



UNITED JEWISH
COMMUNITY OF UKRAINE

Anti-Semitism in Ukraine

Report for 2020

www.jew.org.ua

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INTRODUCTION

The Charter of the United Jewish community of Ukraine defines one of the main goals of the organization's activities — monitoring, recording, and combating manifestations of anti-Semitism in Ukraine. Also, it includes providing legal assistance in matters of anti-Semitism: requests, petitions to state authorities, and appeals for opening criminal cases to law enforcement agencies. Main activity of the UJCU is aimed at protecting the rights and freedoms of the Jewish community and the preparation of analytical materials on the life of the Jewish community in Ukraine.

The current report is compiled in Ukrainian and English. Although the Jewish community of Ukraine is Russian-speaking, the UJCU adapts to the new norms of Ukrainian legislation and publishes the official report in the state language. The English version of the report will allow the international community to get acquainted with the anti-Semitism situation in Ukraine.

In 2020, it was decided to focus on direct manifestations of anti-Semitism, while not considering anti-Semitic publications on social networks as direct ones. Due to the increased tendency to publish anti-Semitic posts and comments on social networks and websites, it is impossible to take most of them into account. One of the main reasons is the inability to identify the reality of a person, as there are multitude of sock-puppet farms. Therefore determining the dynamics of the level of anti-Semitism in Ukraine may not be objective.

To assess the dynamics of the level of anti-Semitism more objectively, a recalculation of the number of cases

of anti-Semitism in 2019 was made, excluding incidents related to social networks. According to the new universe, the number of manifestations of direct anti-Semitism in Ukraine in 2019 is determined at the level of 56 cases (excluding the wrongly submitted case, which will be mentioned later). At the same time, a special section of the report records incidents related to social networks, but only those in which criminal cases were opened.

ODIHR

According to the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE / ODIHR), the UJCU recorded 88.3% of all known cases of anti-Semitism in Ukraine in 2019 by Office's methodology. At the same time, the level of the recording of other incidents by other public organizations is approximately 50%.

Taking credit for data and submission of it as proprietary

One of the public organizations called "Jewish Confederation of Ukraine" took credit for data from the UJCU's report "Anti-Semitism in Ukraine-2019". This organization submitted the data to OSCE ODIHR as recorded on their own. We are talking about Case No. 9, which was reported to the Jewish hotline "910" and published in the UJCU report for the first time; and case No. 17, which is not a manifestation of anti-Semitism, and the UJCU admits adding this case by mistake.

Considering this, the UJCU concludes that at least cases No. 9 and No. 17 were submitted as proprietary. The OSCE ODIHR's report does not contain a single unique incident

submitted by the JCU (each of them is copied from the UJCU's report).

Peculiarities of 2020

There is a global tendency that the COVID-19 pandemic has caused an increase in anti-Semitic incidents on social networks. It is primarily demonstrated by the spread of the Jewish world conspiracy myth and attributing responsibility to Jews for far-fetched actions, namely the creation, or deliberate coronavirus spread.

For Ukraine, the issue of the pilgrimage of Breslov Hasidim to the grave of Rabbi Nachman in Uman during the quarantine was a significant factor. The event caused a great public outcry and created emotional tension in Ukrainian society towards Jews in general. Additionally, the tension was provoked for political reasons before local elections by the mayor of Uman Oleksandr Tsebrii.

Work of law enforcement agencies and authorities

There were responses to almost all the requests, petitions, and reports submitted by the UJCU. Comparing to last year, this is significant progress regarding the attitude of law enforcement agencies and local authorities to the issue of anti-Semitism in Ukraine.

The UJCU expresses its sincere gratitude to the Department of the International Cooperation and European Integration of the Ministry of Interior Affairs of Ukraine for its effective work regarding providing information about open criminal cases related to anti-Semitism.

At the same time, there is an ongoing negative tendency of illegal refusals to open criminal cases and

rejections to include the data in the Unified Register of pre-trial investigations (URPI). There are also so-called "slips" and closings of criminal cases for non-objective reasons, ignoring article 161 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

The UJCU tried to create a centralized channel for reporting cases of anti-Semitism to the Ministry of Interior Affairs of Ukraine for prompt exposure and investigation of criminal cases. Unfortunately, the attempts were rejected.

Achievements of 2020 and tools for the most objective monitoring

In 2020, the level of citation and recognition of the UJCU in Ukrainian and international society has been increasing and continues to grow now. Consequently, in 2020, about 1,000 times, the UJCU and the organization's projects were mentioned or cited in the Ukrainian and international media in various formats. These mentions and citations were mainly connected to incidents of anti-Semitism and socially significant issues related to the Jewish community. In 2019, these figures were approximately four times smaller.

There are 137 Jewish communities and organizations within the UJCU and several dozens of other partner organizations in constant contact with the UJCU. There are almost 2,000,000 unique visitors to the UJCU's information web resources, and more than 30,000 phone calls processed by the Jewish hotline "910". There is a Telegram channel, created in autumn, but already very quoted. All these resources are a complete set for effective monitoring of the informational space, recording, and

fact-checking of cases of anti-Semitism. It allows us to make the most objective report “Anti-Semitism in Ukraine — 2020”. It is worth noting that other public Jewish organizations do not have similar tools.

The UJCU monitors cases of anti-Semitism and fights them within the current budget for statutory activities. The funds are formed from charitable contributions. Also, the UJCU does not receive any grants to combat anti-Semitism. Consequently, the UJCU does not fulfill political tasks and does not simulate monitoring work to justify the expenditure of grant funds.

Using the donation page <https://jew.org.ua/donate-ukr>, anyone can support the activity of the UJCU.

2. WHAT IS ANTI-SEMITISM

According to wording offered by IHRA, anti-Semitism is a determined perception of Jews, expressed in hatred towards them. Verbal and physical demonstrations of anti-Semitism directed against Jews and non-Jews and/or against their property, against Jewish communities and organizations, and religious establishments.

In 2020, the United Jewish community of Ukraine decided to replace the main examples of anti-Semitism of the European Forum on Antisemitism with the examples of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA). IHRA's examples are more contemporary but mean the same as the previous ones.

Contemporary examples of anti-semitism in public life, the media, schools, the workplace, and in the religious sphere could, taking into account the overall context, include, but are not limited to:

- Calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion;

- Making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing, or stereotypical allegations about Jews as such or the power of Jews as collective — such as, especially but not exclusively, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy, government or other societal institutions;

- Accusing Jews as a people of being responsible for real or imagined wrongdoing committed by a single Jewish person or group, or even for acts committed by non-Jews;

- Denying the fact, scope, mechanisms (e.g. gas chambers) or intentionality of the genocide of the Jewish people at the hands of National Socialist Germany and its supporters and accomplices during World War II (the Holocaust);

- Accusing the Jews as a people, or Israel as a state, of inventing or exaggerating the Holocaust;

- Accusing Jewish citizens of being more loyal to Israel, or to the alleged priorities of Jews worldwide, than to the interests of their own nations;

- Denying the Jewish people their right to self-determination, e.g., by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor;

- Applying double standards by requiring of it a behavior not expected or demanded of any other democratic nation;

- Using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism (e.g., claims of Jews killing Jesus or blood libel) to characterize Israel or Israelis;

- Drawing comparisons of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis;

- Holding Jews collectively responsible for actions of the state of Israel.

3. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

The Constitution of Ukraine is the Fundamental Law of the country. This document enshrines the basis of equality of citizens' rights, regardless of their racial or religious preferences. Article 24 of the Constitution of Ukraine states that citizens have equal constitutional rights and freedoms and are equal before the law. There shall be no privileges or restrictions based on race, the color of skin, political, religious and other beliefs, sex, ethnic and social origin, property status, place of residence, linguistic or other characteristics.

Despite this, Ukrainian legislation is imperfect regarding the anti-Semitism issue and the protection of the rights of individual national minorities.

The Criminal Code of Ukraine contains several articles that are applied when there are manifestations of anti-Semitism.

Article 161 of the CCU refers to violation of citizens' equality based on their race, nationality or religious preferences, disability, and other characteristics and defines it, as willful actions inciting national, racial, or religious enmity and hatred, the humiliation of national honor and dignity, or the insult of citizens' feelings in respect to their religious convictions, and also any direct or indirect restriction of rights, or granting direct or indirect privileges to citizens based on race, the color of skin, political, religious and other convictions, sex, ethnic and social origin, property status, place of residence, linguistic or other characteristics.

Article 442 refers to genocide and defines it as a willfully committed act for total or partial destruction of any

national, ethnic, racial, or religious group by the extermination of members of any such group or inflicting grave bodily injuries on them, creation of life conditions aimed at total or partial physical destruction. Public calls to genocide, and also making any materials with calls to genocide for the purpose of distribution, or distribution of such materials.

