**Submission to the Special Rapporteur on violence against women**

**Re: Call for submissions: COVID-19 and the increase of domestic violence against women**

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**Prepared by:** Shah-Aiym Network

**Email:** shahaiym@gmail.com

**Introduction:**  This submission focuses on the situation of sex workers, a group of women who face with intersecting forms of discrimination, and describes existing measures to combat gender-based violence and how these measures can help sex workers both in general and in the context of the COVID-19 crisis. Information was collected by Shah-Aiym Network, which unites sex workers and allies from Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Russia, and Tajikistan.

**Legal status of sex workers**

The de facto and de jure criminalization of sex work deprives sex workers of the opportunities to report violence, count on legal protection and seek restoration of rights.

In **Kyrgyzstan**, there is no punishment for voluntary sex work by adults, but the police act as if there was a legislative ban on sex work: they conduct raids, detain sex workers arbitrarily, enter personal data and fingerprints into the database. In **Kazakhstan**, the Code of Administrative Offenses provides a punishment for soliciting passers-by in public places, including for the purpose of providing sexual services. Under the pretext of this article, the police conduct raids against sex workers, including in closed, non-public spaces. In **Russia and Tajikistan**, there is an administrative article “Prostitution”. In 2015 and 2013, respectively, the CEDAW Committee recommended that these countries decriminalize sex work by abolishing these articles, but this recommendation has not yet been implemented. Moreover, Tajikistan toughed the punishment twice - in 2015 and 2019.

**Restrictive measures** related to COVID-19 varied depending on the country.

**Kyrgyzstan** declared an emergency situation (ES) in connection with COVID-19 on March 22, 2020. From March 24 to May 10, a state of emergency (SE) and curfew were in effect in some territories. During the state of emergency, people could leave their houses only to get food, medicines, and to see a doctor, and had to carry ID documents and a route sheet on them. Almost all economic activity stopped, kindergartens and schools closed, schoolchildren switched to online education. In Bishkek (the capital) all NGOs were prohibited to work during the state of emergency. Applications for official permissions (passes) for the distribution of food items were rejected. The emergency situation is still in effect while the state of emergency was lifted. A phased resumption of economic activity began on May 1.

In **Kazakhstan**, the state of emergency was in effect throughout the country from March 16 to May 11, 2020, and quarantine restrictions still continue to be in force.

**Russia** declared a week-long holiday at the end of March, when no enterprises, institutions or the service sector worked. Penalties for violation of the non-working regime were very high - up to 300,000 rubles (4,500 USD) per organization. In early April, the “self-isolation” regime was introduced. At the same time, the Code of Administrative Offenses, the Criminal Code and local laws were amended with articles on liability for violation of the self-isolation regime. The police and National Guard troops began to draw violation reports. Some regions introduced restrictions on the movement of citizens, as well as paper and then digital permits. The self-isolation regime was terminated in each region at different time. For example, Moscow terminated the self-isolation regime on June 9 by cancelling scheduled go-outs and electronic permits.

**Tajikistan** has not introduced a universal quarantine, but service and trade institutions did not work from mid-April to mid-June.

**1.** To what extent has there been an increase of violence against women, especially domestic violence in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic lockdowns? Please provide all available data on the increase of violence against women, including domestic violence and femicides, registered during the COVID-19 crisis.

All countries demonstrated the rise of domestic violence. Violence against sex workers, as well as other women who face intersecting forms of discrimination, remains invisible to the state. NGOs and unregistered initiative groups document cases of violations of rights and violence against sex workers. Sex workers most often encounter violence by the police, clients, and the so-called “morality movements”. Violence by intimate partners is reported less frequently. Whenever sex workers face domestic violence, they do not file complaints with the police fearing that the partner will disclose their occupation, which will be followed by violence and humiliation on the part of law enforcement agencies.

In **Kyrgyzstan**, in January-March 2020, law enforcement authorities registered 2,319 cases of domestic violence, which is by 65% higher compared to 2019. In a period of restrictive measures, violence against sex workers has taken on new forms. Sex workers did not work with clients during a state of emergency, while police continued extorting money and threatening that they would take sex workers out of their houses during curfew and leave them on the street. For curfew violations, sex workers would be detained until morning, and then would have to pay a fine. In one of the cities in the south of the country, after learning that sex workers lived in a sauna[[1]](#footnote-1), police officers went there to threaten and extort money. Since the sex workers had no money, the police officers took away passports from two women and said they would return then after the quarantine is over.

