorist operation] zone for several months, therefore rotation is necessary. Besides, it is important to increase security of the border, import fresh forces to territorial defense troops, reinforce military units and wartime provision units in the east of the country.

‘Third stage of the first wave: those who have not served will not be summoned.

‘The current stage of mobilization is carried out within the framework of the so-called “first wave,” which presumes that the following are summoned to the army: volunteers; reserve officers and sergeants that served in the army or other force structures, who have military specialties that are currently in demand; as well as reserve regular soldiers with wartime experience.

‘We remind you that there may be four mobilization waves overall. In case of escalation after the first (current) wave of mobilization, further stages may be announced.

‘The second wave of partial mobilization: reserve officers and sergeants of all military specialties are summoned; the regular reserve army of all military specializations with military experiences; the higher officers of all military specialties. As to reserve officers who have not served in the army that graduated from military departments of civilian universities, according to the speaker of the NSDC [National Security and Defence Council] information center Andriy Lysenko, “they should not be summoned, as Ukraine has about 20 thousand reserve officers with real military and peacekeeping experience.”

‘The third wave: 18-year-old soldiers are mobilized, women who may serve (field doctors, nurses, technical specialists); as well as those who have not served but have no “white ticket.”

‘The fourth (very unlikely – only possible if ardent war has been underway for a long time): full mobilization, all those capable of holding weapons in their hands join the army...

“I emphasize that during partial mobilization those who have already undergone military service are summoned to serve – reserve officers and people with military experience. And only those that have specialties that

³ UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). International Protection Considerations Related to the Developments in Ukraine – Update II, 15 January 2015. Para 19-21. Available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/54c639474.html>. Date accessed: 21 August 2015

individual units need. We do not summon 18-year-old boys [to the combat area]. Also we will not summon breadwinners from low-income families,” added the NSDC secretary.’⁴

- 4.3.3 Sputnik International published the following on 15 January 2015: ‘The Ukrainian parliament on Thursday approved a presidential decree to hold three partial military mobilizations in 2015.

“To declare and to conduct in 2015 three stages of partial mobilization within 210 days from the date of entry into force of this decree,” the document said. According to the decree the mobilization will be conducted in Kiev and all the regions of Ukraine in proportion to their population.

‘Kiev earlier announced plans to begin the first wave of mobilization on January 20, the second in April, and the third in June. During the first wave, some 50,000 people will be called to military service. The three waves planned in 2015 could bring an additional 104,000 soldiers into the military's ranks, bringing the number of army personnel to 250,000 soldiers...

‘The decree also stipulates a demobilization from March 18 to May 1 of those who were called up for military service in 2014's first wave of partial mobilization on March 17.

‘In 2014, Kiev held three waves of military mobilization for its special operation in the Donbas. The exact number of people called up for military service was never officially disclosed, but it was reported that in 2014, the number of troops in Ukraine's armed forces increased to 232,000 from 130,000 the year before.’⁵

- 4.3.4 IB Times reported the following in June 2015:

‘The Ukrainian government began mobilizing its sixth and final wave of troops for active duty in the East Ukraine conflict on Thursday [18 June 2015]. While the exact total of how many people will be called upon is not known yet, the chief military prosecutor of Ukraine, Anatoliy Matios, said in January he expected the figure to be around 50,000. Kiev's armed forces are looking for scouts, tankers, gunners, signalmen, engineers, mechanics and drivers.’⁶

- 4.3.5 RT.com reported on the following in February 2016:

‘The president of Ukraine suggested an amendment that would allow him to start military mobilization without announcing it beforehand. The measure

⁴ EuroMaidan Press. ‘Partial mobilisation: why is it necessary and who should await summons,’ dated 23 July 2014. <http://euromaidanpress.com/2014/07/23/partial-mobilization-why-is-it-necessary-and-who-should-await-summons/> Date accessed: 19 August 2015

⁵ Sputnik International. ‘Ukrainian Parliament approves three waves of military mobilisation for 2015,’ dated 15 January 2015 (updated 16 January 2015). <http://sputniknews.com/europe/20150115/1016921774.html> Date accessed: 19 August 2015.

⁶ IB Times. ‘Ukrainian Government Begins Sixth Wave Of Military Mobilization For Service In East Ukraine War,’ dated 18 June 2015. <http://www.ibtimes.com/ukrainian-government-begins-sixth-wave-military-mobilization-service-east-ukraine-war-1973269> Date accessed: 18 August 2015.

was proposed after only 60 percent of draftees were enlisted in the previous run.

‘Over the two years that have passed since the armed coup in Kiev dramatically changed Ukraine, the new government declared six waves of mobilization. It’s a special kind of military draft separate from regular conscription that is used to respond to an emergency.

‘The draft was needed to boost military units sent to fight the rebellious eastern regions of Donetsk and Lugansk. Ukraine nearly doubled the strength of its army from the initial 130,000 to 232,000 in 2014 and wants to have 250,000 standing troops. 210,000 people were drafted overall, some of them already demobilized.

‘The war effort, however, became increasingly difficult to maintain. The initial surge of volunteers dwindled while the number of people who would rather risk prosecution for dodging the draft than put their necks on the line increased.

‘During the latest sixth wave in July-August 2015, the Ukrainian military managed to get just over 60 percent of the intended draftees, the Defense Ministry reported. There were 8.5 percent of volunteers among them.

‘The military complained that its officers often had problems with getting the summons to potential draftees, who moved to another address or simply refused to open their doors. Of those who did get their summons, over half chose to ignore it and run. The ministry said 26,800 men are now subject to prosecution for avoiding military service.

‘The legislative amendment proposed by President Petro Poroshenko on Thursday would make the seventh mobilization wave a bit easier for the military. It would allow him [to] order mobilization without announcing it at least one month beforehand, as the law requires now. Actually, no publication would be required at all.

‘The measure is one of several similar bills currently floating in the Ukrainian parliament. Another one would require the border guard service, the election commission, the tax authorities and other government agencies to report any data on potential draftees – including minors who would become eligible years later – to the military.

‘The ministry so far has not detailed when the seventh wave of mobilization will start or how many would be drafted, but the Ukrainian media reported that before April [2016] some 40,000 troops would have to be replaced through mobilization.’⁷

4.3.6 In August 2016, Pravda.ru reported on a possible seventh wave of mobilisation:

⁷ RT.com. ‘Ukraine plans stealth military draft as recruitment plummets,’ dated 6 February 2016. <https://www.rt.com/news/331557-ukraine-stealth-military-draft/> Date accessed: 15 September 2016

'Ukraine is working on the seventh wave of mobilization. According to sources close to Ukraine's Ministry of Defense, military conscription committees have already received secret directives on the subject.

"We do not know where a provocation may occur - in the Crimea or in the Donbas. All were ordered to prepare for urgent mobilization," an unnamed source said.

'However, representatives for military enlistment offices of Ukraine do not confirm the information. "There was no order from the president about the mobilization. Preparations are being conducted according to schedule: medical examinations and contractual enlistment - everything goes as usual. There are enough men, who sign military service contracts, but we do not know whether there are enough resources to replace the demobilized," deputy commissar of the Kiev Military Conscription Committee, Igor Slyusarenko told Vesti.

'Deputy Military Commissar of the Dnipropetrovsk region, Sergie Polutsigan, rejected the information about urgent mobilization as well.

'Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko stated earlier that he did not exclude another wave of mobilization in the event of full-scale hostilities. Should Ukraine announce mobilization, military enlistment offices will call up those who fought in the first, second and third waves.'⁸

[Back to contents](#)

4.4 Military service notice/call-up paper

4.4.1 In June 2015, the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada stated:

'The law refers to a military service notice as a "call-up paper"... Call-up papers are issued by the city (regional) military commissariats... Article 14(6) of the same law states that "[i]n order to register with an enlistment office, citizens of Ukraine are obliged to report in person to a military regional (city) commissariat by a date specified in call-up papers and present necessary documents, a list of which is established by the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine"...

'In correspondence with the Research Directorate, a senior program officer for Europe and Eurasia at the National Endowment for Democracy (NED), a US-based private non-profit foundation "dedicated to the growth and strengthening of democratic institutions" globally (NED n.d.), said that notices for compulsory military service in Ukraine take the form of a piece of paper, instructing citizens to go to the commissariat for further instructions and to undergo a medical check-up (ibid. 20 May 2015). The same source further indicated that the notices are hand-delivered and require the signature of the recipient (ibid.). She noted that, as is the case with all official

⁸ Pravda.ru. 'Ukraine secretly announces seventh large-scale mobilisation,' dated 29 August 2016. http://www.pravdareport.com/news/world/ussr/ukraine/29-08-2016/135453-ukraine_mobilization-0/ Date accessed: 15 September 2016.

Ukrainian documents, the military service notice "almost certainly has a seal/stamp" (ibid.).⁹

- 4.4.2 The Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada further noted that military service notices contain a warning regarding refusal or evasion of military service (20 May 2015).¹⁰

[Back to contents](#)

4.5 Eligibility

- 4.5.1 On 1 May 2014 the acting President of Ukraine signed a decree reinstating military conscription for males between the ages of 18 and 25 (who did not qualify for exemption).¹¹ However, in January 2015, the upper limit of compulsory military draft age for male citizens was raised from 25 to 27 years.¹² In April 2015, Ukraine Today noted that 'Previously, the ministry recruited men from 18 to 25 years, but now their age is to be from 20 to 27 years.'¹³

- 4.5.2 In April 2015, Newseek.com noted that 'The Ukrainian army consists primarily of men aged 18-60 years old, however, according to Talaylay [major general Vladimir Talaylay, deputy head of command of Ukraine's armed forces], any servicemen between the ages of 50 and 60 are not obliged to serve in the military during the call-up but have chose [sic] to do so voluntarily.'¹⁴

- 4.5.3 President Poroshenko's official website reported on reservists in August 2016:

'President Petro Poroshenko signed the Law to raise the age limit for military service in reserve for those who have the experience of military service and may be used to resupply the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other military formations.