Article 296 — hooliganism. This article of the Criminal Code of Ukraine refers to the serious disturbance of the public order based on motives of explicit disrespect to the community in a most outrageous or exceptionally cynical manner.

The criminal offenses based on manifestations of anti-Semitism are also classified under other articles, as law enforcement agencies are reluctant to qualify crimes based on anti-Semitism under article 161 of the Criminal Code.

4. INCIDENTS THAT MAY HAVE BEEN PERCEIVED AS MANIFESTATIONS OF ANTI-SEMITISM BUT THEY ARE NOT ANTI-SEMITIC

Nº1

12.01, Uman, Cherkasy region

The Hasidic news publication Yeshiva World News reported that about 30 people, with knives and sticks, attacked the Jews who were by the grave of Rabbi Nachman in Uman. Law enforcement officers arrived at the scene of the incident but allegedly did not try to help. Four injured Jews were taken to the hospital. The publication also posted a photo taken allegedly at the scene of the incident.



Rabbi Nachman International Charitable Foundation, which owns the Tomb of Rabbi Nachman in Uman, made an official statement: this conflict was exclusively domestic, and did not relate to inter-ethnic hatred issues, anti-Semitism, and biased attitude of Uman residents towards Hasidic pilgrims.

Nº2

11.02, Kolomyia, Ivano-Frankivsk region

Mykhailo Bank, the head of the Department of Strategic Investigations (DSI) of the National Police of Ukraine in the Ivano-Frankivsk region, appealed to Yakiv Zalishchiker, the head of the Jewish religious community of the Jewish Orthodox religion in Kolomyia. Mykhailo Bank officially requested to provide the community Charter, a list of community members with personal data, also, a list of Jewish students studying at higher educational institutions in Kolomyia.

In a corresponding letter, dated February 25, 2020, Yakiv Zalishchiker, the head of the Jewish community, wrote that personal data of community members can be provided only if criminal proceedings against them are registered. The Jewish leader also mentioned that the community Charter is listed in the State Register of public organizations of Ukraine.

The reaction:

after gaining publicity on May 10, 2020, the incident received a great public response. Members of the Ukrainian Parliament and head of the Main Department of the National Police of the Ivano-Frankivsk region Volodymyr Holubosh reacted. On May 11, 2020, the representatives of law enforcement agencies visited Yakiv Zalishchiker and apologized. Yakiv Zalishchiker also received a call from Ihor Klymenko, the head of the National Police of Ukraine. An internal investigation on the fact of collecting information about members of the Jewish community of the Ivano-Frankivsk region was assigned. The head of the National Police of Ukraine noted that any manifestations of xenophobia or anti-Semitism are unacceptable.

Result:

on May 12, 2020, under the publication about the incident on Israeli ambassador Joel Lion's Facebook page, a comment by Volodymyr Leisle appeared. The chairman of the Presidium and the Council of Germans in Ukraine wrote that the German community in Ivano-Frankivsk received the same letter. It is also known that the Azerbaijani community of the city received a similar request.

Therefore, this case is not a manifestation of anti-Semitism, since harming the Jewish community in the future was not the purpose of collecting information.

According to the UJCU's data taken from its own sources, Mykhailo Bank was appointed to the Zaporizhia region and was demoted.

№3

26.08, Horokhiv, Volyn region

On the Facebook social network, there was a spread of the information that vandals broke the monument at the site of the mass murder of 3,000 Jews in Horokhiv.



The UJCU did fact-checking. The mayor of Horokhiv said that vandals did not damage the monument, subsidence caused its condition, and the community did not have the funds to finance the territory concreting and fortifying where the memorial stands.



At the time of publication of the report, the monument was restored by the efforts of the Lutsk Jewish community, with aid of the Horokhiv City Council and the financial support of the United Jewish community of Ukraine. Installation of facade slabs and complete arrangement of the territory will be carried out in spring.

28.08, Uman, Cherkasy region

At night, near a new building on Lysenka street, near house number 15, a conflict happened between residents and Breslov Hasidim pilgrims. Residents shouted at the Breslov Hasidim and the police, demanding that the pilgrims should not be allowed to go farther. They argued that it was an "illegal building." When Breslov Hasidim were trying to go through the crowd and go to the house, locals were pushing them and blocking their way. Also, they were using foul language. When one of the Breslov Hasidim tried to pass, a fight started. The police separated the people.

The Investigative Department of the Uman Police Department of the MDNP in the Cherkasy region opened the criminal proceeding №12020250250000800, initiated on August 28, 2020, on the grounds of a crime under part 2 of article 161 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

The UJCU checked the documents for the building and considers it legal.



There were no anti-Semitic insults. The conflict is domestic: it goes about extortion of money under the guise of buying a neighboring house for a tenfold inflated cost.

Extortion is happening by means of obstruction of life in a new building. Particularly, the way for a sewage cleaning machine for pumping wastewater is being blocked. For example, during the Rosh Hashanah, the way was blocked by a logging truck. Moreover, in November, a truck was parked on a hatch for pumping wastewater.

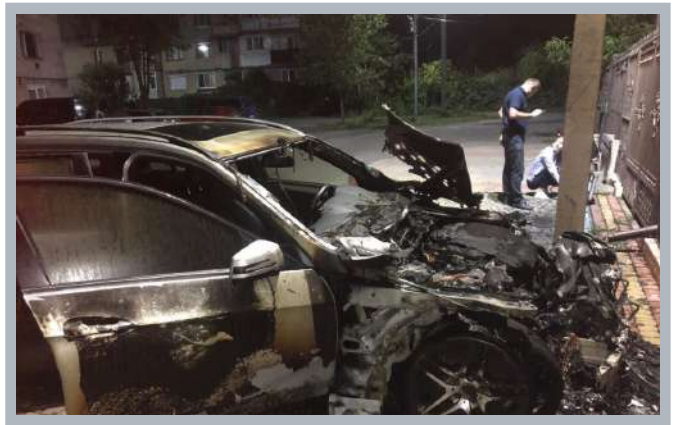
On September 30, 2020, the police decided to close the proceeding due to the lack of crime components under article 161 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine

31.08, Irshava, Zakarpattia region

At night, two unknown people approached a car that was parked near house number 15 on Pochtova Street in Irshava, doused the front part with a flammable liquid, set fire to the automobile, and disappeared in an unknown direction.

The criminal proceeding of the URPI №12020070100000655 was opened on the grounds of a criminal offense under part 2 of article 194 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (willful destruction or damage of property).

The victim, who called himself the head of the Irshava Jewish community and is actually one of the leaders of



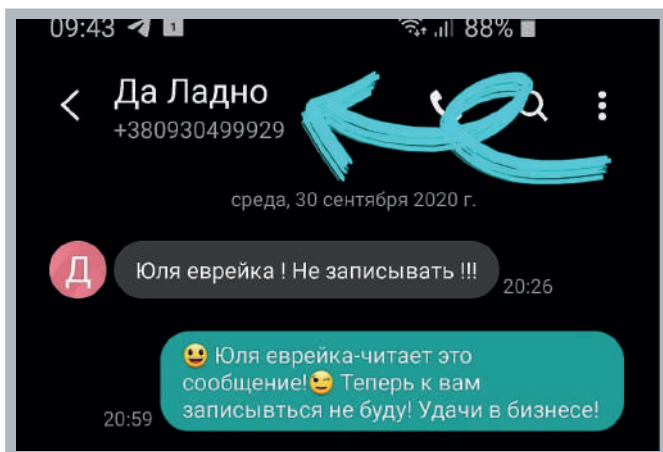
the Bnei Noach center in the area, claimed that the arson was caused by anti-Semitic motives. The police found no signs of an offense under article 161 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

According to the UJCU's sources, the motive for arson may be of a property nature.

Citizen Yuliia L. was in a beauty salon with two sons (2 and 5 years old). According to her words, the children behaved calmly.

In the salon, there was no hostile reaction to her youngest son Levi, who was without a yarmulke. But, when her eldest son Elik came to get acquainted with the dog of the beauty salon owners, according to Yulia L., they reacted to him, in her opinion, with hostility.

After this situation, Yuliia L. received a message from the salon's corporate phone number: "Yulia Jewish! Don't schedule appointments!"



As a result, Yuliia L. perceived these events as anti-Semitism. She reported about this on Facebook, where the publication received a considerable public response.

The day after the incident, the UJCU organized a tripartite meeting with Yuliia L. and the salon owners — an international couple of Estonian husband and a Georgian wife, and, with the participation of the UJCU representative.

Regarding the situation with the dog, it turned out that Yuliia L. was in room No.2 at a considerable distance from

the reception, where the child contacted the dog. Consequently, the remark, which in Yuliia L.'s opinion, was made for a child, was addressed to the dog, which began to behave aggressively towards the child.

da_jadno_studio Студия "Да ладно" от лица владельцев Алексея и Софии, а также администратора Анны, приносит свои глубокие извинения перед еврейским сообществом за сложившуюся ситуацию с нашей клиенткой Юлией (Авигаль) Лившиц.

