Excellency,

We have the honour to address you in our capacities as Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression; Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders; and Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 16/4, 16/5, and 17/5.

In this connection, we would like to bring to the attention of your Excellency’s Government information we have received concerning the alleged killing of environmental rights defender Mr. Volodymyr Honcharenko.

Mr. Volodymyr Honcharenko was the director of the Ukrainian social movement “For Citizens’ Right to a Safe Environment”, an organization which protects and promotes ecological rights and highlights issues related to safe drinking water, the contamination of water reservoirs, nuclear power, and radioactive contamination. Mr. Honcharenko was also a member of the Academy of Engineering Sciences and the International Academy of Ecology, Human Safety and Nature.

According to the information received:

In a press conference delivered on 27 July 2012, Mr. Honcharenko revealed information on 180 tonnes of chemically contaminated and radioactive metal waste in the Saksahansk District of Kryvy Rih. Mr. Honcharenko highlighted the alleged failure of the Ukrainian Government to publish mandatory annual environmental reports since 2005.

On 1 August 2012, Mr. Honcharenko was driving to his summer home when he was blocked en route by another car. Several unidentified men allegedly descended from the vehicle and proceeded to attack him. Sources indicate that Mr. Honcharenko was transported to Mechnikov Regional Clinical Hospital, where he died of his injuries on 4 August 2012.
Without expressing at this stage an opinion on the facts of the case, grave concern is expressed that the alleged killing of Mr. Volodymyr Honcharenko may be directly related to his legitimate and peaceful work in the defence of environmental rights, and most recently to his exposure of contaminated waste in Saksahansk District.

While we do not wish to prejudice the accuracy of these allegations, we would like to appeal to your Excellency’s Government to take all necessary steps to secure the right to freedom of opinion and expression in accordance with fundamental principles as set forth in article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, ratified on 12 November 1973, which provides that “Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice.”

We also wish to refer your Excellency's Government to the fundamental principles set forth in the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, and in particular articles 1 and 2 which state that “everyone has the right individually or in association with others, to promote and to strive for the protection and realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms at the national and international levels” and that “each State has a prime responsibility and duty to protect, promote and implement all human rights and fundamental freedoms, inter alia, by adopting such steps as may be necessary to create all conditions necessary in the social, economic, political and other fields, as well as the legal guarantees required to ensure that all persons under its jurisdiction, individually and in association with others, are able to enjoy all those rights and freedoms in practice”.

Furthermore, we would like to bring to the attention of your Excellency’s Government the following provisions of the Declaration:

- article 6 point a) which provides that everyone has the right, individually and in association with others to know, seek, obtain, receive and hold information about all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including having access to information as to how those rights and freedoms are given effect in domestic legislative, judicial or administrative systems;

- article 6 points b) and c) which provide that everyone has the right, individually and in association with others as provided for in human rights and other applicable international instruments, freely to publish, impart or disseminate to others views, information and knowledge on all human rights and fundamental freedoms; and to study, discuss, form and hold opinions on the observance, both in law and in practice, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and, through these and other appropriate means, to draw public attention to those matters;

- article 12 paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Declaration which provide that the State shall take all necessary measures to ensure the protection by the competent authorities of
everyone, individually and in association with others, against any violence, threats, retaliation, de facto or de jure adverse discrimination, pressure or any other arbitrary action as a consequence of his or her legitimate exercise of the rights referred to in the Declaration. In this connection, everyone is entitled, individually and in association with others, to be protected effectively under national law in reacting against or opposing, through peaceful means, activities and acts, including those by omission, attributable to States that result in violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as acts of violence perpetrated by groups or individuals that affect the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms; and

- article 9 (5): “The State shall conduct a prompt and impartial investigation or ensure that an inquiry takes place whenever there is reasonable ground to believe that a violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms has occurred in any territory under its jurisdiction”.

With regard to the allegation that Mr. Honcharenko was killed by unidentified men, we would like to bring to the attention of your Excellency’s Government that States have the responsibility to protect persons from human rights violations committed by non-state actors. In this regard, we would like to refer to Article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which provides that every individual has the right to life and security of the person, that this right shall be protected by law and that no person shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her life. In addition, in its General Comment No. 31, the Human Rights Committee observed that the positive obligations on States Parties to ensure Covenant rights will only be fully discharged if individuals are protected by the State, not just against violations of Covenant rights by its agents, but also against acts committed by private persons or entities that would impair the enjoyment of Covenant rights. There may be circumstances in which a failure to ensure Covenant rights would give rise to violations by States Parties of those rights, as a result of States Parties permitting or failing to take appropriate measures or to exercise due diligence to prevent, punish, investigate or redress the harm caused by such acts by private persons or entities.

We would like to further draw the attention of your Excellency’s Government to the Principles on Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-Legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions, which refer to the duty to investigate, prosecute and punish violations of the right to life. In particular, Principle 9 stipulates that there shall be thorough, prompt and impartial investigation of all suspected cases of extra-legal, arbitrary and summary executions, while Principle 18 provides that “Governments shall ensure that persons identified by the investigation as having participated in extra-legal, arbitrary or summary executions in any territory under their jurisdiction are brought to justice”.

Moreover, it is our responsibility under the mandates provided to us by the Human Rights Council, to seek to clarify all cases brought to our attention. Since we are expected to report on these cases to the Human Rights Council, we would be grateful for your cooperation and your observations on the following matters:
1. Are the facts alleged in the above summary of the case accurate?

2. Has a complaint been lodged on behalf of the alleged victim?

3. Please provide the details, and where available the results, of any investigation, and judicial or other inquiries carried out in relation to this case. If no inquiries have taken place, or if they have been inconclusive, please explain why.

4. Please provide the full details of any prosecutions which have been undertaken. Have penal, disciplinary or administrative sanctions been imposed on the alleged perpetrators?

5. Please clarify whether compensation has been made available to the victim’s family?

We would appreciate a response within sixty days. Your Excellency’s Government’s response will be made available in a report to the Human Rights Council for its consideration.

While waiting for your response, we urge your Excellency’s Government to take all necessary measures to guarantee that a thorough, prompt and impartial investigation is conducted on the reported killing of Mr. Honcharenko, as well as that the rights and freedoms of the environmental rights defenders are respected. In the event that your investigations support or suggest the above allegations to be correct, the accountability of any person responsible of the alleged violations should be ensured. We also request that your Excellency’s Government adopt effective measures to prevent the recurrence of these acts.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of our highest consideration.

Frank La Rue  
Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression

Margaret Sekagya  
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders

Christof Heyns  
Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions