Appeal

Protection and asylum for conscientious objectors and deserters from the states involved in the war in Ukraine

The European Parliament/Parliamentary Assembly of Council of Europe shall resolve

In light of the war in Ukraine, the European Parliament/Parliamentary Assembly of Council of Europe observes:

- the fundamental importance of Articles 1 and 2 of the United Nations Charter, which prohibit war of aggression and acts of war in violation of international law;
- the applicability of the Rome Statute, Article 25 of which imposes individual criminal liability for violations of Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter of the United Nations;
- recognition of the "Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security" adopted by the OSCE in 1994, in which all members of the armed forces are personally responsible for complying with international humanitarian law, and that members of the armed forces authorized to issue orders may not do so in violation of international law;
- that "the right to conscientious objection to military service inheres in the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. It entitles any individual to an exemption from compulsory military service if this cannot be reconciled with that individual's religion or beliefs. The right must not be impaired by coercion", as it has been recognized by the UN Human Rights Committee.¹
- that equivalently opposition to military service may also attract the guarantees of Article 9 concerning freedom of thought, conscience and religion, of the European Convention on Human Rights, as established by the European Court of Human Rights in its judgment of July 7, 2011, in the case of Bayatyan vs. Armenia;
- the importance and validity of previous European Parliament Resolutions on conscientious objection to military service, including but not limited to Resolution on conscientious objection, 7 February 1983; Resolution on conscientious objection and alternative service, 13 October 1989; Resolution on respect for human rights in the European Community (annual report of the European Parliament), 11 March 1993; Resolution on conscientious objection in the Member States of the Community, 19 January 1994. And recalls the resolution on deserters from the armed forces of states in the former Yugoslavia adopted on 28 October 1993.⁶
- the importance and validity of previous Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe resolutions and recommendations on the right to conscientious objection to military service, including but not limited to Resolution 337 (1967), Recommendation 816 (1977),

⁵ OJ C 44, 14.2.1994, p. 103.

- that according to international human rights law and standards the right to conscientious objection applies both in wartime and in peacetime, as it has been acknowledged by the UN Human Rights Committee.\footnote{E.g. CCPR/CO/82/FIN, 2 December 2004, para. 14. Available at http://undocs.org/CCPR/CO/82/FIN} And that Article 4, paragraph 2, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights does not permit any derogation from the obligations of a state party concerning Article 18 on freedom of thought, conscience and religion, even in time of public emergency which threatens the life of the nation.

- that according to international human rights standards there should be non-discrimination as to the nature of the religious or non-religious beliefs of conscientious objectors; there should be no discrimination between groups of conscientious objectors; and the right to object also applies to selective objectors who believe that the use of force is justified in some circumstances but not in others, as it has been acknowledged, \textit{inter alia}, by the OHCHR\footnote{OHCHR, Approaches and challenges with regard to application procedures for obtaining the status of conscientious objector to military service in accordance with human rights standards, (A/HRC/41/23), 24 May 2019, para. 60 (d),(e). Available at: https://undocs.org/A/HRC/41/23} and the UNHCR\footnote{UNHCR: Guidelines on International Protection No. 10.}

- that according to international and regional human rights standards the right to conscientious objection to military service should be recognized for conscripts, for professional members of the armed forces and for reservists, as it has been recognized \textit{inter alia}, by the OHCHR\footnote{OHCHR, Approaches and challenges with regard to application procedures for obtaining the status of conscientious objector to military service in accordance with human rights standards, (A/HRC/41/23), 24 May 2019, para. 60 (c). Available at: https://undocs.org/A/HRC/41/23} and the Committee of Ministers\footnote{Council of Europe, Parliamentary Assembly, \textit{Recommendation 1518 (2001)}, para. 5.2.} of the Council of Europe and the ODIHR of the OSCE\footnote{OSCE, ODIHR, \textit{Handbook on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Armed Forces Personnel}, 2008, Chapter 10 Conscientious Objection to Military Conscription and Service, 4. Best Practices and Recommendations, p. 85 [second point]. Available at: https://www.osce.org/odihr/31393?download=true}.

- that the legal framework for conscientious objection in both Russia and Belarus, as well as Ukraine, does not meet international and regional human rights standards as established, \textit{inter alia}, by the OHCHR, the UN Human Rights Committee, the UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief, the ODIHR of the OSCE, the European Parliament, the Parliamentary Assembly and the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.

- that the Human Rights Council has encouraged states “to consider granting asylum to those conscientious objectors to military service who have a well-founded fear of persecution in their country of origin owing to their refusal to perform military service when there is no provision, or no adequate provision, for conscientious objection to military service”.\footnote{UN Human Rights Council, Resolution 24/17 (A/HRC/RES/24/17), 8 October 2013, para. 13. Available at http://undocs.org/A/HRC/RES/24/17}
- that Russian and possibly Belarusian military men and women are refusing to serve in a war of aggression that violates international law;
- the validity of the European Union Qualification Directive, Article 9 of which provides protection under refugee law to those who face prosecution or punishment for refusing military service in a conflict contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations as stated in the Preamble and Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter of the United Nations;
- the statement of UNHCR that “where an armed conflict is considered to be unlawful as a matter of international law it is not necessary that the applicant” for international protection “be at risk of incurring individual criminal responsibility”\(^\text{16}\).