**Russia:** Official data on the dynamics of domestic violence are at variance with NGOs’ data. The Ministry of Internal Affairs claims that the number of complaints about domestic violence decreased by 20% (there were facts when the victims were punished for violating the self-isolation regime, when they came to the police to file complaints). According to NGOs, the number of calls to their violence hotlines increased by 25%. The self-isolation regime provoked many “social activists” and “morality fighters” into public raids on salons and individual sex workers. They filmed sex workers, called the police, posted videos on the Internet, accused sex workers not only of *prostitution*, but also of spreading COVID-19. The police drafted reports on several articles at once. Migrant sex workers, including trans people were faced with a particularly difficult situation. There were cases when police came to sex workers apartment after reading an ad about sex services but then drafted reports on the violation of the rules for staying in the country, as the respective fine was higher than for prostitution. Migrant sex workers could not return to their homeland because of closed borders and could not pay for housing because they did not work.

**Tajikistan:** Domestic violence against sex workers has increased. Sex workers reported that due to absence of work and money, they could not continue to support their families. Because of this, family members began to disdain sex workers and their children, some faced with threats to be kicked out of the house. It should be noted that sex workers are often the only breadwinners who earn and support a wider family that includes many relatives.

**2.** Are helplines run by Government and/or civil society available? Has there been an increase in the number of calls in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic?

Beginning in March 2020, **Kyrgyzstan** launched various state helplines for people to leave applications for food assistance and receive advice on issues related COVID-19. Having a call answered was not easy. For example, more than half of requests received by the COVID-19 helpline was not directly related to COVID-19, but were food assistance requests or requests of a psychologist's consultation for people in panic.

NGO-based crisis centers that could no longer admit women distributed telephone numbers of psychologists that provided counselling to women who experienced domestic violence.

In early May, three helplines began to provide services to those affected by domestic violence. These helplines had functioned earlier: a helpline of “Help Headquarters” (Shtab Pomoschi), a helpline of the Ministry of Emergencies, and a call center for psychological and psychiatric assistance. Telephone counselling on domestic violence issues was made possible within the framework of the “Spotlight” initiative of the United Nations and the European Union, which was launched on April 30, 2020 with the aim to address the increase in violence against women and girls during the COVID-19 outbreak.

In **Tajikistan**, the national telephone line of the Ministry of Health was opened at the end of April. This line did not resolve issues regarding COVID-19, and people were only redirected to certain medical facilities. Another line 311 was aimed to provide advice on the COVID-19 treatment at home. One of the NGOs working with sex workers has opened helplines for sex workers on COVID-19 and STIs. Doctors provided telephone counselling on these issues and gave psychologists’ contact information.

**3.** Can women victims of domestic violence be exempted from restrictive measures to stay at home in isolation if they face domestic violence?

Laws and government plans to combat domestic violence do not take into account the real situation of sex workers and other groups of women facing intersecting discrimination. Domestic violence is often given a very narrow interpretation, while other forms and manifestations of gender-based violence are being ignored. Even if a sex worker has experienced violence by an intimate partner, she will not go to the police for help, fearing additional violence and harassment. This issue is also highlighted by the CEDAW Committee. For example, in 2016, **Tajikistan** was recommended to take into account various forms of violence, including violence against sex workers, when developing a comprehensive national plan of action to prevent all forms of violence against women[[2]](#footnote-2). In 2015, the CEDAW Committee recommended Kyrgyzstan to adopt legislative measures and a targeted strategy to combat multiple forms of discrimination[[3]](#footnote-3). The strategy has never been developed.

In **Kyrgyzstan**, exempting women from the need to observe restrictive measures in the event of domestic violence was discussed in the Parliament before the Ministry of Internal Affairs, but the Ministry of Internal Affairs did not provide a clear reaction and did not introduce any subsequent measures for such cases. Women had to stay in the same house with aggressors during the period of severe restrictive measures. Only at the beginning of June 2020, amendments to the legislation were introduced to allow detaining aggressors for 48 hours in cases of domestic violence.