⁹ Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada. Ukraine: Military service, including information on military service notices, who issues them, their contents, and physical characteristics; whether notices have a warning regarding refusal or evasion of military service; information on penalties for refusing or evading military service (2014- May 2015) [UKR105186.E], dated 1 June 2015. Available at ecoi.net: http://www.ecoi.net/local_link/327894/455067_en.html Date accessed: 15 September 2016.

¹⁰ Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada. Ukraine: Military service, including information on military service notices, who issues them, their contents, and physical characteristics; whether notices have a warning regarding refusal or evasion of military service; information on penalties for refusing or evading military service (2014- May 2015) [UKR105186.E], dated 1 June 2015. Available at ecoi.net: http://www.ecoi.net/local_link/327894/455067_en.html Date accessed: 15 September 2016.

¹¹ VOA News. 'Ukraine Reinstates Conscription as Security Deteriorates in Eastern Region', dated 1 May 2014 <http://www.voanews.com/content/russian-fm-calls-for-dialogue-in-ukraine/1905082.html> Date accessed: 20 August 2015.

¹² Sputnik News. 'Ukraine expands military draft age to 27,' dated 1 January 2015. <https://sputniknews.com/europe/20150115/1016938343.html> Date accessed: 16 September 2016.

¹³ Ukraine Today. 'Conscription to Ukrainian army begins from April 1,' dated 1 April 2015. <http://uatoday.tv/news/conscription-to-ukrainian-army-begins-from-april-1-419034.html> Date accessed: 16 September 2016.

¹⁴ Newsweek.com. 'Ukraine to call up women over 20 for armed forces,' dated 2 April 2015. <http://europe.newsweek.com/ukraine-armed-forces-set-call-female-citizens-aged-20-50-new-recruitment-cycle-304276?rm=eu> Date accessed: 16 September 2016

'In accordance with Law № 1604-VII "On amending Article 28 of the Law of Ukraine "On military duty and military service", the age limit of staying in reserve is increased for the second class from 50 to 60 – for privates and sergeants, from 55 to 60 – for junior and senior officers, to 65 – for high rank officers.'¹⁵

4.5.4 In April 2015, Newsweek further noted that 'Ukraine's armed forces could call up female citizens of Ukraine aged between 20 and 50 to join the fight.'¹⁶

4.5.5 For further information about the role of women in the armed forces, see [Women](#).

4.5.6 According to Global Security recruits serve in the military for 1.5 years.¹⁷

4.5.7 Ukraine Today reported in April 2015 that the Ministry of Defence had changed the list of persons who are subject to deferments due to health and family reasons. The deputies of town, city, district and regional councils, and teachers who work in secondary schools in non-rural areas have lost their right to defer service. In addition, a guardian has the right to defer service only when he is the sole person who can care for disabled people.¹⁸

4.5.8 In June 2016, Ukraine Today reported on foreign nationals undertaking military service in Ukraine:

'Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko has signed a decree "On the Regulation about the Military Service in the Armed Forces of Ukraine by Foreigners and Stateless Persons," according to the president's press service. The decree is aimed to optimize the recruiting of foreigners and stateless persons as privates, sergeants, and officers who will serve in the Armed Forces of Ukraine under a contract.

'The decree allows foreigners and stateless persons who have not served in the Armed Forces of Ukraine earlier to voluntarily and duly fulfill their duty of protecting the independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine.

'However only those foreigners, who are staying in Ukraine legally can be taken for the military service in Ukrainian army, if they have such inclination. In addition, foreigners who join the Ukrainian military service will have a probatory term of two months.

¹⁵ President of Ukraine; Petro Poroshenko; official website. 'President signed the law to raising the age limit for military service in the reserve,' dated 8 August 2014.

<http://www.president.gov.ua/en/news/prezident-pidpisav-zakon-pro-pidvishennya-granichnogo-viku-v-33414> Date accessed: 16 September 2016.

¹⁶ Newsweek.com. 'Ukraine to call up women over 20 for armed forces,' dated 2 April 2015. <http://europe.newsweek.com/ukraine-armed-forces-set-call-female-citizens-aged-20-50-new-recruitment-cycle-304276?rm=eu> Date accessed: 16 September 2016

¹⁷ GlobalSecurity.Org. Ukraine. 'Military Personnel' (page last modified 26 June 2015). <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/ukraine/personnel.htm> Date accessed: 20 August 2015.

¹⁸ Ukraine Today. 'Conscription to Ukrainian army begins from April 1,' dated 1 April 2015. <http://uatoday.tv/news/conscription-to-ukrainian-army-begins-from-april-1-419034.html> Date accessed: 16 September 2016.

'As earlier reported, Ukraine's parliament allowed foreign nationals and people without citizenship to serve in the Ukrainian army back in October 2015. On November 3, 2015, Poroshenko signed the relevant law.'¹⁹

[Back to contents](#)

4.6 Women

4.6.1 Ukraine Today reported as follows in July 2016:

'Ukraine's Defence Ministry has changed the rules prohibiting female contract soldiers to serve in army battle units. According to the Ministry's press service, "if previously women could only serve as war medics, operators, cooks, accountants, now this list is increased by 100 new jobs."

'After the Ministry's decision, servicewomen can now be appointed as military vehicle commanders, machine gunners, mortar commanders, scouts, or snipers.

'The press service adds women willing to take combat positions will undergo strict selection process. Their physical fitness and ability to withstand psychological pressure in combat will be examined.'²⁰

4.6.2 Ukraine Today reported as follows in May 2016:

'Ukrainian military already has 8.2 % women in their ranks, not far from the NATO average of 10.3%. Lt Gen Muzhenko emphasised the government's commitment to removing barriers to women in the armed forces, including combat positions, and recounted a recent meeting with women parliamentarians and women in the armed forces to discuss progress.

'UN Security Council Resolution 1325 [which Ukraine is in the process of implementing] reaffirms the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, peace negotiations, peace-building, peacekeeping, humanitarian response in post-conflict reconstruction, and stresses the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security.'²¹

4.6.3 The Ukrainian Women's Fund published a report in 2016 and noted that:

'As of early October 2015, about 14,500 female soldiers and 30,500 employees of the Armed Forces of Ukraine are in the service. Almost 2,000 are officers with 35 women holding management positions in the Ministry of Defense, General Staff and various corps of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. Responding to the request for statistical information concerning the involvement of women in combat operations in the ATO [anti-terrorist

¹⁹ Ukraine Today. 'Foreigners allowed to serve in Ukraine's army,' dated 10 June 2016. <http://uatoday.tv/society/foreigners-allowed-to-serve-in-ukraine-s-army-670559.html> Date accessed: 15 September 2016.

²⁰ Ukraine Today. 'Ukrainian women-in-arms: Ukrainian women can now serve in military combat roles,' dated 16 July 2016. <http://uatoday.tv/politics/ukrainian-women-can-now-serve-in-battle-units-697695.html> Date accessed: 16 September 2016.

²¹ Ukraine Today. 'Removing barriers to women in the Ukrainian armed forces,' dated 28 May 2016. <http://uatoday.tv/society/removing-barriers-to-women-in-the-ukrainian-armed-forces-662825.html> Date accessed: 16 September 2016.

operation] zone, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine indicates that the total number of the National Guard of Ukraine is about 14,000 people, including 21 women (positions: doctor, nurse), for the ATO duration. In other words, women make up only 0.0015%.²²

4.6.4 Ukraine Today reported in October 2015:

'...the Ukrainian ministry of defence says female soldiers aren't fighting in the conflict in east Ukraine - at the same time though they admit that there are overall 14,000 women fighters in the Ukrainian armed forces - more than 1,000 of which are in the Donbas region.'²³

4.6.5 For further information about women in the Ukrainian armed forces, see ["Invisible battalion:" Women's participation in ATO military operations,' published in 2016, with information and support from ICF Ukrainian Women's Fund.](#) See section on [Mobilisation](#) for information about women being called up as part of the 'third wave' of conscription.

[Back to contents](#)

4.7 Crimea, Donetsk and Luhansk

4.7.1 The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) published the following in September 2015:

'By the time of writing there had not been any reports of a general mobilization of men in the NGCAs [non-Government-controlled areas]. However, in mid-August 2015 members of the local population (mainly men with former military backgrounds) started to receive notices with requests to attend the military commissariat for registration only. According to information obtained through monitoring in NGCAs, the mobilization is currently on a voluntary basis. Concerns have been expressed about reports of children performing military duties in NGCAs, including guarding checkpoints. In the LPR [Luhansk Peoples' Republic] young men under the age of 18 have reportedly joined the military because they saw it as the only means to obtain an income.'²⁴

4.7.2 The UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) reported on the human rights situation in Ukraine, covering the period 16 February to 15 May 2016, stating:

'A representative of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation stated on 31 March [2016] that close to 2,000 Crimean residents would be called to serve in the army in the spring of 2016. He added that, as in 2015, Crimean conscripts would serve on the territory of the Crimean peninsula. Crimean

²² Ukrainian Women's Fund. "'Invisible Battalion": Women's participation in ATO Military Operations,' dated 2016. www.uwf.kiev.ua/files/invisible_batallion_eng_short.pdf Date accessed: 24 September 2016

²³ Ukraine Today. 'From camouflage to catwalk: Ukraine's female soldiers breaking stereotypes,' dated 15 October 2015. <http://uatoday.tv/society/from-camouflage-to-the-catwalk-ukraine-s-female-soldiers-breaking-stereotypes-513553.html> Date accessed: 16 September 2016

²⁴ UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). 'International Protection Considerations Related to the Developments in Ukraine – Update III,' dated 24 September 2015. Available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/56017e034.html> Date accessed: 9 October 2015.