Мы акцентируем внимание на том, что мы допустили ряд ошибок. Во-первых, никакие дети, вне зависимости от национальности, не заслуживают плохого отношения, о котором рассказала Юлия (Авигаль) Лившиц в своих публикациях в социальных сетях.

Во-вторых, мы должны были сразу же объяснить Юлии (Авигаль) Лившиц, что это сообщение было ошибкой нашего нового сотрудника и заметкой для её личного пользования и в нём не было дискриминации клиентки по национальным признакам, а не задерживать этот разговор на сутки.

В-третьих, нашей ошибкой стало то, что мы с негативным эмоциональным оттенком отвечали на комментарии в социальной сети Instagram, касающихся сложившейся ситуации.

Свои извинения мы также принесли на личной встрече Юлии (Авигаль) Лившиц и пришли с ней к взаимопониманию.

С уважением и нашими глубочайшими извинениями Алексей и София.

Concerning the phone message, it turned out that Yuliia L. herself asked to postpone the appointment and the administrator who identified Yuliia L. as Jewish mistook the contact when sending the message.

Identification of a Jew by nationality is an honor for him, which was confirmed by Yuliia L. herself at the tripartite meeting.

However, the owners of the beauty salon personally apologized to Yuliia L. and the Jewish community. They emphasized that they made some mistakes. Particularly, that they did not explain the situation with the chat and a wrongly sent message immedi-

ately. The salon owners also apologized for making inappropriate comments on their Instagram page in response to a spam attack by the Jewish community, which did not understand the situation.

In this case, we can talk about misunderstandings and high emotional tension, which distorts the perception of events. There are no signs of anti-Semitism.

№7

4.12, Kolomyia, Ivano-Frankivsk region

Unknown people broke a window in the Kolomyia synagogue.

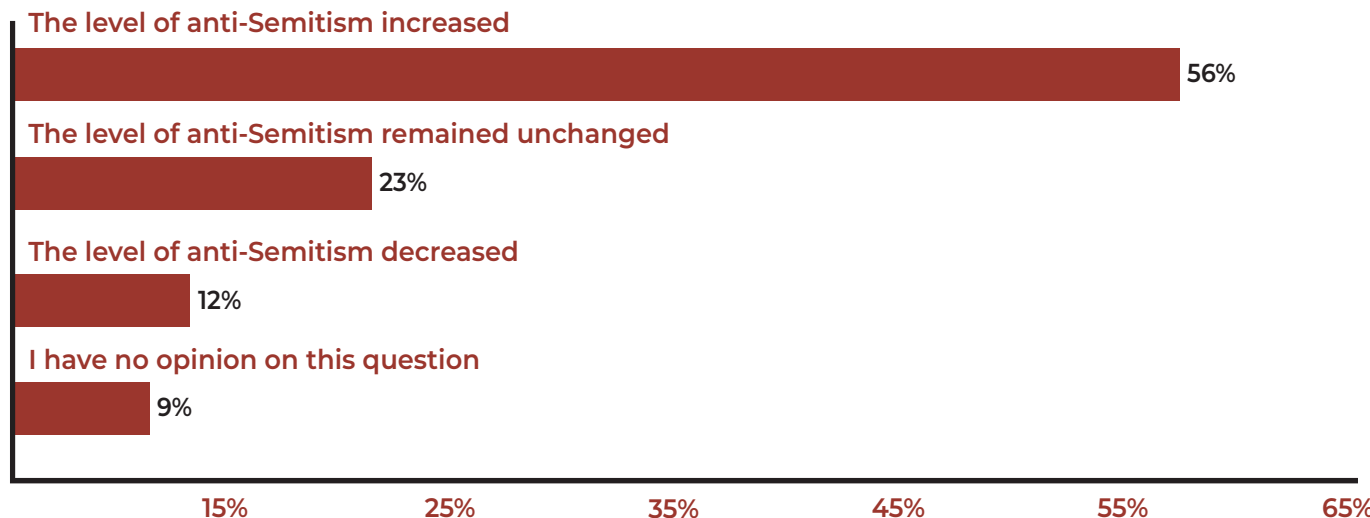
Yakiv Zalishchiker, the head of the community, filed a report to law enforcement agencies.



The police analyzed the video from surveillance cameras near the synagogue and, as a result, found the person involved in the crime. It turned out that it was a 47-year-old resident who, being under the influence of alcohol, using a bottle, broke the synagogue window. The law enforcement officers drew up an administrative report under article 173 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Violations (minor hooliganism). The case materials were sent to the court.

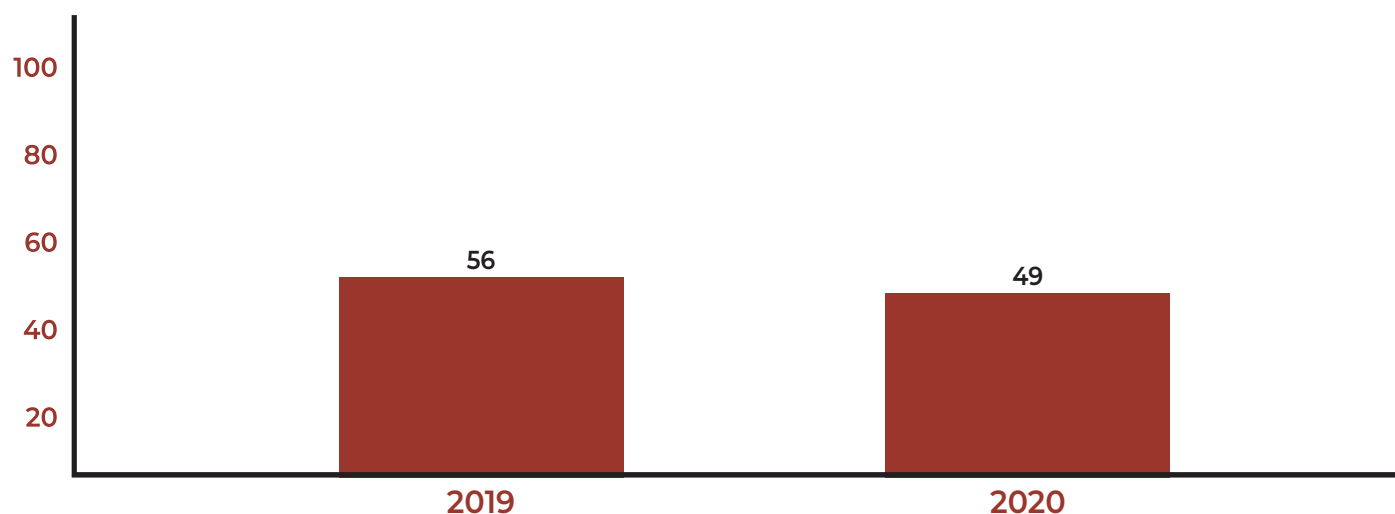
5. ANTI-SEMITISM IN UKRAINE

Additionally, we conducted a poll in the Telegram channel of the UJCU. The purpose of it was to determine the subjective perception of the dynamics of the level of anti-Semitism by the Jewish community in 2020. Four hundred eighty-one people participated in the poll. The question was formed this way: "In your subjective opinion in 2020":

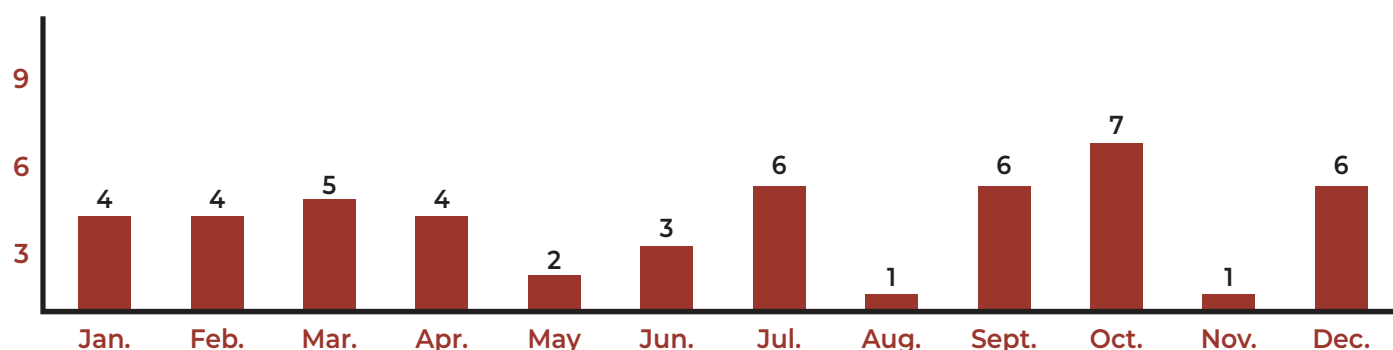


In 2020, by conducting systematic monitoring, the UJCU recorded 49 cases of direct anti-Semitism. This number does not include manifestations of anti-Semitism on social networks.