In **Russia**, the Law on Domestic Violence has not yet been adopted, while the current legislation contains no mechanisms that make it possible to report violence and receive protection. Even prior to the quarantine measures, police negligence in such cases was systemic[[4]](#footnote-4). And the quarantine just further aggravated the situation. The police stopped accepting citizens, being busy with monitoring compliance with the self-isolation regime. In the event of a real threat, it became more difficult for a woman to get into the emergency room and register beatings, as many medical institutions have been redesigned to work with COVID-19, as well as due to restrictions on movement. Human rights activists registered cases when a man threatened his wife with telling the police that she violates the self-isolation regime if she leaves the house[[5]](#footnote-5).

**4.** Are shelters open and available? Are there any alternatives to shelters available if they are closed or without sufficient capacity?

**Kyrgyzstan:** During the period of strict quarantine, crisis centers were filled and / or did not accept new ones needed shelter. Towards the end of the state of emergency, on April 30, 2020, with the support of the UN “Spotlight” initiative, temporary shelters were organized for victims of domestic violence [[6]](#footnote-6). At the same time, sex workers do not consider crisis centers for those who have suffered from domestic violence as an opportunity to receive any kind of support because they fear stigma and discrimination. During quarantine, there were several requests to provide shelter to sex workers, but meeting these requests was not possible. The only NGO-based center that works with women who use drugs and that was accepting women from other groups faced with intersecting discrimination was completely filled.

**Tajikistan:** There are daytime counseling rooms for victims of domestic violence run by the Committee on Women and Family Affairs under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. Many sex workers know about these rooms, but do not go there, believing that this help is only for married women, and also not wanting to face stigma and moralizing.

**5.** Are protection orders available and accessible in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic?

We have no this information

**6.** What are the impacts on women's access to justice? Are courts open and providing protection and decisions in cases of domestic violence?

We have no this information

**7.** What are the impacts of the current restrictive measures and lockdowns on women's access to health services? Please specify whether services are closed or suspended, particularly those focusing on reproductive health.

During the quarantine, access to health information and preventive measures, including COVID-19, for sex workers was provided by NGOs and initiative groups that had worked with sex workers before the quarantine. Organizations continued outreach work, distributed condoms and lubricants, and added masks, gloves and disinfectants to prevention packages. However, due to movement restrictions, contact with many sex workers was lost, and outreach work was very limited. Due to the financial crisis caused by the coronavirus pandemic, sex workers began to work and live together to help each other pay rent and utility bills. But since in some countries living in one private apartment is subject to punishment, they hided their whereabouts, which made it difficult for medical and outreach workers to contact them[[7]](#footnote-7).

As the other specialized services, sexual and reproductive health services were either limited to counseling and basic examinations / appointments, or completely terminated. Public clinics in most countries denied abortion services. Some private clinics continued working and receiving clients, but private services were too expensive - most sex workers could not afford them even before the pandemic, and a complete loss of income made these services even less affordable. The same was true for hormonal contraceptives. They could be bought at pharmacies, but most sex workers, who had difficulty providing themselves with food and shelter, could not afford to buy condoms. There was a failure in service provision to transgender people[[8]](#footnote-8).

**Country-specific examples**

**Kyrgyzstan**: Access to sexual and reproductive health services (SRHS) for sex workers was limited even before the quarantine. To receive assistance from state healthcare institutions, one needed ID documents and a residence permit, which many sex workers do not have due to various reasons, including high mobility. At the same time, even those sex workers who have the required documents rarely seek services of health care facilities because of stigma and unwillingness to face judgmental attitude; in small town, they also fear the disclosure of their personal information. SRHS are provided mainly by NGOs as part of HIV and STI prevention programs supported by international donors. The respective funding is declining and does not cover all needs; therefore, NGOs try to maintain contact with friendly doctors. Conditions vary, many doctors agree to accept lower renumeration than that of average private doctors. In oblasts, sex workers try to be examined in a rayon or town different from the one they live in, where they have no acquaintances. An additional barrier to receiving services is police actions. Repressive measures drive sex workers underground, force them to migrate. Due to this sex workers lose contact with NGOs, do not have access to HIV and STI services and become subjected to a higher risk of violence against them.