Tatar representatives told OHCHR that members of their community had received military notifications and that failure to present themselves at recruiting centres could expose them to criminal sanctions.²⁵

4.7.3 The Jamestown Foundation reported as follows in May 2016:

‘According to Refat Chubarov, the president of the Crimean Tatar World Congress and the elected chairperson of the Mejlis (the quasi-governing assembly of the Crimean Tatars), the Russian Federation is in the process of creating a Crimean Tatar military corps to neutralize protests and counter defiance against the occupying forces of the annexed Crimean peninsula. Previously, the occupying authorities also had revealed plans to establish a separate Crimean Tatar Cossack union. Russia intends to use both of these Crimean Tatar military units as a counter movement to “others”—that is, essentially against the majority of the Crimean Tatars, who do not agree with the policies of the so-called Crimean government...

‘The Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation has already initiated a program on combat readiness in the Southern Military District, under which military units in Crimea are also included. Subsequently in Crimea, the authorities have begun summoning Crimean Tatar males en masse for military service...

‘Unlike in Ukraine, military service for males is obligatory in Russia. According to the news agency 15 Minutes, men from 18 to 50 are being summoned to appear in their local military enlistment agencies (where their internal passports are registered) to undergo three-month instruction and combat training courses... Although the mandatory military age is 18, in cities like Stariy Qirim, where the Crimean Tatar population is in the majority, recruiters have also been summoning 15–16-year-old students. In cities, military recruitment officers send letters and make phone calls to make sure everybody is enlisted. In rural areas, they go to houses one by one and hand the summonses personally. Summonses are also being allocated to individuals crossing the Crimean border. If these requests are ignored, recruiters appear in the work places and forcefully take men to the nearest enlistment agencies.

‘The enlisted could be sent to serve in different locations of the vast Russian Federation or, reportedly, even to Syria. The majority of the Crimean Tatars do not want to serve in the Russian Army, considering their collective memory of the predecessor Soviet Red Army’s role in deporting their nationality from its homeland in 1944. The parents do not want to send their sons to fight in faraway locations for causes they do not believe in... These men [Tatar males] are now being presented with a second choice: joining the Crimean Tatar Cossack military unit, based in Crimea... Although Crimean Tatar Cossacks sounds like an oxymoron, many Crimean Tatars may consider joining a local Cossack brigade to be preferable to the harsh

²⁵ UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). ‘Report on the human rights situation in Ukraine 16 February to 15 May 2016,’ dated 15 May 2016. Available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/575537c74.html> Date accessed: 14 September 2016.

realities of military service abroad...’ (The article went on to state that historically, Crimea has not had any indigenous Cossacks; those currently present on the peninsula have no links to the real Cossacks.)²⁶

- 4.7.4 For further information on the situation in Crimea, Donetsk and Luhansk, see [Country information and guidance: Crimea, Donetsk and Luhansk](#).

[Back to contents](#)

5. Exemptions

- 5.1.1 Article 18 of the Law of Ukraine on Military Duty and Military Service (1992) addressed exemptions from conscription:

‘Article 18: An Exemption from Conscription to Regular Military Service

‘1. The following citizens of Ukraine are exempt from conscription to regular military service in peacetime:

- Those recognised as unfit for military service in peacetime for health reasons;
- Those who turn 25 years old on the day of conscription to regular military service;
- Those whose father, mother or (kin or not kin) siblings have perished, died or became invalid during the performance of military service or during training for persons liable to military service. Conscripts, who have the right to an exemption from conscription on these grounds, may renounce this right;
- Those who before becoming citizens of Ukraine carried out military service in other states;
- Those who were previously sentenced for committing a crime to a deprivation of liberty, a restriction of liberty, an arrest or correctional labour, including liberation from serving the sentence;
- Those who after graduation from higher education establishments have been conferred the military (special) rank of an officer (commanders).²⁷

- 5.1.2 The Law of Ukraine on Military Duty and Military Service was amended since the publication of the above version. In July 2015 Ukraine’s parliament passed a law that exempted the following from conscription: ‘students, postgraduates and doctoral students who are studying in full-time education; scientists, scientific and academic staff of higher education institutions, research institutions and organizations with academic rank and/or academic

²⁶ Jamestown Foundation. ‘Moscow Plays Divide-and-Conquer Strategy Against Crimean Tatars,’ Eurasia Daily Monitor Volume: 13 Issue: 104, dated 28 May 2016. Available at [ecoi.net](http://www.ecoi.net): http://www.ecoi.net/local_link/324476/450543_en.html Date accessed: 14 September 2016.

²⁷ Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF). Fluri, P, Kozeil, M and Yermolaiev, A (eds.) 2013, ‘The Security Sector Legislation of Ukraine,’ Center for Army, Conversion and Disarmament Studies, p.173 <http://www.dcaf.ch/Publications/The-Security-Sector-Legislation-of-Ukraine2> Date accessed: 20 August 2015.

degree; teaching staff of secondary schools.’ An earlier amendment in April 2014 had reportedly exempted students, postgraduates and doctoral candidates from having to serve in the military.²⁸

5.1.3 The EuroMaidan Press published the following on 23 July 2014:

‘During mobilization, those who are not subject to mobilization are those who have been booked by the state government bodies during the mobilization period; those who have been deemed unacceptable for military service due to health reasons on a period of up to 6 months; men who have five and more children under the age of 16; women who have children of up to 16 years of age; those who are engaged in providing for someone who has nobody else to turn to. Members of the Ukrainian Parliament cannot be mobilized either.’²⁹ Censor.net noted that the clergy are also exempt from being drafted.³⁰

5.1.4 In the eighth National Report on the implementation of the European Social Charter, submitted by the government of Ukraine for the period 2011 to 2014, it was noted that the length of alternative service still remains ‘1.5 times longer than the period of military service established for persons serving active military service in the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other military formations established under the laws of Ukraine.

‘The difference in duration is caused by the fact that the conditions of the active military service are much heavier than for alternative (non-military) service.

‘Advantages of the alternative service are as follows:

- ‘alternative service is served primarily within the human settlement where the servant resides or in the area where it is possible day to return to place of residence everyday;
- ‘labor relations are based on a written contract for temporary employment and are governed by labor legislation;
- ‘the service is paid in accordance with the staff list and level of wages at the enterprise;
- ‘period of being on the alternative service is included into the pension insurance record;
- ‘possibility to have an annual paid leave for twelve days;
- ‘possibility to have (optional) leave without pay and to have this period included in the period of alternative service in cases specified by law;

²⁸ UNIAN Information Agency. ‘Rada exempts professors, researchers from conscription during mobilization,’ dated 2 July 2015. <http://www.unian.info/politics/1095919-rada-exempts-professors-researchers-from-conscription-during-mobilization.html> Date accessed: 20 August 2015.

²⁹ EuroMaidan Press. ‘Partial mobilisation: why is it necessary and who should await summons,’ dated 23 July 2014. <http://euromaidanpress.com/2014/07/23/partial-mobilization-why-is-it-necessary-and-who-should-await-summons/> Date accessed: 19 August 2015

³⁰ Censor.net. ‘Mobilisation in Ukraine: sixth wave of military draft starts today,’ dated 18 June 2015. http://en.censor.net.ua/news/340536/sixth_wave_of_military_draft_starts_today Date accessed: 27 September 2016

- 'possibility to combine the alternative service with studying in secondary and higher educational institutions (evening or extramural form of training).'³¹

5.1.5 The report further noted the number of citizens sent to alternative (non-military) service in 2011-2014:

'2011: 499

'2012: 436

'2013: 215

'2014: 475

'TOTAL: 1625'³²

5.1.6 Ilyashev and Partners, a Ukrainian law firm, described the situation with regard to medical examinations in April 2016:

'The medical examination includes analysis of the state of health and physical development of citizens as of the moment of examination with the aim of defining the level of fitness for military service, training under military qualifications, settlement of other matters stipulated by the Regulations with provision of a written conclusion (declaration). Fitness for medical service under the Regulations means such state of health and physical development of citizens allowing them to perform obligations (stipulated by army regulations and instructions) on certain military occupation in the Military Forces of Ukraine and other military formations in peace and war time.

'Medical examination is carried out by MPC with the aim of assuring the fitness, in particular, for military service of the youth of pre- and conscription age, persons liable to military service, reservists (candidates to the reserve).

'The MPCs take their decisions on the basis of the list of illnesses, conditions and physical disabilities defining the level of fitness to the military service (Annex 1 of the Regulations) (hereinafter – the List of illnesses), explanations on application of provisions of the List of illnesses (Annex 2 to the Regulations) and tables of additional requirements to the state of health (Annex 3 of the Regulations).

'According to the legislative and regulatory compliance practices medical opinion on fitness for military service may be appealed through the court.