The graphic below demonstrates the dynamics of the level of anti-Semitism in Ukraine from 2019 to 2020.



The graphic below demonstrates the dynamics of the number of cases of anti-Semitism in Ukraine in 2020.



Cases of anti-Semitism on social networks and websites that law enforcement agencies have responded to

Most of the information below became known with help of the Department of the International Cooperation and European Integration of the Ministry of Interior Affairs of Ukraine.

Nº1

15.01, Ternopil, Ternopil region

K., a citizen of Ukraine, is an active user of the socially-oriented Facebook network. She uses personal pages to systematically disseminate and cover information demonstrating certain signs of the humiliation of the national honor and dignity of the Jewish people. Regarding this fact, on January 15, 2020, the Investigative Department of the MDNP in the Ternopil region launched a pre-trial investigation in a separate criminal proceeding. As of June 30, 2020, the criminal proceeding was closed according to article 284 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine.

Nº2

6.02, Cherkasy, Cherkasy region

On a Facebook page, citizen M. freely disseminates materials that offend the national feelings of the Jewish people and encourage the destruction of representatives of the Jewish nation. On the same day, on the stated facts, the Investigative Department of the Cherkasy PD of the MDNP in the Cherkasy region launched a pre-trial investigation in a separate criminal proceeding. As of June 30, 2020, the criminal proceeding was closed on the grounds of article 284 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine.

№3

9.04, Sniatyn, Ivano-Frankivsk region

The Sniatyn police office of the Kosiv PD of the MDNP in the Ivano-Frankivsk region has launched a pre-trial investigation in a separate criminal proceeding on the fact that citizen R., on the Facebook social network, posted publications that incite intolerance towards people of Jewish nationality. As of May 31, 2020, the criminal proceeding was closed on the grounds of article 284 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine.

№4

4.09, Uman, Cherkasy region

An unknown person signed as Konstantin Pelagin on the Facebook social network, in the groups "Uman residents on FB" and "Uman today", posted comments and posts that violate the equal rights of citizens depending on their race, nationality, or religious preferences, particularly Hasidic pilgrims. The publications were also addressed to Khazin Khaim Itzhakovich, a well-known Jewish figure in Uman. Regarding this fact, on April 4, 2020, the Investigative Department of Uman PD of the MDNP in the Cherkasy region launched a pre-trial investigation in a separate criminal proceeding.

№5

9.09, Tetiiv, Kyiv region

The Tetiiv PD of the Skvyra PD of the MDNP in the Kyiv region received a written statement from the chairman of the public organization "United society - United goal". He reported that, on the Facebook social network, in his opinion, in the group "Tetiivska Pravda", members and the chairman of the All-Ukrainian Union "Svoboda" constantly publish anti-Semitic materials. On September 9, 2020, on this fact, a pre-trial investigation was launched.

№6 9.09, Kyiv

The Investigative Department of the Shevchenkivsky PD of the MDNP in Kyiv is conducting a pre-trial investigation in a separate criminal proceeding initiated on the fact of article publication titled "Jews consider Ukrainians to be morons and animals. Professor of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv got into an anti-Semitic scandal" dated September 9, 2020, on a news website "CTPAHA.UA". The article contains information about actions aimed at the humiliation of national honor and dignity, insulting the feelings of citizens depending on their religious beliefs.

№7 19.09, Uman, Cherkasy region

In Uman, SSU officers uncovered the activity and detained a resident who promoted incitement of ethnic hostility on one of the popular social networks. A resident of Uman was publishing discriminatory articles in which he was humiliating the representatives of Jewish nationality and was calling for the extermination of Jews. Experts have previously established that the detainee's posts contain direct calls for genocide, total or partial destruction of an ethnic or racial group.

During the search, the law enforcement officers seized mobile devices and computer equipment with evidence of illegal activity. On the fact of the incident, the criminal proceeding has already been opened under part 1 of article 161 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine - the violation of citizens' equality based on their race, nationality or religious preferences, disability, and other characteristics. The pre-trial investigation continues. Within the case, the law enforcement officers will have to determine all the circumstances of the offense to bring the guilty to justice.

№8 08.10, Skvyra, Kyiv region

During September-October 2020, users of websites, in particular "Skvyra-Forum", were making public statements aimed at inciting hatred and hostility towards Jews; and towards D.Y. Bykov as a candidate for the position of Skvyra mayor, and a candidate for the position of deputy of the Kyiv region and Skvyra City Council. On October 8, 2020, the Investigative Department of Skvyra PD of the MDNP in the Kyiv region launched a pre-trial investigation in a separate criminal proceeding on this fact.

№9 08.11, Fastiv, Kyiv region

Ruslan Onyshchenko posted a call to kill Jews "Death to Jews" on Facebook. The photo demonstrates how the author put his head into the fence with the star of David and grimaced. There is a cemetery in the background.

The UJCU worked with Ruslan Onyshchenko's surroundings, who convinced him to record a video explanation. Ruslan himself avoided direct contact with the representatives of the UJCU and was developing the strategy of unawareness as if he did not publish this Facebook post. However, he failed to prove this from the technical side, including the fact that he did not provide the list of people who could have had access to his Facebook page. He also did not explain why he took such a derogatory photo at the Jewish cemetery.



Kyiv MDNP opened a criminal case on the fact of violation of article 161 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. The case was included in the URPI with №12020100100007143.

The UJCU helped the law enforcement officers determine the cemetery where the photo was taken. It turned out to be a Fastiv Jewish cemetery.

Later, the Jewish community of Fastiv showed Ruslan goodwill and forgave him. The criminal case was closed.

Cases of anti-Semitism

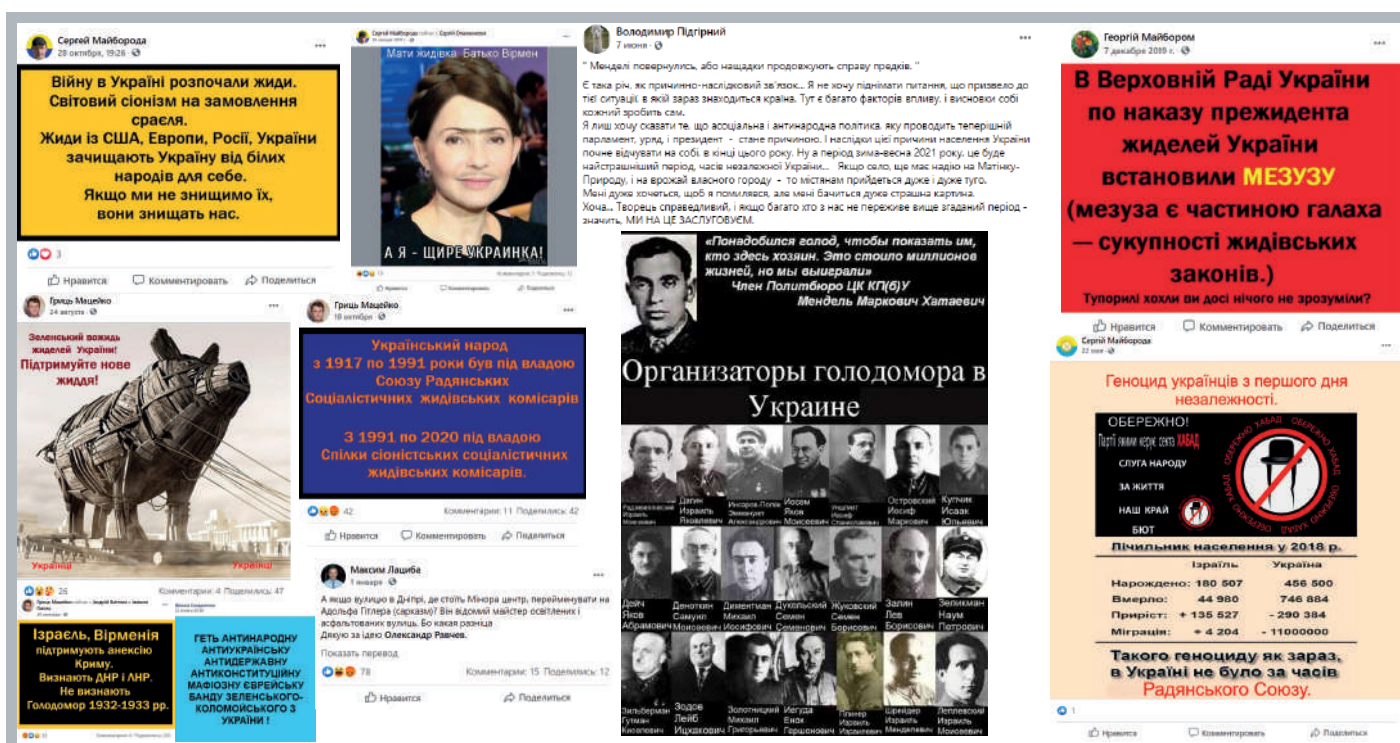
№1 04.01, Khorosheve, Kharkiv region

Citizen Olha K., while staying in the Khorosheve geriatric home, and another patient of this boarding house were regularly suffering from anti-Semitic insults and threats. In particular, Olha K. was repeatedly called a "k*ke". The conflict was recorded by a surveillance camera.