In the context of restrictive measures caused by COVID-19, access to services was extremely difficult even for those who urgently needed them. ***Case.*** *A female sex worker experienced uterine bleeding at night for unknown reasons. She went to the hospital, but guards did not let her through the checkpoint, as she did not have any documents or a doctor’s referral.*

**Kazakhstan:** Sex workers have been faced with serious issues in protecting their health during quarantine. According to sauna and hotel administrators, the police conduct raids in order to, firstly, close the premises during the quarantine period, and secondly, prosecute sex workers under the administrative article “Soliciting in public places”. This has become a serious challenge for implementing HIV and STI prevention programs, as sex workers have to hide from the police and change their place and occupation. Working in apartments, by phone (call) and on the Internet (call) has become more popular. In this regard, the connections with NGOs were cut off, and they could not receive even minimal support and health services.

Due to the amendment of the law on medical insurance and the introduction of new requirements for obtaining the same (presence of a job, a residence permit), which most sex workers did not meet, sex workers did not even try to seek assistance from the public health system. Instead, they purchased illegal abortion medications made in China and had abortions without a doctor’s supervision, ultrasound, or examination, thereby risking their own life and health[[9]](#footnote-9).

**Russia:** Hospitals and doctors switched to working on COVID-19. Because of this, access to medical services was terminated. There have been cases among sex workers and other women when they were denied routine abortion operations. Only private clinics did abortions for a very high fee. Some had to take a loan for this. But in some places, even money was not of use. Subject-matter specialists did not work. It was very difficult to see a regular doctor due to the fact that everyone was transferred to treating COVID-19, and many doctors themselves were sick or in isolation. Trans people could not provide themselves with hormonal medicines, since they could only be purchased with a prescription, while seeing a doctor was not possible and there was no money for expensive drugs. Therefore, they had to take what was affordable for them - usual hormonal contraceptives for women.

**Tajikistan:** In one large area, a study was conducted on the situation of sex workers in the context of COVID-19. The study involved 600 sex workers. Respondents mainly focused on the fact that they were left without work and livelihoods and to a lesser extent on the loss of access to health services. In conditions where basic needs cannot be met, such as food, reproductive health issues are no longer a priority. In addition to that, 85% of the sex workers interviewed have to provide for 1-5 household members.

**8.** Please provide examples of obstacles encountered to prevent and combat domestic violence during the COVID-19 lockdowns.

Having more details about situation in Kyrgyzstan we believe that problems to prevent and combat domestic violence during the COVID-19 lockdown are due to insufficient efforts prior the lockdown. Despite the in-place regulations like legislation, departmental and interdepartmental normative guidance, the relevant mechanisms are not functioning properly. Moreover, domestic violence is not perceived as a crime by policemen. So, they often convince the victim not to file complaint because this is internal deal to handle it within the family. Wide circle of the family relatives frequently stays on the side of the aggressor and blame the woman in the violence occurred to her. Even Parliament members once discussing the domestic violence egregious case openly asked MIA official whether there is enough confirmation that a woman behaved herself properly. Gender stereotypes are still very deepened and widespread. Given all gaps in combat domestic violence prior the COVID crisis, the lockdown led to failure to meet new challenges.

When it comes to sex workers and other groups of women facing intersecting forms of discriminations, they are invisible and their needs in protection from gender-based violence are ignored. Current Gender Equality National action plan 2018-2020 does not mention openly these groups of women. Separate recently adopted MIA orders which somehow mention these groups are not implemented and monitored. These orders did not become the part of the overall system to ensure gender equality and prevent&combat violence. The Beijing +25 National Report contains the situation of women facing intersecting forms of discriminations, and this is promising in terms of development future gender equality national action plan and ensuring the principle "No one left behind".