³¹ EUROPEAN SOCIAL CHARTER (REVISED). 8th National Report on the implementation of the European Social Charter (revised) submitted by THE GOVERNMENT OF UKRAINE (Articles 1, 9, 10, 15, 18, 20, 24 for the period 2011–2014); Additional information (Article 2 §7; Article 5; Article 26 §§ 1-2; Article 28) (Conclusions 2014) http://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/1226_1471431679_ukraine8-report-en-pdf.pdf Date accessed: 26 June 2016.

³² EUROPEAN SOCIAL CHARTER (REVISED). 8th National Report on the implementation of the European Social Charter (revised) submitted by THE GOVERNMENT OF UKRAINE (Articles 1, 9, 10, 15, 18, 20, 24 for the period 2011–2014); Additional information (Article 2 §7; Article 5; Article 26 §§ 1-2; Article 28) (Conclusions 2014) http://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/1226_1471431679_ukraine8-report-en-pdf.pdf Date accessed: 26 June 2016.

'According to the court decisions upheld as a result of consideration of an administrative claim filed against the head of the MPC at Kherson united city commissariat (hereinafter KUCC) on:

- 'acknowledgment of actions of the MPC at KUCC on issuing a decision on fitness for military service to be unlawful and illegitimate; – annulment of the resolution of the decree of the MPC at KUCC on issuing a decision on fitness for military service; – obligation to uphold a new decree in accordance with the current legislation of Ukraine under the results of undergoing of the medical examination by the claimant – in case of taking a competent approach and proper substantiation the decision of the MPC may be appealed.

'While substantiating his claims the claimant stated that the MPC made a wrong conclusion on his fitness to the military service in the Military Forces of Ukraine as soon the commission wrongfully interpreted Article 39(b) of the Regulation on military medical examination in the Military Forces of Ukraine approved by the Order of the Minister of Defense of Ukraine No. 402 as of August 14, 2008, namely: the MPC wrongfully applied provision of Article 39(c) of the section II of the Regulation.

'By the Decision issued by Kherson district administrative court as of May 27, 2015 the claim was sustained and the decree of the Head of the extraordinary permanent MPC at KUCC as of February 17, 2015 (on upholding a decision of fitness of a person for military service) was canceled and MPC at KUCC was obliged to uphold new decree in accordance with current Ukrainian laws under the results of undergoing a medical examination.

'The court established that the claimant was acknowledged to be fit for military service with reference to Articles 39(b) and 41(c) of the List of illnesses.

'In particular, graph I of Article 39(b) of the List of illnesses defines that according to this article persons – during their assignment to the draft offices, enlistment for the military service and their entry to military educational establishments, soldiers and officers undergoing regular military service are declared unfit for military service in time of peace or limitedly fit for service in time of war.

'Graph I of Article 41(c) of the list of illnesses defines the similar conclusion of the military medical examination.

'Thus, the decree on fitness of the claimant for military service does not comply with requirements of the Order of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine No. 402.³³

[Back to contents](#)

³³ Ilyashev and Partners (Lexology). 'Mobilisation: medical contraindications and legal reservations,' dated 7 April 2016. <http://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=e1ccfc9d-c841-49ea-9742-9e151dd5e04a> Date accessed: 26 September 2016.

6. Conscientious objection

6.1 Provision for conscientious objection

6.1.1 The UN High Commissioner for Refugees noted the following on 15 January 2015: 'The law in Ukraine provides for conscientious objection and alternative service on religious grounds for members of religious organizations registered in Ukraine. Conscientious objection is not available on any other grounds.'³⁴

6.1.2 UNHCR published the following in September 2015:

'Ukraine's legal framework on regular conscription provides for conscientious objection and alternative service on religious grounds for members of religious organizations registered in Ukraine, subject to possible limitations in times of civil or military emergency. However, there is no clear provision on alternative service arrangements for individuals drafted through emergency mobilization, creating risks of enlistment contrary to a person's religious beliefs. The religious beliefs of conscientious objectors summoned in the course of the waves of emergency mobilization in the context of the current conflict are reportedly often ignored by conscription offices.'³⁵

6.1.3 The US Department of State noted in the 2015 Report on International Religious Freedom that 'The council [Council of Evangelical Protestant Churches of Ukraine] ... complained about continuing attempts by the armed forces to call up conscientious objectors for military duty. Members of the council and legal experts attributed such attempts primarily to legislative gaps, including the lack of alternative civilian service during mobilization for the current conflict, and urged the government to rectify the issue.'³⁶

6.1.4 The Canadian Immigration and Refugee Board published the following in December 2015:

'Sources state that the Ukrainian military allows for alternative service for conscientious objectors ... based on religious grounds... According to information posted on the website of the Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Article 35 of The Constitution of Ukraine states that

'[n]o one shall be relieved of his or her duties before the State or refuse to perform the laws for reasons of religious beliefs. In the case that the performance of military duty is contrary to the religious beliefs of a citizen, the performance of this duty shall be replaced by alternative (non-military) service. (Ukraine [2015])

³⁴ UN High Commissioner for Refugees 2015, 'International Protection Considerations Related to the Developments in Ukraine - Update II,' dated 15 January 2015, p.9, section 21 <http://www.refworld.org/docid/54c639474.html> Date accessed: 20 August 2015

³⁵ UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). 'International Protection Considerations Related to the Developments in Ukraine – Update III,' dated 24 September 2015. Available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/56017e034.html> Date accessed: 9 October 2015.

³⁶ US Department of State. '2015 Report on International Religious Freedom,' Ukraine, dated 10 August 2016. Available at ecoinet: http://www.ecoi.net/local_link/328420/455696_en.html Date accessed: 14 September 2016.

'The 2004 summary version of the 1992 Law of Ukraine "On Alternative (Non-Military) Service'," as found on the website of the Institute for Religious Freedom (IRF), a Kyiv-based human rights NGO that assists "in the realization of freedom of conscience, religion, beliefs and other related human rights...and dissemination of information on the status of the law and religious life" in Ukraine (IRF n.d.), states that

'[c]itizens shall do alternative service on the enterprises which are in state or communal ownership or dominant part in the state fund of which is in the state or communal ownership. Activity of such enterprises shall be related to social protection of population, health protection, environmental protection, building, housing and communal services, and agriculture. Besides, alternative service may be conducted in medical attendance service in Red Cross organizations of Ukraine. Labour relations between the citizen who does military service and enterprise shall be maintained on the basis of written fixed-date labour agreement. (Ukraine 2004)³⁷

[Back to contents](#)

6.2 Conscientious objection for recognised religious groups

6.2.1 The Canadian Immigration and Refugee Board also indicated which religious groups may claim the status of conscientious objector:

'...According to a report by Equal Rights Trust, which was written in partnership with the LGBT Human Right Centre Nash Mir, the religious groups that are able to claim conscientious objector status, on the basis that their religious organisations do not allow their members to bear arms, are: Adventist Reform Church, Seventh Day Adventists, Evangelical Christians, Evangelical Christian-Baptists, the Slavic Church of the Holy Spirit (Pokutnyky), Jehovah's Witnesses, the Charismatic Christian Churches and the International Society for Krishna Consciousness (Equal Rights Trust Aug. 2015, 192). An excerpt from the forthcoming (2016) book *Free Radicals: War Resisters in Prison*, by CJ Hinke, as found on the website of World Beyond War, a "global nonviolent movement to end war and establish a just and sustainable peace" (World Beyond War n.d.b), similarly indicates that in Ukraine, those who are able to claim religious conscientious objector status are: Seventh Day Adventists, Baptists, Adventists-Reformists, Jehovah's Witnesses and Charismatic Christians (ibid. n.d.a).

'According to the European Bureau for Conscientious Objection (EBCO), an umbrella organisation for national associations of conscientious objectors..., objectors "from Jewish or majority faiths," or those who object for non-religious reasons, have "no alternative to compulsory military service" in Ukraine... Equal Rights Trust similarly states that conscientious objector

³⁷ Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Ukraine. 'Information on military conscription and exemption from service, including alternative military service for conscientious objectors; whether members of the Orthodox Church can perform alternative military service (2014-November 2015), 1 December 2015, UKR105366.E. Available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/57a188544.html> Date accessed: 14 September 2016.

status is not available for "other religions, or non-religious beliefs grounded in conscience"...

'The EBCO further states that there is "no right to conscientious objection for serving conscripts, reservists and professional soldiers"... Equal Rights Trust similarly states that Ukrainian law "does not contain provisions which allow for conscientious objectors to refuse to undertake military service when mobilised"...'38

[Back to contents](#)

6.3 Conscientious objection: court cases

6.3.1 The Canadian Immigration and Refugee Board also reported on Court Cases Related to Conscientious Objection:

'JW [a website] states that the requests of Ukraine's Jehovah's Witnesses for alternative service are "generally respected, and few Witnesses have faced prosecution" (JW 8 June 2015).'³⁹

6.3.2 The US Department of State's 2015 Report on International Religious Freedom, dated August 2016, noted that 'The High Specialized Court of Ukraine for Civil and Criminal Cases overturned several convictions of conscientious objectors who sought alternative military service...

'In April [2015] the Council of Evangelical Protestant Churches of Ukraine appealed to the president and prime minister to grant members of the clergy exemption from the military mobilization resulting from Russia's military intervention in the east of the country.'⁴⁰

6.3.3 The US Department of State also reported on Court rulings in the 2015 Report on International Religious Freedom:

'On June 23 [2015], the High Specialized Court of Ukraine for Civil and Criminal Cases upheld a February 26 [2015] ruling by the Dnipropetrovsk Oblast Appellate Court confirming a November 2014 verdict by the Novomoskovsk District Court that the application of Jehovah's Witness member Vitaliy Shalaiko for alternative civilian service had been improperly denied. The court ruled that, in addition to regular military conscription, conscientious objectors had the right to alternative service during

³⁸ Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Ukraine. 'Information on military conscription and exemption from service, including alternative military service for conscientious objectors; whether members of the Orthodox Church can perform alternative military service (2014-November 2015), 1 December 2015, UKR105366.E. Available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/57a188544.html> Date accessed: 14 September 2016.