Result:

after consultation with the UJCU, the victim decided to monitor the future behavior of the instigators, and if necessary, contact the UJCU for aid in filing a report with law enforcement agencies.

As of the end of 2020, the victim reported that there were no more such anti-Semitic incidents.



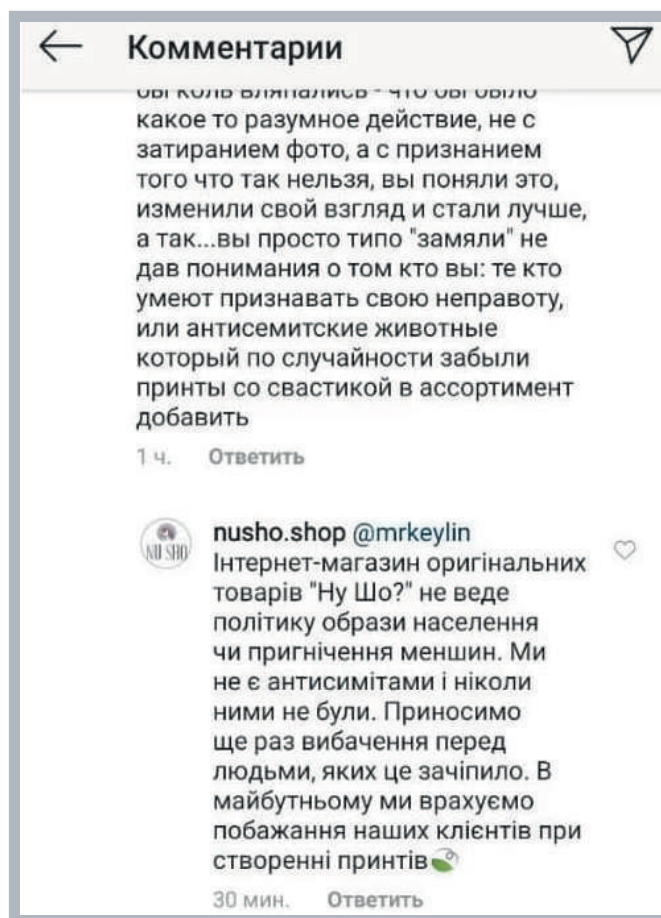
Examples of anti-Semitism on social networks

Online-shop with printed clothing «NuSho?» posted an offer to buy a T-shirt with the inscription «Холі щит ти шо жид?» («Holi shyt ty sho zhyd?») on its Instagram account. In Ukrainian, it means «Holly sh*t, are you a kike?» (@nusho.shop). In the comments below the post with the T-shirt with an offensive print, Natalia K., co-owner of the shop, provided an argument to support her activity, having emphasised that the humor was not for everyone.



Actions of the UJCU:

straight after detection of an anti-Semitic incident, the UJCU stated the prohibition of the usage of the word «k*ke» in advertising, also, in clothing prints in particular. The UJCU has made numerous efforts to contact the shop representatives.



Result:

Shop owners didn't contact the UJCU and ignored the request. However, in the comments below one of the Instagram publications, it was explained: «Internet-shop with original products «NuSho?» does not pursue an insult or minorities humiliation policy. We are not anti-Semites, and we never were them. Again, we apologise to the people whose feelings were hurt. In the future, we will consider the wishes of our customers when producing prints.»

In the end, the representatives of the online-shop «NuSho?» did not make any official apologies.

18.01, Kryvyi Rih, Dnipropetrovsk region

January 18, at 3:03 PM, vandal sprayed red paint over the inscription «For Jews, victims of Holocaust in 1941-1943. Nazi violently tortured over 15000 Jews of Kryvyi Rih region» on the memorial to Holocaust victims situated near the Synagogue, the centre of the Chabad-Lubavitch Jewish religious community in Kryvyi Rih.



The monument was cleaned on the day when the act of dishonoring happened.



The reaction of Kryvyi Rih police:

on January 19, the Police opened a criminal proceeding according to article 194 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine: willful destruction or damage of property. January 20, the Police informed that, during the interrogation of witnesses and watching the videos from surveillance cameras, they managed to identify the vandal. It was a thirty-one years old local citizen. January 21, there was an update from the Police that they apprehended the suspect.

Result:

on May 26, the court decided on the criminal proceeding №12020040230000151, according to which, on January 18 at 3:03 PM, the accused who violated established social norms of behaviour, willingly implemented a number of actions to violently spoil and demonstrate disrespect of the memorial Stella to Holocaust victims (in memory of the Jewish people of Kryvyi Rih who died and became victims of Nazi harassment during Nazi regime), plead guilty to dishonoring the memorial. He was charged with three years of imprisonment for violating the law, according to part 2, article 297 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (Violation of graves, any other burial place, or a corpse) with one-year probation according to article 75 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (Discharge on probation). In this way, the court shall order to discharge the convicted person from serving the sentence imposed on the condition that, during the probation period, this person commits no further criminal offenses and complies with the obligations imposed on him or her.

The unknown draw swastika and symbol of SS with black marker on an information stand dedicated to the Jewish history of the town. Students installed the board on the oldest brick house in the city as part of the project «Studio of live history» The stand was also a part of the exhibition «Ostroh: Jewish history»

Apart from drawing hatred symbols, the vandals concealed some phrases in Hebrew.



The graffiti was detected before the International Holocaust Remembrance Day, held on January 27.

The actions of the UJCU:

a request to the Main Department of National Police in the Rivne region was sent to obtain public information on whether law enforcement officials were aware of the incident and what measures were taken.

The reaction of the MDNP in Rivne region:

on January 27, the investigative bureau of the Ostroh police department opened a criminal proceeding, which was included in the URPI with № 12020180170000049. The law violation was qualified according to part 1, article 296 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine - Hooliganism.

Result:

after conducting a pre-trial investigation, on February 12, the investigative bureau mentioned above adjudged to close the criminal proceeding based on point 1, part 2, article 284 of the CPC of Ukraine — a failure to establish that the act constitutes a criminal offence.

15.02, Lysianka, Cherkasy region

Unknown vandals destroyed a memorial plaque on a sign installed in memory of 392 Lysianka Jews shot by Nazis in 1941.



The broken memorial sign was first noticed by a local senior citizen Mykhailo L., who reported the discovery to the police. The part on which the words in Hebrew are written, in particular, the text of the Kaddish memorial prayer, and the star of David is depicted, was broken. The sign in Ukrainian remained intact. Mykhailo L. took the fragments of the memorial plaque home.

Several versions were considered. In addition to vandalism, there was a suspicion that someone might have broken the plaque while performing a maneuver in a car.

According to the head of the Jewish community of Cherkasy, the police tried to search and interrogate the people involved, but these actions had no result.

Actions of the UJCU:

on March 4, 2020, the UJCU filed a report with the Main Department of National Police in Cherkasy region with a demand to open a criminal proceeding on the fact of destruction of a memorial plaque on the sign, installed in memory of the victims of the Holocaust,

and with a demand to include the information to the Unified Register of pre-trial investigations (URPI).

The reaction of the MDNP in the Cherkasy region:

on February 17, the Lysianka police division of the Zvenyhorod Police Department of the Main Department of National Police in Cherkasy region reported to the UJCU that during the inspection it was revealed that, on February 15, Mykhailo L. submitted a similar application to the police. Law enforcement officers conducted a check and found out that this memorial sign is not registered in the united territorial community of Lysianka (UTC). According to the police, formally, the actions of the stranger demonstrate signs of a crime according to article 194 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine - willful destruction or damage of property.

Result:

17/04. Lysianka Police Division of the Zvenyhorod Police Department of the MDNP in the Cherkasy region reported that due to the fact that it was not possible to identify the person involved in the damage of the memorial plaque, it was decided to stop further consideration of the issue. If the person related to the destruction of the memorial plaque is identified, this decision will be reviewed, and the persons involved will be brought to justice.

On February 24, at about 5 PM, an unknown tall strong-built man, who was under the influence of alcohol, broke into the building of the synagogue of the community "Beis Menachem Lubavitch Vinnytsia", where women, cooks, and Ihor B., a member of the community, were at that time. When the unknown entered, he said "Hate", hit the computer monitor and the printer. Also, he spat at the portrait of the famous Jewish rabbi Chafetz-Chaim and then crumpled it.