The CEDAW Committee recommended in 2015 to Kyrgyzstan to “Ensure access to sustainable, non-discriminatory and non-prejudiced services, such as shelters, sexual and reproductive health services, legal aid and counselling, and employment for all women, in particular women facing intersecting forms of discrimination, and protect them from violence, abuse and exploitation” (34b, CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/4). The Government failed to adopt the Minimum Standards for Social Services by counseling (crisis) centers with anti-discrimination clauses. Later by CSO initiative the Standards were submitted to Standardization Body under Ministry of Economics, and this Body approved the document with effective date on the 1st of April, 2019. The implementation of these standards is voluntary, and they are mainly used in crisis centers based in NGOs. So, comprehensive efforts to implement the above-mentioned recommendation were not undertaken, therefore sex workers' needs in protection and support during lockdown were neglected even more than ever.

**9.** Please provide examples of good practices to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence and to combat other gendered impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic by Governments.

**Kyrgyzstan:** In January 2020, in partnership with the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, the EU and UN have launched a multi-year country programme under the global Spotlight Initiative on eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls. The Spotlight Initiative in the Kyrgyz Republic allocates USD 200 000 to help address the issue of increased violence against women and girls during the COVID-19 outbreak in the country. The Spotlight Initiative aims to cover urgent needs of women and girls, affected by violence or at risk of violence in the current circumstances of physical isolation and increased economic and social pressures[[10]](#footnote-10).

**10.** Please provide examples of good practices to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence and to combat other gendered impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic by NGOs and NHRIs or equality bodies.

NGOs and initiatives groups did their best to modify its activity and respond sex workers needs in crisis situation. Those NGOs with external funding approached donors to modify grants in order to meet basic needs of sex workers – food and hygiene items. Outreach work in person was almost impossible due to movement’s restrictions, that is why outreach workers were communicating with sex workers via messengers. Official information about COVID-19 prevention measures were distributed via available online tools – Facebook, whatsapp, etc. NGOs gathered information about opportunities to get available support – governmental or by international projects. But those sex workers who needed shelters were not able to get in there even having support of NGOs.

**11.** Please send any additional information on the impacts of the COVID-19 crisis on domestic violence against women not covered by the questions above.

During the period of restrictive measures, authorities initiate discriminatory legislative initiatives that restrict the rights of citizens, which, directly or indirectly, may have a negative impact on work in the field of preventing violence against women.

**Kyrgyzstan:** During the period of restrictive measures, the country's Parliament was actively discussing a new discriminatory bill obliging NGOs to additionally report on income and expenses. The bill, if adopted, will have a **negative effect** on all NGOs, including organizations that provide social services to the public. New requirements may lead to a reduction in foreign investment in the non-profit sector and, as a consequence, reduced social services, which are already in short supply. [[11]](#footnote-11) At the same time, parliamentary hearings of this bill were announced in an emergency situation caused by COVID-19. NGOs made an open appeal not to hold the hearings. Still, the hearings were held with a limited number of participants. At most 60 people were allowed to participate making it is obvious that preference was given to loyal NGOs. Several people who expressed their protest in front of the Government’s building were dispersed by the police.

Also, in May 2020, during the emergency situation regime, the Parliament proposed a bill on information manipulation for public discussion, which in essence could become a tool to limit freedom of speech and expression and introduce control over Internet users, [[12]](#footnote-12) as well as to prosecute civil activists expressing their position regarding socially and politically significant events. The bill was already approved at a meeting on June 25, 2020 both as 2nd and 3rd reading, which was possible under the pretext of the current emergency regime.

Also, at the last Parliament meeting before the holidays, a large package of amendments to the criminal law was approved, including an amendment making it impossible to appeal to international human rights courts.

**Kazakhstan:** Also, in the period restrictive measures, the country's authorities considered a new bill on peaceful assemblies signed by the country’s President on May 25, 2020. At the stage of consideration, the bill was criticized by human rights organizations who urged the authorities not to consider the bill during the state of emergency. Parliament members took note of the criticism, but included only minimal comments, which did not change the essence of the restrictions and discrimination laid down in the new Law on Peaceful Assemblies. According to experts, the procedures described in the document actually require securing the “permission” of the authorities for everything related to assemblies and give local authorities many reasons for refusals.