³⁹ Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Ukraine. 'Information on military conscription and exemption from service, including alternative military service for conscientious objectors; whether members of the Orthodox Church can perform alternative military service (2014-November 2015), 1 December 2015, UKR105366.E. Available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/57a188544.html> Date accessed: 14 September 2016.

⁴⁰ US Department of State. '2015 Report on International Religious Freedom,' Ukraine, dated 10 August 2016. Available at [ecoi.net](http://www.ecoi.net/local_link/328420/455696_en.html): http://www.ecoi.net/local_link/328420/455696_en.html Date accessed: 14 September 2016.

mobilization. There were no subsequent prosecutions involving alternative service.

‘On September 29 [2015], the High Specialized Court of Ukraine for Civil and Criminal Cases made a similar ruling in overturning a May 28 [2015] Rivne Oblast Appellate Court ruling. The appellate court had upheld the March 13 [2015] verdict by the Volodymyretska District Court sentencing an evangelical church member and conscientious objector to two years imprisonment for “dodging” mobilization.

‘On June 11 [2015], the Kharkiv District Administrative Court supported an appeal by Pavlo Bakum, a member of the New Generation Evangelical Christian Church and a conscientious objector, of the May decision by Kharkiv’s Frunzensky District military office to call up Bakum for military service.’⁴¹

- 6.3.4 In August 2015, the website JW.org noted the following with respect to the Vitaliy Shalaiko ruling referred to above:

‘Thousands of Jehovah’s Witnesses throughout Ukraine have faced the issue of neutrality during mobilization. Those who face criminal charges of evading military service can now rely on the legal precedent established in Vitaliy Shalaiko’s case.

‘Mr. Shalaiko’s attorney, Mr. Vadim Karpov, noted: “In simple terms, the high court explains that as one of Jehovah’s Witnesses, Mr. Shalaiko could not be prosecuted for refusing military service. Even in a country such as Ukraine, which is divided by war and instability, it is significant that norms of international law on freedom of religion and on freedom of conscience have been applied.”’⁴²

[Back to contents](#)

7. Conditions for those eligible for conscription

- 7.1.1 EuroMaidan Press published the following in July 2014:

‘According to the law “regarding mobilization preparation and mobilization” those who are obliged to serve and who received the summons from the military commissariat, have to arrive at the point at the time noted in the summons...

‘All those who are accounted for in military registries, starting the moment of declaration of full mobilization (we remind you that now partial mobilization is underway), are prohibited from changing their place of residence without the approval of a military commissariat official...Informing servicemen listed for

⁴¹ US Department of State. ‘2015 Report on International Religious Freedom,’ Ukraine, dated 10 August 2016. Available at [ecoi.net](http://www.ecoi.net):

http://www.ecoi.net/local_link/328420/455696_en.html Date accessed: 14 September 2016.

⁴² JW.org. ‘High Court of Ukraine Upholds Right to Conscientious Objection During Military Mobilization,’ dated 28 August 2015.

<https://www.jw.org/en/news/legal/by-region/ukraine/human-rights-conscientious-objectors/> Date accessed: 26 June 2016.

training is done exclusively through summons that ha[s] an established template, personally, and not by phone.⁴³

- 7.1.2 Global Security published the following information, which was modified in June 2015:

‘Citizens of Ukraine military of conscription age traveling abroad must show a document issued by a military commissariat. Defense Minister Stepan Poltorak made the statement on 31 January 2015. "All the recruits that were called into the army during mobilization, based on the provisions, should provide the document (issued by a military commissariat -ed.) for traveling abroad. It's like an auxiliary measure to determine the reason for traveling abroad and so on," he said. According to the official, the concept was developed jointly by Ministry of Defense of Ukraine and the General Staff.⁴⁴

- 7.1.3 In February 2016, Reuters reported:

‘The authorities say they have raised the salaries of those serving at the front to at least 7,000 hryvnia (\$275) per month from 2,341 hryvnia to encourage soldiers to sign up or re-enlist. That could be a big incentive - some recruits would as civilians earn the minimum wage of around 1,400 hryvnia.⁴⁵

- 7.1.4 However, the same Reuters report also noted that ‘Another problem is the fate of returning veterans who struggle to find jobs in a country deep in recession.

‘It takes a mountain of paperwork for ex-servicemen to register with the state employment centre and almost all the jobs on offer are low-paying positions, said Anton Kolumbet, who helps run Kiev's veterans association.

“How can a person who quit their job as a deputy director (of a company) to go to war, how can they suggest he earn 1,500-2,000 hryvnia as a supermarket guard? It's insulting," he said.⁴⁶

[Back to contents](#)

8. Draft evasion and desertion

8.1 Numbers

- 8.1.1 The UNHCR published the following in September 2015:

‘Resistance to conscription has reportedly been growing due to a number

⁴³ EuroMaidan Press. ‘Partial mobilisation: why is it necessary and who should await summons,’ dated 23 July 2014. <http://euromaidanpress.com/2014/07/23/partial-mobilization-why-is-it-necessary-and-who-should-await-summons/> Date accessed: 19 August 2015

⁴⁴ GlobalSecurity.Org. Ukraine. ‘Military Personnel’ (page last modified 26 June 2015). <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/ukraine/personnel.htm> Date accessed: 20 August 2015.

⁴⁵ Reuters. ‘Ukraine struggles to recruit soldiers for war in east,’ dated 4 February 2016. <http://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-ukraine-crisis-military-idUKKCN0VD21Q> Date accessed: 20 September 2016.

⁴⁶ Reuters. ‘Ukraine struggles to recruit soldiers for war in east,’ dated 4 February 2016. <http://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-ukraine-crisis-military-idUKKCN0VD21Q> Date accessed: 20 September 2016.

of factors, including objections to participation in a civil conflict where war crimes against prisoners held by both sides have been reported, and where killings of fellow countrymen are likely to occur. Others report fears of being sent to fight with inadequate training and equipment. IDPs have also voiced concerns about the possibility of being called for military service in their regions of origin, where they are likely to encounter their former neighbours, and the fear that fighting for the Ukrainian army will effectively prevent them from returning to their homes one day, as they would be subjected to social exclusion. Fighting in areas of origin may also expose remaining family members to security risks...

'There are ... reports of men leaving NGCAs [non-Government controlled areas] through the Russian Federation or by trying to avoid official border checkpoints, for fear of being mobilized.'⁴⁷

8.1.2 RT.com reported as follows in February 2016:

'The lack of enthusiasm among Ukrainians is understandable. Despite government officials' claims to the contrary, the Ukrainian Army continues to be in poor shape, suffering from a shortage of even basic supplies, disastrous discipline, low competence of soldiers and officers and a general lack of leadership. Non-combat casualties sustained in episodes of drunken brawls, road crashes, mishandling of firearms and similar causes are reported in the Ukrainian Army on weekly basis.'⁴⁸

8.1.3 In November 2015, Global Research reported that:

'During the conflict in the Donbass, Ukraine lost about 24,000 soldiers in combat operations, almost 54,000 were wounded, and over 9,000 have gone missing. Deaths from non-combat-related fatalities totaled 1,309, including 873 suicides.

'Over 3,000 pieces of basic military equipment were utterly destroyed, and another 2,000 items were seized by the armed forces of Novorossia as spoils of war....

'A total of 2,500 soldiers were taken prisoner during the fighting, most of whom were later turned over to relatives or exchanged....

'Corruption, theft, and a lack of supplies are just the cherry on the sundae of the Ukrainian army's self-destruction. Four million hryvnia (\$160,000) was embezzled by just a single head of financial services within the Ukrainian armed forces, Major Andrey Kvirel, which he took from the soldiers' military pay. This amount was enough to have supported an entire regiment in the "Anti-Terror Zone" for four months'⁴⁹

⁴⁷ UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). 'International Protection Considerations Related to the Developments in Ukraine – Update III,' dated 24 September 2015. Available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/56017e034.html> Date accessed: 9 October 2015.

⁴⁸ RT.com. 'Ukraine plans stealth military draft as recruitment plummets,' dated 6 February 2016. <https://www.rt.com/news/331557-ukraine-stealth-military-draft/> Date accessed: 15 September 2016

⁴⁹ Global Research. 'Ultimate fiasco of the Ukrainian army,' dated 7 November 2015. <http://www.globalresearch.ca/ultimate-fiasco-of-the-ukrainian-army/5487227> Date accessed: 24

8.1.4 Reuters reported as follows in February 2016:

'War-weary Ukraine is struggling to recruit soldiers to fight pro-Russian separatists in the east, with enthusiasm sapped by reports of ill-equipped troops and poor treatment of families of missing soldiers.

'When fighting began in mainly Russian-speaking east Ukraine almost two years ago, patriotism soared and recruitment offices in Ukraine's capital, Kiev, were inundated with volunteers. Now, with a year-old ceasefire barely holding and the death toll still rising, Ukraine's military faces a battle to find replacements for about 40,000 servicemen expected to be demobilised in March [2016]...

'Kiev's last recruitment drive in August 2015 attracted little over half the 25,000 soldiers the military wanted. While it is illegal to dodge the draft, potential recruits can do so by bribing officials or simply leaving the country.