Ihor B., who was in the secretary's place, called the police. After that, the unknown grabbed Ihor B. by the arm and wrenched it, and used choking techniques. Moreover, he shouted: "Beat the k*kes, save Russia!".

The police, who arrived at the scene of the incident 20-25 minutes later, removed the instigator of the conflict from the synagogue and did not take any further action. Ihor B. was called an ambulance.

The attacker was a 43-year-old local citizen who had previously served in the JFO (ATO). According to parishioners of the synagogue, that was not the first such case with his participation, and he never took responsibility for his actions.

On February 26, 2020, the man who committed the attack was noticed near the synagogue. He spent about an hour near the building and asked the synagogue staff if the rabbi was present. There was no reason why he needed this information.

Actions of the UJCU:

on February 26, 2020, the UJCU sent a petition to the MDNP in the Vinnytsia region with a demand to bring the person who attacked the synagogue to justice and provide security for the parishioners of the House of prayer, because the attacker was seen near the scene of the incident again.

The reaction of the MDNP in the Vinnytsia region:

on March 24, 2020, it was reported that at the request of the UJCU a check was conducted, and it was found out that citizen A contacted the Vinnytsia Police Department on February 26, 2020, regarding the incident described above. The information was included to the URPI with №. 12020020010000436 dated February 27, 2020, according to part 2 of article 161 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine - the violation of citizens' equality based on their race, nationality, or religious preferences and also committed by an official. The MDNP reported that the appeal of the UJCU was sent to the Investigative Department of the Vinnytsia Police Department to be included in the URPI No. 12020020010000436 dated February 27, 2020.

Result:

as of June 30, the criminal proceeding was closed based on article 284 of the CPC of Ukraine (closure of criminal proceedings on the basis provided by the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine).

Nº7 24.02, Lviv

Citizen Ivanna D. faced manifestations of anti-Semitism at the Lviv Polytechnic National University. According to the victim, she encouraged fellow students not to joke about Jews, to which she was responded with anti-Semitism.

Actions of the UJCU:

the legal department of the UJCU consulted Ivanna D. and offered assistance in filing a police report. Ivanna D. refused to contact the police.

Result:

as of the end of 2020, the victim reported that such anti-Semitic incidents did NOT occur any more.

Nº8 27.02, Vinnytsia

People under the influence of alcohol used anti-Semitic insults against Mark A. in response to his remarks. These people regularly gather under the man's entrance of an apartment building. At the same time, the offenders used expressions with a negative connotation, emphasizing the origin of the man, and also focused attention on the fact that he was "a stranger on this earth."

Actions of the UJCU:

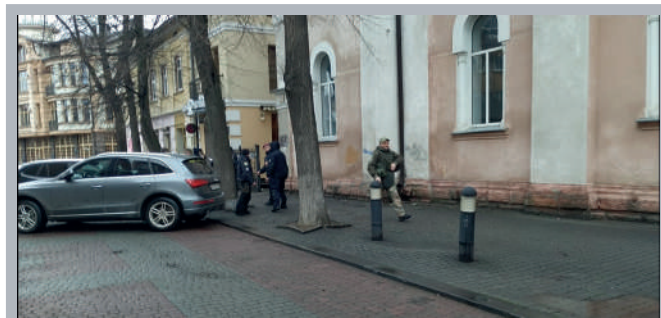
the victim was consulted, and assistance in preparing a report to law enforcement agencies was provided, but Mark A. decided not to file a report with the police.

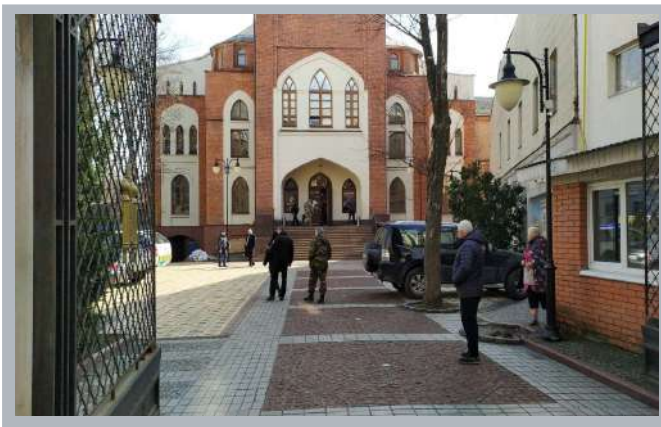
Result:

as of the end of 2020, the victim reported that such anti-Semitic incidents did not happen in the future.

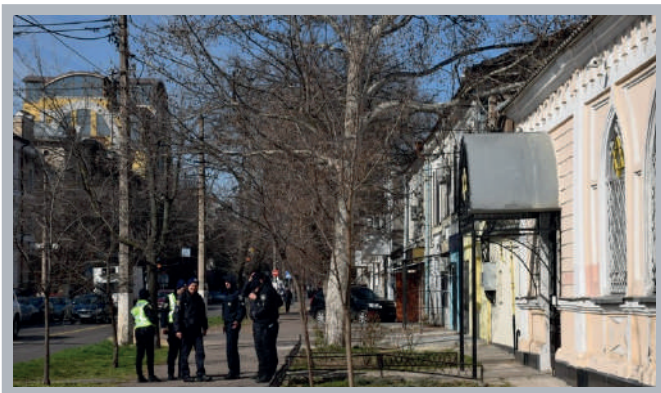
Nº9 04.03, cities of Kharkiv, Sumy, Mykolaiv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Zhytomyr, Vinnytsia, Kyiv, Odesa, Lviv

There were searches conducted in nine synagogues in different Ukrainian cities as there were the messages that the buildings were mined. The unknown sent the information to the e-mail addresses of cities MDNP. After receiving the data, the law enforcement officers promptly investigated the synagogues to find explosive objects while the visitors and staff were evacuated.





Jewish communities of the cities had a restrained reaction to the message about possible mining: there was no panic.



The information about mining was not confirmed.

Actions of the UJCU:

the UJCU contacted the heads of the Jewish communities of Kharkiv, Sumy, Mykolaiv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Zhytomyr, Vinnytsia, and Kyiv to clarify the situation with the "mining" and confirm the information that the Jewish communities are safe, which was announced publicly.

In addition, the UJCU sent a petition to the MDNP in the Ivano-Frankivsk region to specify the information about the phase of the pre-trial investigation.

The reaction of the MDNP in the Ivano-Frankivsk region:

the investigative bureau is conducting the pre-trial investigation in a criminal proceeding opened on March 4, 2020, based on signs of law violation according to part 1, article 259 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine - knowingly false report of a threat to the safety of citizens, destruction or impairment of property (based on the fact of knowingly false message about the synagogue mining on Strachenyi street, 7, Ivano-Frankivsk).

Result:

as of November 9, 2020, there was an ongoing pre-trial investigation. Investigative actions were conducted to examine the crime entirely and impartially and bring the guilty person to justice. The person who reported on the mined synagogue was not identified at the moment when the MDNP in the Ivano-Frankivsk region responded.

Nº10 07.03, Rivne

The unknown dishonored the Jewish monument, installed at the old Jewish cemetery in Rivne. The act of spoiling the memorial happened on Shabbat. Vandals wrote the word "Ze" with green paint on the granite monument. "Ze" is an informal way to call Ukrainian president Volodymyr Zelensky, who has Jewish roots.



In addition to inscriptions, the strangers hit the monument, and, as a result, a crack appeared.

The reaction of the law enforcement officers and local authorities:

Hennadiy Fraerman, the head of the Rivne Jewish community, law enforcement agencies and local authorities reacted to the incident straight away.

Volodymyr Khomko, mayor of Rivne, came to the scene of the incident and promised to install surveillance cameras in that place. The utility services promptly removed the paint from the monument.

Soon, the lights were placed near the monument. As of the end of 2020, there were no surveillance cameras installed.

Actions of the UJCU:

a request to the MDNP in the Rivne region was sent to specify the information about the phase of the pre-trial investigation.

The reaction of the MDNP in the Rivne region:

the investigative bureau of the Rivne Police Department opened a criminal proceeding regarding the signs of law violation according to part 2, article 297 of the CC of Ukraine - the dishonoring of graves, any other burial place, or a corpse - based on the fact of putting an inscription on the memorial to Jews who lost their lives. The materials of the case are included in the URPI with Nº12020180010001371 dated March 7, 2020.

Result:

as of November 13, 2020, within the criminal proceeding, the investigation is conducted to clarify the data, based on which, it will be possible to detect the existence or lack of facts and factors that are relevant to the case and can be proved.

15.03, Mariupol, Donetsk region

An anti-Semitic inscription "Death to k*kes" was found on the building of the office of the political party "Opposition platform - for life" (Peremohy street 85). In addition to this phrase, made with red spray paint, the unknown also painted the SS symbol.