**Tajikistan:** On June 10, 2020, the Parliament Lower House adopted amendments to the Code of Administrative Offenses. If the bill is approved by the Upper House and signed by the President, then the fine for disseminating false information about the pandemic in the traditional media and on the Internet will amount 580-11,600 somoni (USD 60-1125). The approval of the bill in Parliament, without preliminary public debate, was criticized by civil society in Tajikistan and international human rights groups. The international organization “Reporters sans frontieres” (RFS) condemned Tajikistan for imposing fines for the dissemination of inaccurate and false information about the coronavirus pandemic through the media and social networks. “The introduction of fines undermines the principles of freedom of speech, while ambiguity in the wording of the law will cause deliberate violation of the rights of journalists,” RSF said[[13]](#footnote-13).

Starting April 1, in **Russia** “publicly disseminating knowingly false information about circumstances that pose a threat to the life and safety of citizens and / or measures taken by the government to ensure public safety” will be punished with a fine of up to 700,000 rubles (USD 9,300), or up to one year of correctional labor, or up to three years in prison in accordance with Article 207.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. These measures are not limited to the COVID-19 pandemic but can be applied to a wide range of technological and natural disasters. The wording of the law is vague, and the law does not provide a definition of “socially significant information”, which may lead to arbitrary suppression of critical voices. Amendments to the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation, which also entered into force on April 1, impose enormous fines of up to five million rubles (USD 66,500) for journalists disseminating “false information”, while a repeated offense may result in a fine of up to 10 million rubles (USD 133,000). [[14]](#footnote-14)

1. Some sex workers live where they work. Upon movement restrictions were in force, many sex workers were unable to go to their relatives or there was no place where they could go. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. CEDAW Follow-up Letter to Tajikistan Follow-up Report, – 2016. YH/follow-up/Tajikistan/63. Available at: <https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/TJK/INT_CEDAW_FUL_TJK_23901_E.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. CEDAW/C/KGZ/CO/4, para 34с [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Risks for all: the liability of officials for inaction in cases of domestic violence. - Zone of Rights, 2020. Available in Russian at <http://zonaprava.com/events/doklad-zony-prava-ob-otvetstvennosti-dolzhnostnykh-lits-otkazyvayushchikhsya-rassledovat-fakty-nasil/>: [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. “If you leave the house, I will inform the police.” The quarantine generates a wave of domestic violence: what should the victims do? // Novaya Gazeta, April 15, 2020. Available in Russian at: <https://novayagazeta.ru/articles/2020/04/15/84915-esli-vyydesh-iz-doma-soobschu-politsii> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Safe spaces to protect women and girls from violence arranged as part of the EU-UN Spotlight Initiative in Kyrgyzstan. – April 30, 2020. Available at <https://kyrgyzstan.un.org/en/43713-safe-spaces-protect-women-and-girls-violence-arranged-part-eu-un-spotlight-initiative> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. COVID-19 crisis impact on access to health services for sex workers in Europe and Central Asia. Assessment report. - SWAN and ICRSE. - June 2020. Available at <http://swannet.org/en/content/swan-and-icrse-publish-assessment-impact-covid-19-sex-workers%E2%80%99-access-health-services-europe> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Ibid [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Ibid [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Safe spaces to protect women and girls from violence arranged as part of the EU-UN Spotlight Initiative in Kyrgyzstan. – April 30, 2020. Available at <https://kyrgyzstan.un.org/en/43713-safe-spaces-protect-women-and-girls-violence-arranged-part-eu-un-spotlight-initiative> [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Non-profit organizations asking to withdraw a bill requiring them to additionally report on expenses // Kaktus Media, January 13, 2020. Available in Russian at <https://kaktus.media/doc/404062_nko_prosiat_otozvat_zakonoproekt_obiazyvaushiy_ih_dopolnitelno_otchityvatsia_o_rashodah.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. The bill on manipulating information is criticized and proposed to be rejected. Why? // Kaktus Media, May 15, 2020. Available in Russian at <https://kaktus.media/doc/413099_zakonoproekt_o_manipylirovanii_informaciey_raskritikovali_i_predlojili_otklonit._pochemy.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. New amendments will strengthen self-censorship among journalists // Ozodi, June 13, 2020. Available in Russian at <https://rus.ozodi.org/a/30668825.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Eastern Europe And Central Asia Confronted With Covid-19: Responses And Responsibilities. – Amnesty International. – April 2020. Available at <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/eur01/2215/2020/en/> [↑](#footnote-ref-14)