'The low numbers are no surprise to one veteran, who served in an infantry brigade between Feb. 5 and Dec. 4 of last year [2015] and said those risking their lives were expected to buy a lot of their own equipment...

'Anti-Russian feelings still run high in much of the country, but war fatigue has set in and 79 percent of respondents in a December [2015] poll by the Democratic Initiative Foundation think tank said the government's priority should be ending the conflict.

"Now it's a big problem - the evasion of mobilisation and conscription," said Dmytro Tymchuk, a lawmaker and defence expert. "There's been negative publicity from the conflict zone ... There were problems with nutrition, medicines and the winter uniform. Patriotism is falling."...

'At the start of the conflict in April 2014, when the separatists rose up against Kiev's rule following the seizure of Crimea by Russian forces, one in eight servicemen was a volunteer, but that number has since fallen to one in 10...

'Families like that of sniper Dmytro Kulish, one of hundreds of soldiers who went missing at the front line, seethe at what they see as the incompetence of military officials...

'Poroshenko's government has also taken steps to improve conditions for those sent to the front. Last year [2015] it spent 5 percent of Ukraine's gross domestic product on the military, enabling the army to revamp its creaking Soviet-era hardware.

'Scandals over corruption and incompetence in the military are now less frequently splashed across the media, but have not disappeared. The Defence Ministry has highlighted cases of soldiers receiving socks and tents not fit to withstand the winter and said boots intended for the army had been found for sale on market stalls.⁵⁰

September 2016.

⁵⁰ Reuters. 'Ukraine struggles to recruit soldiers for war in east,' dated 4 February 2016.

<http://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-ukraine-crisis-military-idUKKCN0VD21Q> Date accessed: 20 September 2016.

8.1.5 In April 2015, Ukrainian Week reported:

'Before the fourth mobilization began, General Headquarters gave the DROs a clearly defined objective: to provide a far better quality of call in 2015 than the previous year. One of the key criteria was ensuring the proper level of professional skills and training among reservists being mobilized into the Ukrainian Armed Forces. The plan was that only experienced individuals with those military occupational specialty (MOS) needed by the given army unit would be put "under the gun."

'It turned out that to mobilize 1,000 men into the army, they would need to issue nearly 40,000 calls, numbers that recruitment offices said they had no means of vetting, realistically. Instead, they had to be satisfied with simply taking whoever wasn't hiding from their local recruitment office and had normal results from their physical.'⁵¹

8.1.6 The Kyiv Post reported the following in February 2015: '...the number of volunteers to fight in the war has been steadily diminishing, while the number of people who have tried to evade draft is on the rise, according to the government's data...

'However, the threat of jail sentences has not stopped people from hiding. Oleksandr Halkin, head of the mobilization department Pinvinch in Rivne Oblast told a local newspaper on Feb. 7 [2015] that his office was only able to meet the draft plan by 75 percent. "There are more than 4,000 people who are currently being searched. More than 3,000 reservists do not reside at their registration address, and finding them is impossible. More than 1,000 people who were served notices, simply did not show up at the draft offices," Halkin said...

'On Jan. 28 [2015] the Cabinet of Ministers adopted a resolution allocating double pay for soldiers fighting in the east, to Hr 4,600 per month, according to Seleznev. Also, additional Hr 1,000 will be paid for every day of participation in fights. It also introduced a set of bonuses paid to military units and individual soldiers for "successful fulfillment of military tasks," such as destroying the enemy war machines. Soldiers can get Hr 121,000 for downing an enemy plane, or Hr 48,000 for a tank. The money is to come from a special fund of the defense ministry.

'But it's not clear how much money the fund has and how the money will be allocated. Volunteer David Arakhamia, who was invited to conduct reforms at the defense ministry, said that if the system of benefits had been applied in January [2015], that month alone the ministry would have to pay Hr 14 million for destroyed war machines.

'Seleznev from General Staff told the Kyiv Post the system of financial benefits would be introduced "in the nearest days." Seleznev also said that about 60 percent of people who are supposed to be drafted in the current

⁵¹ Ukrainian Week. 'Fear of Mobilization: Myths and Reality; An inside look at how the army is being formed,' dated 17 April 2015 <http://ukrainianweek.com/Society/134926> Date accessed: 28 September 2016..

wave of mobilization, have already been sent to training bases. “They are now in training centers where they will undergo 26 days of preparations. Then two weeks of combat teamwork trainings. And then if they pass combat test they will go to ATO [anti-terrorist operation] zone,” Seleznev said.⁵²

- 8.1.7 In an article dated April 2015, The Ukrainian Week noted the call-up issues of March and April 2014:

‘In March-April 2014, 70% of Kyiv reservists ignored the call to show up at their recruitment office, by the second round, 80% ignored it, and by the third round 90% were no-shows. Today, starting January 20th with the fourth round, 95% of reservists in the capital are not showing up—at least, that’s what our sources at the Kyiv Municipal Recruitment Office registration and mobilization department tell us.

‘These individuals are not draft dodgers as such. These are reservists to whom notice to appear before the DRO [district recruitment office] has not even been delivered for any number of reasons: they may have gone abroad or be hiding on their balcony during mobilization, or they may simply live at a different address, be on a business trip, and so on. Poor efforts and even sabotage on the part of business owners, local officials, residential services and so on, who are also authorized to deliver DRO notices to individuals, are all part of the problem. And it’s virtually impossible to hold any of these 95% “evaders” responsible in any way.’⁵³

- 8.1.8 In February 2016, RT.com noted that ‘The military complained that its officers often had problems with getting the summons to potential draftees, who moved to another address or simply refused to open their doors. Of those who did get their summons, over half chose to ignore it and run. The ministry said 26,800 men are now subject to prosecution for avoiding military service.’⁵⁴

- 8.1.9 In October 2015, Sputnik News reported that:

‘Only a month ago, the Prosecutor’s Office had declared that there were only 6,500 cases of desertion, emphasizing that the numbers have actually been declining through the course of the past year... Last month, Colonel Alexander Pravdivets, the Deputy Chief of the Ukrainian Armed Forces’ Mobilization Department, noted that nearly 27,000 men had managed to evade conscription during the country’s sixth wave of mobilization, which ended in August. This amounts to over 50 percent of the total men who were called up.’⁵⁵

⁵² Kyiv Post. ‘Not everyone answering Ukraine’s call to mobilise for war,’ dated 9 February 2015 <http://test.kyivpost.com/article/content/kyiv-post-plus/not-everyone-answering-ukraines-call-to-mobilize-for-war-380055.html> Date accessed: 27 June 2016

⁵³ The Ukrainian Week. ‘Fear of mobilization: myths and reality,’ dated 17 April 2015. <http://ukrainianweek.com/Society/134926> Date accessed: 26 September 2016.

⁵⁴ RT.com. ‘Ukraine plans stealth military draft as recruitment plummets,’ dated 6 February 2016. <https://www.rt.com/news/331557-ukraine-stealth-military-draft/> Date accessed: 20 September 2016

⁵⁵ Sputnik News. ‘Kiev may now have as many as 16,000 army deserters’, dated 5 October 2015 <https://sputniknews.com/military/20151005/1028034616/ukraine-army-deserters.html> Date accessed: 24 September 2016

8.1.10 In February 2016, RT.com noted that ‘There is ... a sense of unfairness of the draft as corruption in the military allows people with influence or money to simply bribe their way out of it. Rural residents make up a large portion of people mobilized and they have no means of dodging the service.’⁵⁶

8.1.11 RT Network published the following in January 2015:

‘... [The Ukrainian president’s adviser, Yury Biryukov] did cite preliminary draft statistics, showing evasion was primarily a problem in western Ukraine, traditionally a major source of anti-Russian sentiment. According to Biryukov’s figures, 57 percent of Ivano-Frankovsk potential conscripts would not show up at enlistment offices, while 37 percent fled Ukraine. He mentioned that local authorities in the Ternopol region were sabotaging the draft, refusing to help distribute notices. Nineteen percent of Volynskaya region men, bound to military service, cited religious motives for not joining the army. Previously not more than 0.7 percent would use this pretext... This one is the fourth wave of mobilization since Kiev launched a military operation against anti-government forces in eastern Ukraine.’⁵⁷

8.1.12 Kyiv Post published the following in February 2015: ‘Many residents of Ivano-Frankivsk, Ternopil, Poltava and Zakarpattia oblasts ignored the calls to mobilization centers or even left for seasonal works in Hungary, Romania or Russia. In Zakarpattia Oblast, only 410 out of 1,110 people who received draft notices came to mobilization centers, Oleg Lysenko, a representative of General Staff said recently.’⁵⁸

8.1.13 The Washington Post stated the following in April 2015: ‘...[the] region of Kharkiv... has the most abysmal turnout, with only about 17 percent of those receiving draft orders responding. Meanwhile Lviv, in the far west, reportedly boasts the highest response rate, with near full turnout.’⁵⁹

8.1.14 Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty reported in May 2016 that a blogger who had urged conscientious objectors not to fight against Russia-backed separatists in the country’s east had been sentenced to prison:

‘The Ivano-Frankivsk City Court in western Ukraine found Ruslan Kotsaba, 49, guilty of obstructing the country’s armed forces on May 12 [2016] and sentenced him to 3 1/2 years in jail...