Actions of the UJCU #1:

16/03. The UJCU filed a report to the MDNP in the Donetsk region to demand to open criminal proceedings on the fact of an anti-Semitic crime and include the information about the offense to the Unified Register of pre-trial investigations.

The reaction of the MDNP in Donetsk Region #1:

on April 10, it was reported that the request of the UJCU was registered in the office of the Left Bank Police Department and added to the Unified Register of applications for committed criminal offenses. The Left Bank Police Department claimed that there were no signs of crime in the actions of the unknown people.

Actions of the UJCU #2:

on May 13, 2020, in the public space, the UJCU drew public attention to the fact that the police did not see signs of offense in the incident.

The reaction of the MDNP in Donetsk Region #2:

after all, on May 13, 2020, the police opened criminal proceedings after the Left Bank Police Department of the Central Police Department received a report from the Department of organizational and analytical support and prompt response of the MDNP in Donetsk region, whose employees, when monitoring the Internet, found an article on the website "Project of the United Jewish community of Ukraine" (in fact, this is the Jewish News website JewishNews.com.ua). The article stated that on March 15, 2020, an unidentified person, who was near the office of the local branch of the party "Opposition platform - for life" (Mariupol, prospect Peremohy 85), painted graffiti, which contained statements aimed at inciting national, racial hatred, at the humiliation of national honor and dignity. Criminal proceedings are opened according to part 1 of article 161 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. The materials of the criminal proceedings were included in the URPI with №12020050790000735.

Result:

as of October 8, 2020, the investigation continues, all necessary investigative actions are being taken.

№12 30.03, Lviv, Lviv region

The news agency Vgolos released a video containing anti-Semitic statements. The video demonstrated a poll of Lviv residents about why they did not adhere to the quarantine rules. In the video, an unknown man was answering the question of why he was not at home and ignored the rules of quarantine in the country. The man replied the following: "There are k*kes who wanted people not to come out to the demonstration, so here is the quarantine, meanwhile they have already planned to sell Ukrainian land quietly in the quarantine chaos."

Actions of the UJCU:

an application was sent to the MDNP in the Lviv region to demand to open criminal proceedings according to article 161 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine: violation of citizens' equality based on their race, nationality, or religious preferences, as well as with a demand to add the case materials to the Unified Register of pre-trial investigations.

The reaction of the MDNP in the Lviv region:

the Lychakiv Police Department of the MDNP in the Lviv region reported that the materials were examined, but during this inspection, there was no data fully indicating the presence of signs of a criminal offense obtained.

№13 31.03, Kyiv

Anti-Semitic graffiti was found in an electric train of the Kyiv-Fastiv suburban transport connection. Unknown people wrote the phrase with a marker: "Zelensky are not the servants of our people. They sell our land to corporations. This is treason! Genocide of Ukrainians". The star of David on the gallows was also painted next to the inscription.

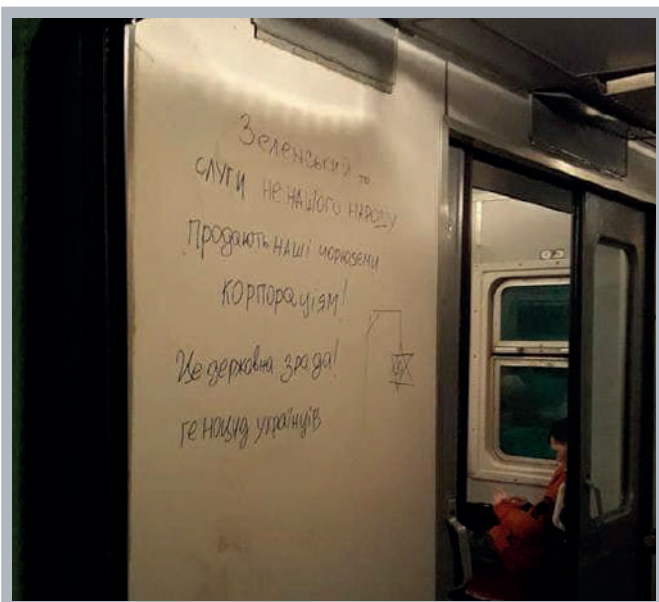
Actions of the UJCU:

on March 31, 2020, the UJCU appealed to the regional branch of the Southwestern Railways in Kyiv with a request to check the information and take measures to remove the inscription if this information is confirmed.

The reaction of the regional branch of the Southwestern Railways:

according to the technological maps of repair and maintenance of electric trains and other multiple units, all walls, seats, and windows of carriages are washed within high-quality wet and dry cleaning of salons, bathrooms, and vestibules. Therefore, in this case, the inscription mentioned in the appeal of the UJCU was cleaned by employees of the Fastiv motor car depot the next day during technical maintenance works on the electric train.

Also, representatives of the regional branch of the Southwestern Railways identified graffiti as immoral and illegal.



Pavlo Yarosh, a resident of Odesa, sent a request to the Odesa city council to protest the land sale. The protest had an anti-Semitic title "Beat the k*ke - save the country! (I am against selling the land)". Pavlo Yarosh also posted this request on his Facebook page. According to the request submitted to the mayor of Odesa, it was determined that NGO "Yarosh Ukraine above all" is the organiser of the rally on Prymorsky Boulevard near the monument to Duke. The request was registered at the Odessa City Council.



Actions of the UJCU:

the UJCU sent an application to the MDNP in the Odesa region with a demand to open a criminal proceeding on the fact of violation of article 161 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. The UJCU also appealed to the City Council of Odesa to the mayor of the city to clarify information whether they gave permission to hold the rally.

The reaction of the MDNP in the Odesa region:

on May 13, 2020, the Prymorsky Police Department reported that the administration of the Investigative Police Department determined that there were no signs of a criminal offense in the statement of the UJCU. In this regard, the data was not included in the Unified Register of pre-trial investigations. However, later it became known that the Investigative Department of the Primorsky Police Department of the MDNP in the Odesa region is conducting a pre-trial investigation in criminal proceedings, which was initiated on the fact of sending the Odesa mayor a message from the head of the NGO "Yarosh Ukraine above all" dated April 3, 2020. In particular, this message contains expressions aimed at inciting hostility towards people of Jewish nationality. The investigation continues.

The reaction of the Odesa City Council:

the Odesa City Council reported that Pavlo Yarosh was reprimanded that according to article 24 of the Constitution of Ukraine, citizens have equal constitutional rights and freedoms, and are equal before the law, there shall be no privileges or restrictions based on ethnic and social origin or other characteristics. In this regard, public calls for violence against citizens of another ethnic origin are unacceptable. Also, the Odesa City Council sent a request to the MDNP in the Odesa region and the patrol police department in the Odesa region to ensure public order and security during the public event. According to information that citizen Pavlo Yarosh later provided over the phone, national police officers prevented the planned public event.

20.04, Kherson, Kherson region

On the night of April 20, 2020, at about 2:30 AM, the unknown people threw bottles of flammable liquid, the so-called "Molotov cocktails" at the synagogue building that belongs to the Kherson Jewish religious community "Chabad" (Teatralna st., 27).



The liquid burst into flame; however, there was no fire.

The suspects met in the evening of April 19, 2020, near the bridge over the Koshova river and went to the synagogue around midnight. People aged 18 and 19 acted by prior agreement, pursuing direct intention, aimed at intentional damage of someone else's property by arson. They were moving around dark alleys, in one of which they hid a change of clothes. The police determined that the actions of young people could have been caused by their anti-Semitic views, as the suspects met in one of the anti-Semitic groups in social networks.

On April 20, 2020, at about 2:30 AM, the suspects arrived at the synagogue location, where, realizing their common criminal intention, each of them set fire to the bottle and threw them alternately at the facade of the building. To accomplish their purpose, they used a lighter and prepared incendiary mixture (made of motor oil, petrol, and a mixture for fire ignition). People aimed to damage the building based on hooligan motives regarding national and

religious intolerance. As a result, a fire started in the building, and it was thermally damaged.

The police learned about the incident at night as they received a signal from a passerby who saw the unknown people setting fire to bottles and throwing them at the synagogue building. The security guard did not hear the actions of the unidentified people.



Actions of the UJCU:

the UJCU contacted the Jewish community of Kherson, clarified the details of the incident, and offered the community legal assistance. On April 20, 2020 the UJCU submitted a request to the MDNP in the Kherson region to provide information on the progress of the investigation of the case of the synagogue arson attempt.

The reaction of the MDNP in the Kherson region:

on April 20, 2020, information about the incident appeared on the police website. Also, there was information that criminologists collected fragments of bottles with the remains of a flammable liquid and sent them for examination. On April 21, 2020, the police opened criminal proceedings based on part 2 of article 194 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine - willful destruction or damage of property, and article 15 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine - criminal attempt. As a result of surveillance camera video analysis, law enforcement officers managed to identify that there were two

criminals.