The European Parliament/Parliamentary Assembly of Council of Europe therefore asks the European Commission and the European Council/Council of Europe to:

- ensure that Russian and Belarusian military men and women who have evaded military service and thus possible war deployment in Ukraine, or who have deserted, are granted asylum in the member states in a manner in line with the Qualification Directive;
- ensure that Ukrainian conscientious objectors, who have been refused recognition in Ukraine, as well as to military men and women evading possible acts in violation of international law on the side of Ukraine are granted protection;
- calls on the Member States to develop programs and projects which seek to provide possibilities for training or further education for deserters and draft evaders.

The appeal was initiated by

International Fellowship of Reconciliation (IFOR), War Resisters’ International (WRI), European Bureau for Conscientious Objection (EBCO) and Connection e.V.

And is supported by

Agir pour la Paix, Belgium; Aktionsgemeinschaft Dienst für den Frieden (AGDF), Germany; Aktive Arbeitslose Österreich, Austria; Aseistakieltyjäliitto, Finland; Association of Conscientious Objectors, Athens, Greece; Association of Women’s Rights “To Mov”, Athens, Greece; #aufstehn, Austria; Begegnungszentrum für aktive Gewaltlosigkeit, Austria; BOCSCivilization Planning Foundation, Hungary; Bund für Soziale Verteidigung, Germany; Bundesvereinigung Opfer der NS-Militärjustiz e.V., Germany; Center for Global Nonkilling; Centre pour l’Action Non-Violente (CENAC), Switzerland; Church and Peace; Comité National d’Action pour la Paix et la Démocratie (CNAPD), Belgium; Conscience and Peace Tax International; Coordinadora 12-D ‘En Pie de Paz”, Spain; Coordinamento Nazionale Comunità Accoglienti (CNCA), Italy; Deutsche Friedensgesellschaft – Vereinigte KriegsdienstgegnerInnen (DFG-VK), Germany; Europäisches Bürger_innenforum/Le Forum Civique Européen (EBF/FCE); Europäische Kooperative Longo mai; Ev. Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Kriegsdienstverweigerung und Frieden (EAK), Germany; Fellowship of Reconciliation England and Scotland; FemArtAct, Athens, Greece; Forum Nord Sud, Belgium; Friedensbüro Salzburg, Austria; Giuristi Democratici, Italy; Heavenly Culture, World Peace, Restoration of Light, Austria; International Center for Civil Initiatives “Our House”, Belarus; Internationale der Kriegsdienstgegner*innen e.V. (IDK), Germany; Internationaler Versöhnungsbund Austria; Kerk en Vrede,

\(^{16}\) UNHCR: Guidelines on International Protection No. 10
The Netherlands; Kinisi Ethelonton Service Civil International Ellas (SCI-Hellas), Greece; Lebenshaus Schwäbische Alb, Germany; Mambrú, Spain; Mouvement Chrétien pour la Paix, Belgium; Mouvement International de la Réconciliation - MIR France; Movement for Conscientious Objection, Russia; Moviment d’Objecció de Consciència (MOC València), Spain; Movimento Internazionale della Riconciliazione – MIR, Italy; Movimento Nonviolent, Italy; Network of Women in Black in Serbia; Netzwerk Friedenssteuer e.V.; Pacifistas Ciudad Real, Spain; Pax Christi Austria; Pax Christi Germany; Pax Christi International; Pax Christi Vlaanderen, Belgium; Payday men’s network (UK-US); Proterra Project Cooperation e.V., Germany; Republikanischer Anwältinnen - und Anwälteverein e.V. (RAV), Germany; Sadankomitea (Committee 100 Finland); Service Civil International Austria; Ukrainian Pacifist Movement; Un ponte per, Italy; Union Pacifiste, France; Vita Activa - Akademie für angewandte Arbeitslosigkeit, Austria; Vrede, Belgium; Vredesbeweging Pais, Netherlands; Weg des Friedens, Austria; Women in Black, Belgrade, Serbia;

Sources
OSZE- Code of Conduct: https://www.osce.org/fsc/41355
UNHCR: Guidelines on International Protection No. 10, https://www.refworld.org/publisher,UNHCR,THEMGUIDE,,529ee33b4,0.html
EGMR, Bayatyan vs. Armenia, Verdict from 7. Juli 2011: https://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng#{%22dmdocnumber%22:[%22887947%22],%22itemid%22:[%22001-105611%22]}