⁵⁶ RT.com. ‘Ukraine plans stealth military draft as recruitment plummets,’ dated 6 February 2016. <https://www.rt.com/news/331557-ukraine-stealth-military-draft/> Date accessed: 15 September 2016

⁵⁷ RT Network. ‘Potential conscripts evade draft, flee country amid escalation in E. Ukraine,’ dated 31 January 2015. <http://www.rt.com/news/228131-draft-evasion-ukraine-military/> Date accessed: 19 August 2015.

⁵⁸ Kyiv Post. ‘Not everyone answering Ukraine’s call to mobilise for war,’ dated 9 February 2015 <http://test.kyivpost.com/article/content/kyiv-post-plus/not-everyone-answering-ukraines-call-to-mobilize-for-war-380055.html> Date accessed: 27 September 2016

⁵⁹ Washington Post. ‘Ukraine’s military mobilization undermined by draft dodgers,’ dated 25 April 2015. https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/europe/ukraines-military-mobilization-undermined-by-draft-dodgers/2015/04/25/fc3a5818-d236-11e4-8b1e-274d670aa9c9_story.html Date accessed: 20 August 2015.

'Kotsaba was arrested after he posted a 12-minute video urging people to dodge the military draft. The clip was viewed more than 300,000 times.'⁶⁰

[Back to contents](#)

8.2 Penalties for draft evasion

- 8.2.1 Penalties for draft evasion, or a reservist's failure to report for duty following a call-up instruction, are contained in Articles 335, 336 and 337 of the Criminal Code,⁶¹ a copy of which is at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4c4573142.html>. These Articles state:
- 'Article 335. Avoidance of conscription for active military service
Avoidance of conscription for active military service, -
shall be punishable by restraint of liberty for a term up to three years.
- Article 336. Avoidance of mobilization
Avoidance of mobilization, -
shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term two to five years.
- Article 337. Avoidance of military registration or special assemblies
1. 'Avoidance of military registration by a person bound to military service after notification by an appropriate military commissariat, shall be punishable by a fine up to 50 tax-free minimum incomes, or correctional labor for a term up to two years, or arrest for a term up to six months.
 2. 'Avoidance of military training or special assemblies by a person bound to military service, -
shall be punishable by a fine up to 70 tax-free minimum incomes, or arrest for a term up to six months.'⁶²
- 8.2.2 In June 2015, the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada noted that Chapter XIX of Ukraine's Criminal Code, entitled 'Criminal Offenses Against the Established Procedure of Military Service (Military Offenses),' provides the following information regarding penalties for draft evasion:
- 'Evasion of military service by way of self-maiming or otherwise shall be punishable by custody in a penal battalion for a term up to two years, or imprisonment for the same term.
'shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to five years.
'shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of five to ten years. (Ukraine 2001, Art. 408-409)

⁶⁰ Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty. 'Ukrainian blogger jailed after campaigning against army draft,' dated 12 May 2016. Available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/576900f74.html> Date accessed: 14 September 2016.

⁶¹ Ukraine: Criminal Code [Ukraine], 1 September 2001, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4c4573142.html> Date accessed: 20 August 2015.

⁶² Ukraine: Criminal Code [Ukraine], 1 September 2001, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4c4573142.html> Date accessed: 20 August 2015.

3. 'Evasion of military service by a military serviceman by way of self-maiming or malingering, or forgery of documents, or any other deceit, -
4. 'Refusal to comply with the duties of military service, -
'Any such acts as provided for by paragraph 1 or 2, if committed in state of martial law or in a battle.'⁶³

8.2.3 In a letter of 20 September 2016, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office stated that:

'There are no separate military prisons in Ukraine. Sentenced draft evaders will be placed in general or civic prisons. All the prisons and correctional facilities in Ukraine have different levels of security and living conditions. Such living conditions usually depend upon the crime for which the individual was sentenced.'⁶⁴

8.2.4 EuroMaidan Press noted in July 2014 that:

'No-shows during full or partial mobilization are to face administrative responsibility in the form of a fine between 85 and 119 UAH, for violating legislation regarding mobilization a fine of 17-51 UAH is presumed, for the intentional destruction of the military certificate – a fine of 17-51 UAH. For avoiding military service during mobilization, article 336 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code prescribes a jail sentence of between two and five years.'⁶⁵

8.2.5 UNHCR published the following in January 2015:

'Draft evaders may be subject to a penalty ranging from administrative fine to a prison term of 2 to 5 years. According to the judicial registry, as of 8 December, 32 persons have reportedly been sentenced for evasion of conscription or mobilization in 2014 (compared to 0 in 2013). An analysis of some of these cases (16 cases) conducted in August was reported to have shown that all persons found guilty received administrative fines, community service or suspended sentences.'⁶⁶

8.2.6 In September 2015, the UNHCR stated, 'Whilst conscription practices vary from region to region, the government is reported to have stepped up prosecution of those suspected of evading conscription and mobilization, with reports of coercive measures being used in certain areas.'⁶⁷

⁶³ Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada. Ukraine: Military service, including information on military service notices, who issues them, their contents, and physical characteristics; whether notices have a warning regarding refusal or evasion of military service; information on penalties for refusing or evading military service (2014- May 2015) [UKR105186.E], dated 1 June 2015. Available at http://www.ecoi.net/local_link/327894/455067_en.html Date accessed: 15 September 2016.

⁶⁴ British Embassy, Kyiv. Letter to the Home Office, dated 20 September 2016. Available at [AnnexA](#).

⁶⁵ EuroMaidan Press. 'Partial mobilisation: why is it necessary and who should await summons,' dated 23 July 2014. <http://euromaidanpress.com/2014/07/23/partial-mobilization-why-is-it-necessary-and-who-should-await-summons/> Date accessed: 19 August 2015

⁶⁶ UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). 'International Protection Considerations Related to the Developments in Ukraine – Update II,' dated January 2015. Available at: <http://unhcr.org.ua/attachments/article/1231/UKR%20Int%20Prot%20Cons%20UPDATE%20II.pdf> Date accessed: 24 September 2016.

⁶⁷ UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). 'International Protection Considerations Related to

8.2.7 A UNHCR report of September 2015 report noted that according to statistics from the Ukrainian courts, 'from 1 July 2014 to 1 July 2015, there were 661 criminal cases recorded against draft and mobilization evaders'. The same report drew on an OHCHR report and stated that 'As of 17 April 2015, over 3,000 criminal cases had been opened against already recruited military personnel charged with desertion, unauthorized absence from service and evasion.'⁶⁸ In November 2015, Global Research reported that 'about 7,000 criminal cases were opened against men who were eligible for the draft but evaded their mobilization orders.'⁶⁹

8.2.8 Ilyashev and Partners, a Ukrainian law firm, provided the following information in April 2016:

'...intentional evasion from the military service in the Military Forces of Ukraine without substantiated reasons causes the criminal responsibility.

'In the Unified register of court decisions one can really find recent examples of punishment of draftees in the form of deprivation of freedom for dodging the military service.

'In particular, on January 14, 2016 Gorodishchenskyi district court in Cherkasy region, having reviewed in the open session of the court in town of Gorodishche the criminal proceedings on accusing a person liable for military service of committing a crime stipulated by Article 336 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, established the following.

'A man, being registered with Gorodishchenskyi district military commissariat and being liable for the military service (in connection with announcement of partial mobilization and enlistment for the military service in the Military Forces of Ukraine under mobilization procedures), passed a medical examination under the results of which was declared fit for the military service.

'However, the accused "acting intentionally, with the aim of evading from the mobilization without substantiated grounds (under personal considerations), being aware of the socially dangerous nature of his actions, suspecting their implications and wishing their consequences, being fit for the military service and having no grounds for exemption from the draft under the mobilization procedures stipulated by Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On mobilization training and mobilization", declined further military draft under mobilization about which he made a written statement in his application to the military commissar of Gorodishchenskyi district military commissariat (DMC) and left the premises of Gorodishchenskyi DMC".

the Developments in Ukraine – Update III,' dated 24 September 2015. Available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/56017e034.html> Date accessed: 9 October 2015.

⁶⁸ UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). 'International Protection Considerations Related to the Developments in Ukraine – Update III,' dated 24 September 2015. Available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/56017e034.html> Footnote 129. Date accessed: 24 September 2016

⁶⁹ Global Research. 'Ultimate fiasco of the Ukrainian army, dated 7 November 2015. <http://www.globalresearch.ca/ultimate-fiasco-of-the-ukrainian-army/5487227> Date accessed: 20 September 2016.

‘Awarding a punishment to the suspect the court noted that he “violated his constitutional obligation of protecting the Homeland, its independence and territorial integrity. Being aware of the socially dangerous nature of his actions and wishing their consequences, he intentionally and purposefully performed actions directed at under-recruitment of the Military Forces of Ukraine and weakening of the defense system of the country”.

‘The court came to conclusion that in order to punish the person to correct him and make him aware of illegal nature of his actions s punishment in the form of deprivation of freedom must be applied.

‘However, in each concrete case the court defines the degree of the person’s guilt under the actual circumstances and, if the person cooperates with the investigation authorities, the court applies more subtle type of punishment without isolation of a person from society.

‘Thus, each person liable for military service does not have legal grounds to evade from the draft and may now decide whether it will be worthwhile to violate the law by intentionally failing to perform his constitutional duty and start his active social life with criminal conviction, even with a suspended one.’⁷⁰

[Back to contents](#)

8.3 Penalties for desertion

8.3.1 The Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada noted the following in June 2015:

‘Chapter XIX of Ukraine's Criminal Code entitled "Criminal Offenses Against the Established Procedure of Military Service (Military Offenses)," provides the following information regarding penalties for desertion and military evasion:

‘Article 408. Desertion

shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to five years.

shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of five to ten years.

shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of five to twelve years.

1. ‘Desertion, that is the absence from a military unit or place of duty without leave for the purpose of avoiding the military service, or failure to report for duty upon appointment or reassignment, after a detached service, vacation or treatment in a medical facility for the same purpose, -

2. ‘Desertion with weapons or of a group of persons upon their prior conspiracy, -

3. ‘Any such act as provided for by paragraph 1 or 2 of this Article, if committed in state of martial law or in a battle.’⁷¹

⁷⁰ Ilyashev and Partners (article available at Lexology). ‘Mobilisation: medical contraindications and legal reservations,’ dated 7 April 2016. <http://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=e1ccfc9d-c841-49ea-9742-9e151dd5e04a> Date accessed: 26 June 2016.

⁷¹ Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada. Ukraine: Military service, including information on

- 8.3.2 The UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights reported the following on 1 June 2015: ‘On 17 April [2015], the Chief Military Prosecutor of Ukraine, who is responsible for investigating crimes committed by the Ukrainian armed forces, has reported opening 7,560 criminal investigations into crimes committed by the Ukrainian soldiers since the beginning of the year. These include...948 criminal proceedings under Article 408 (desertion)...’⁷²
- 8.3.3 In November 2015 Global Research reported, ‘The military prosecutor’s office of Ukraine has launched an official investigation into 16,000 cases of desertion from the “zone of the ATO [anti-terrorist operation],” as well as 6,000 cases of failure to follow orders (the majority are against officers who refused to carry out suicidal orders and tried to pull their troops out of these “cauldrons” – or areas where they were encircled by enemy forces – in order to minimize casualties).’⁷³
- 8.3.4 The PN news website reported in November 2014 that the Kiev regional court of Poltava sentenced two soldiers to imprisonment for two years for desertion. This was in accordance with Article 408 of the Criminal Code (desertion). The soldiers were accused of having left a military unit and avoided military service for about a month.⁷⁴
- 8.3.5 Global Security published the following information, which was last modified in June 2015:

‘Ukraine’s parliament passed a law 05 February 2015 which authorizes commanding officers to use physical force against army defectors. It comes as the latest military draft has seen a lack of enthusiasm on the part of potential soldiers. Ukraine’s parliament voted with 260 MPs in favor - only 226 votes were needed to pass the law. The new article 22(1) added to the charter regulating service in the armed forces of Ukraine states that commanders “have the right to personally use physical force, special means, and weapons when in combat” against soldiers who commit “criminal acts.”

‘Under criminal acts the law listed “disobedience, resistance or threat to use force against the commander, voluntary abandonment of military positions and certain locations of military units in areas of combat missions.” An explanatory note to the document said that currently there are mass

military service notices, who issues them, their contents, and physical characteristics; whether notices have a warning regarding refusal or evasion of military service; information on penalties for refusing or evading military service (2014- May 2015) [UKR105186.E], dated 1 June 2015. Available at http://www.ecoi.net/local_link/327894/455067_en.html Date accessed: 15 September 2016.

⁷² OHCHR - UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights: Report on the human rights situation in Ukraine 16 February to 15 May 2015, dated 1 June 2015 (available at http://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/1226_1433322481_10thohchrreportukraine.pdf Date accessed: 21 August 2015).

⁷³ Global Research. ‘Ultimate fiasco of the Ukrainian army, dated 7 November 2015. <http://www.globalresearch.ca/ultimate-fiasco-of-the-ukrainian-army/5487227> Date accessed: 20 September 2016.

⁷⁴ News. PN. ‘In Poltavshchina the court gave to two soldiers for two years of prison for desertion,’ dated 4 November 2014. <https://news.pn/en/criminal/117652> Date accessed: 21 August 2015.

violations of military discipline, in particular, desertion from units and drinking alcohol, as well failure to execute commanders' orders.

'More than 10,000 cases of desertion had been registered in the Ukrainian Army since the outbreak of the Donbass war in April 2014, Ukrainian Vesti reported. In 2014 the army suffered heavy desertion and nearly 30 percent of the servicemen called up in the first wave of mobilization (March 17) abandoned their positions, Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko said.'⁷⁵

Annex A



Foreign & Commonwealth Office

20 September 2016

RE: Ukraine – Draft Evasion

Information has been gathered from the Ukrainian Ombudsman's Office, Amnesty International and the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Defence regarding prison conditions in Ukraine and punishment for draft evaders.

The Legal Department of the Ukrainian Ministry of Defence (MoD) have informed us that the punishment for avoidance of conscription for active military service shall be punishable by 'restraint of liberty for a term of up to three years'. Avoidance of mobilisation shall be punishable by 'imprisonment for a term of two to five years'. Avoidance of military training, verification of skills, or special assemblies by a person eligible for military service shall be punishable by a fine of 'up to 70 tax-free minimum

⁷⁵ GlobalSecurity.Org. Ukraine. Military Personnel (page last modified 26 June 2015). <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/ukraine/personnel.htm> Date accessed: 20 August 2015.

incomes, or arrest for a term of up to six months'. The Ukrainian MoD have no information about persons previously convicted under Article 336 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (Avoidance of Mobilisation) being mobilised during any of the mobilisation campaigns of 2014-16.

According to various media sources, there are currently hundreds of cases opened in Ukraine for draft evasion. In practice (according to the Registry of Court Decisions), 77 guilty verdicts were issued by courts as of February 2016. The majority of these were immediately released on probation. At the end of 2015 there was a case of one person in Zakarpattia region who was given 2 years in prison for draft evasion. However, this verdict was postponed and has not come into force yet due to the health conditions of this man.

With regards to current prison conditions in Ukraine, I can confirm that information found in the Country Information Guidance on www.gov.uk is up to date and corresponds to the current state of affairs concerning prison conditions in Ukraine. However, the following points should be noted.

There are no separate military prisons in Ukraine. Sentenced draft evaders will be placed in general or civic prisons. All the prisons and correctional facilities in Ukraine have different levels of security and living conditions. Such living conditions usually depend upon the crime for which the individual was sentenced. Many of the prison and pre-trial detention centres are based in old buildings which sometimes do not have adequate sanitary facilities or ventilation. Overcrowding is a problem in Ukrainian prisons.

The most common complaints received from those detained or imprisoned are:

- Lack of proper access to medical care
- Being held in a cell with someone who has TB
- Lack of light, showers and adequate food
- Lack of open air activities
- Lack of access to drinking water
- Lack of tables, chairs, and other basic furniture in cells

- Cells not being equipped with emergency buttons, which poses a threat of untimely or inadequate reaction to possible incidents among those held in the cells.

Each pre-trial detention centre and prison has special medical departments that can provide medical assistance. Any healthcare that is not available in prisons (e.g. complicated surgery) will be provided by regular hospitals under the jurisdiction of the Ukrainian Ministry of Health. Each prison has a library where books and newspapers are available. Relatives can also bring or send books and newspapers to prisoners. Most of the cells have radio units, some have small televisions. If the cell does not have a television, it can also be brought in by relatives. Three hot meals are provided per day. Additional food can also be bought from a prison shop. Prisoners cannot possess and use mobile phones, but are allowed to make phone calls from telephones within the prison.

Overall, conditions in Ukrainian prisons do not meet European standards. Conditions in certain prisons can be considered to violate human rights. At the same time, they do not post a direct threat to life. Following reforms of the penitentiary system in Ukraine in 2014, conditions in some prisons and correctional facilities have already been improved and Ukraine plans to implement further reforms to bring conditions more in line with European standards.

There have been several changes and improvements in prison conditions in Ukraine since 2006. For example, in 2009, social and psychological services were established in prisons in order to assist with prisoners' adaptation to prison life and subsequent re-integration. Religious services and visits by priests to prisons have become very popular.

Fewer cases of torture and mistreatment have been recorded by human rights organisations since 2012. In addition, the Supreme Rada of Ukraine transferred the functions of the key monitor of the 'National Prevention Mechanism' to the office of the Ukrainian Ombudsman. Since 2012, within the framework of this mechanism, Valeriya Lutskova, Ukrainian Ombudswoman, and her representatives have

conducted inspections of more than 300 prisons and correctional facilities across Ukraine.

In 2014, Ukraine launched further reforms of the penitentiary service in Ukraine. The EU and the Council of Europe provided more than €10,000 to Ukraine to assist with these reforms, in particular to bring procedures and practices in prisons in line with European standards and to support the improvement of prison inspection and handling of prison complaints.

With support from the Ukrainian government, and with recommendations from the Council of Europe, the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine along with the State Penitentiary Service have improved the conditions in some prisons and have succeeded in reducing the number of prisoners who serve their sentence within state institutions. Many individuals are now placed under house arrest rather than in pre-trial detention centres. A new mechanism for probation was also introduced in 2015. In addition to this, the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine plans to reduce the number of prisons and detention centres in Ukraine by half and to update and improve aging remand buildings.

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Version Control and Contacts

Contacts

If you have any questions about the guidance and your line manager or senior caseworker cannot help you or you think that the guidance has factual errors then email [the Country Policy and Information Team](#).

If you notice any formatting errors in this guidance (broken links, spelling mistakes and so on) or have any comments about the layout or navigability of the guidance then you can email [the Guidance, Rules and Forms Team](#).

Clearance

Below is information on when this version of the guidance was cleared:

- version **2.0**
- valid from **28 September 2016**

Changes from last version of this guidance

Updated country information, in particular FCO letter (at Annex A) and via sources recommended by the IAGCI-commissioned review of Ukraine.

[Back to Contents](#)