The Investigative Department of the Main Department of the National Police in the Kherson region responded to the request of the UJCU. Law enforcement officers provided information about the progress of the investigation. The Shipwreck of the Kherson Police Department of the MDNP in the Kherson region was conducting a pre-trial investigation in criminal proceedings No. 12020230020000874. As part of the pre-trial investigation, the police took measures to identify the involved in the synagogue arson. Everything necessary was done to ensure that the investigation was extensive, complete, and impartial.

On 09/05/2020 the Kherson National Police, in partnership with SSU officers, apprehended the suspects in an arson attempt of an only functioning synagogue in the city. The suspects were spotted in Slavy park during festive events. According to the SSU, the suspects supported Nazism ideology and tried to set fire to the synagogue building to celebrate the anniversary of Hitler's birth in this way.

12/05/2020 Kherson police initiated the taking of arson suspects into custody and sent a petition to the court.

13/05/2020 Kherson City Court decided to take the suspects under house arrest until July 9. The suspects gave their identity documents to law enforcement officers for storage.

Result:

on August 4, 2020, the Kherson local prosecutor's office sent an indictment on the fact of arson of the synagogue to the court.

It is known that the court postponed the consideration of the case on the merits several times. At the time of publication of the report, Kherson City Court set the date of the last meeting for 10:00 on February 23, 2021.

The Jewish community of Kherson repaired the synagogue facade and eliminated the consequences of the arson attempt.

Nº16 23.04, Kyiv

Andriy Palchevsky, a Ukrainian entrepreneur and politician, made anti-Semitic statements in one of his videos dedicated to the quarantine in Ukraine.

In the video, the businessman compares the epidemiological situation in Ukraine and other countries. During his reflections, Andriy Palchevsky said the following: "These are the Germans with their trillions, Americans with their trillions, and the Ukrainians with a bare ass. Do you understand? And this ass will be left to us as a souvenir by those who quickly sold our land at this time to dance "Sev-

en-forty" on the graves later. We understand that". ("Seven-forty" (7-40) is one of the most famous Jewish tunes). In this way, the author of the video implied that the Jewish people are somehow involved in the land sales in Ukraine, which is a false statement.

Nº17 24.04, Kyiv

An unidentified man was making anti-Semitic statements in the store called "Velyka Kyshenya" on Pecherska square. The man was insulting Jews and also expressing his dissatisfaction with the "k*kes". At the same

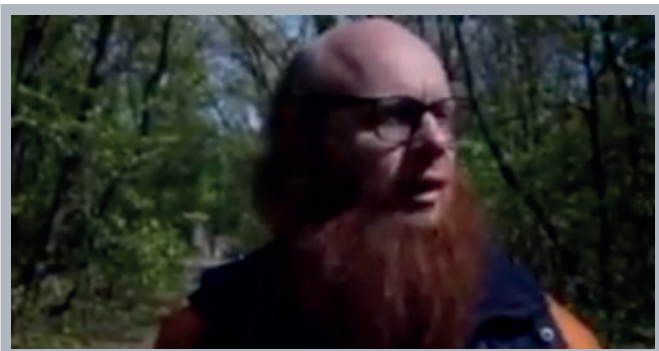
time, he was not addressing these words to a particular person.

The Jewish woman who was present asked the man to stop talking like that. A store security guard was the witness to the incident. The police were not called to the scene of the incident.

Nº18 04.05, Kyiv

The journalist of magazine Bird in Flight went to Babyn Yar to ask the passers-by if a museum is needed in this place, where the Nazis shot from 70 to 200 thousand people.

One of the interlocutors expressed his opinion on this issue, mentioning Jews and freemasons and stating the "sectarian sect of ChaBaD."



"There were victims, Jews, Ukrainians, and Russians were killed. Many people were killed. But who did it? Hitler. Who started the war? Freemasons, Jews, and masons who rule the world through the sectarian sect of ChaBaD. These half-blood Jews who died here, they were sacrificed by the k*kes themselves; they knew that there would be a World War II. Their goal, the k*kes' goal, the aim of the ChaBaD sect, is to kill the Russian and Ukrainian people... And there, 80% of people in our Rada are k*kes! They're killing our children... We now have the Jewish yoke. "

Nº19 13.05, Kyiv

Citizen Olexandr E. has been insulted by a neighbor who was using anti-Semitic statements for a long time.

Result:

a consultation was held, the victim contacted the police on his own, but they did not help him. The victim mentioned that he punished the offender with "legal methods."

26.06, Ivano-Frankivsk, Ivano-Frankivsk region

A spider was painted on the facade of the Tempel Synagogue. The spider had the crucifixion of Jesus Christ depicted on its back and the inscription "Our children die for" next to it. Then other words covered the text, so it was impossible to read the phrase to the end. It is worth noting that this is the side of the building from which it is easy to identify that this is a synagogue.



Kolesnyk V. P., head of the Ivano-Frankivsk Jewish religious community of the Jewish Orthodox religion, explained that there are no outdoor video surveillance cameras on the synagogue building, and he does not know who may be involved in this. There was no property damage.



Actions of the UJCU:

a report was sent to the MDNP in the Ivano-Frankivsk region with a demand to open the criminal proceeding.

The reaction of the MDNP in the Ivano-Frankivsk region:

on August 11, 2020, the Ivano-Frankivsk Police Department of the MDNP in the Ivano-Frankivsk region reported that, in the submitted material, there are no grounds for including the information in the URPI. However, the police note that, in the actions of unknown people, there are signs of administrative violation under article 173 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Violations. Nevertheless, it is impossible to establish the identities of unknown people and bring them to justice.

Result:

the community painted the walls and removed the graffiti and inscriptions.

№23**07.07, Mykolaivka,
Dnipropetrovsk region**

Children (under the age of 10) of citizen Ida S. were being insulted by a neighbor who called them "kikes", threatened to "pull out their Adam's apples." Also, she complained that they were not killed during the war: "F*cking k*kes, you all had to be killed during the war."

**Actions of the UJCU:**

legal advice was provided.

Result:

as of the end of 2020, the neighbor stopped making anti-Semitic statements.

№24**20.07, Dnipro,
Dnipropetrovsk region**

Citizen Liudmyla has been enduring anti-Semitic insults from a neighbor for a long time. The woman also tells the victim that she will be shot.

**Actions of the UJCU:**

проведена юридична консультація та проведено інструктаж про можливість звернутися в поліцію.

Result:

at the end of 2020, it became known that after communicating with the police, the neighbor began to behave more calmly.

№25**23.07, Uman,
Cherkasy region**

Olena H. is enduring anti-Semitic insults. In particular, the neighbors said the following: "The land is Ukrainian. There is no need for k*kes to command on Ukrainian land."

**Actions of the UJCU:**

legal advice was provided.

Result:

according to the victim, the police drew up a report on an administrative offense and fined the offender.

№26**25.07, Rivne,
Rivne region**

Oleksandr P. contacted the UJCU. The man witnessed an anti-Semitic incident while reposing near the Basiv Kut lake. Being under the influence of alcohol, one of the vacationers began to shout that he was against k*kes, call people the k*kes, and demonstrated aggression.

№27**27.07, Kyiv**

Citizen Ella S. is regularly offended by a neighbor. At the same time, the neighbor uses anti-Semitic insults, for example, "lousy k*ke."

A synagogue in Mariupol was attacked. A man named Tsezar Yulii-Halarirohailalirozr Illich broke into the synagogue with an ax and attacked a security guard who came out to meet him. A fight started, security guard Rikhard Holomazov managed to incapacitate the attacker. As a result of the fight, the synagogue guard received a head injury and broke the arm.



After an unsuccessful attack, the unknown person threw garbage prepared in advance at the synagogue: packets and cans of excrements, sand, and an unknown substance.



Actions of the UJCU:

funds were successfully raised for financial support to security guard Rikhard Holomazov, who heroically incapacitated the attacker and defended the synagogue.

The reaction of the Mariupol police:

on July 28, 2020, the police reported that they had taken operative search measures against the suspect in the attack. The incident was qualified under article 15, paragraph 7, part 2 of article 115 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine - intentional murder attempt based on hooligan motives.

Result:

the Zhovtnevyi District Court of Mariupol chose a preventive measure for Yulii Tsezar in the form of detention. On August 13, 2020, the court received a report that the suspect illegally crossed the state border of Ukraine and was apprehended in the Rostov region (Russian Federation). Now the suspect is in a pre-trial detention center in Rostov-on-Don.

Representatives of the Split Comedy stand-up club were making anti-Semitic statements and jokes during the performance:

"Six people were outraged by this... One of them was arguing with me. Then I realized that they were not outraged by the fact that I was joking with them, was making witty remarks; they heard the word kike in the context and became fucking outraged by this.

In the 21st century, right, fucking kikes?

[...]

If there is no water in the tap, it means the kikes have drunk it.

[...]

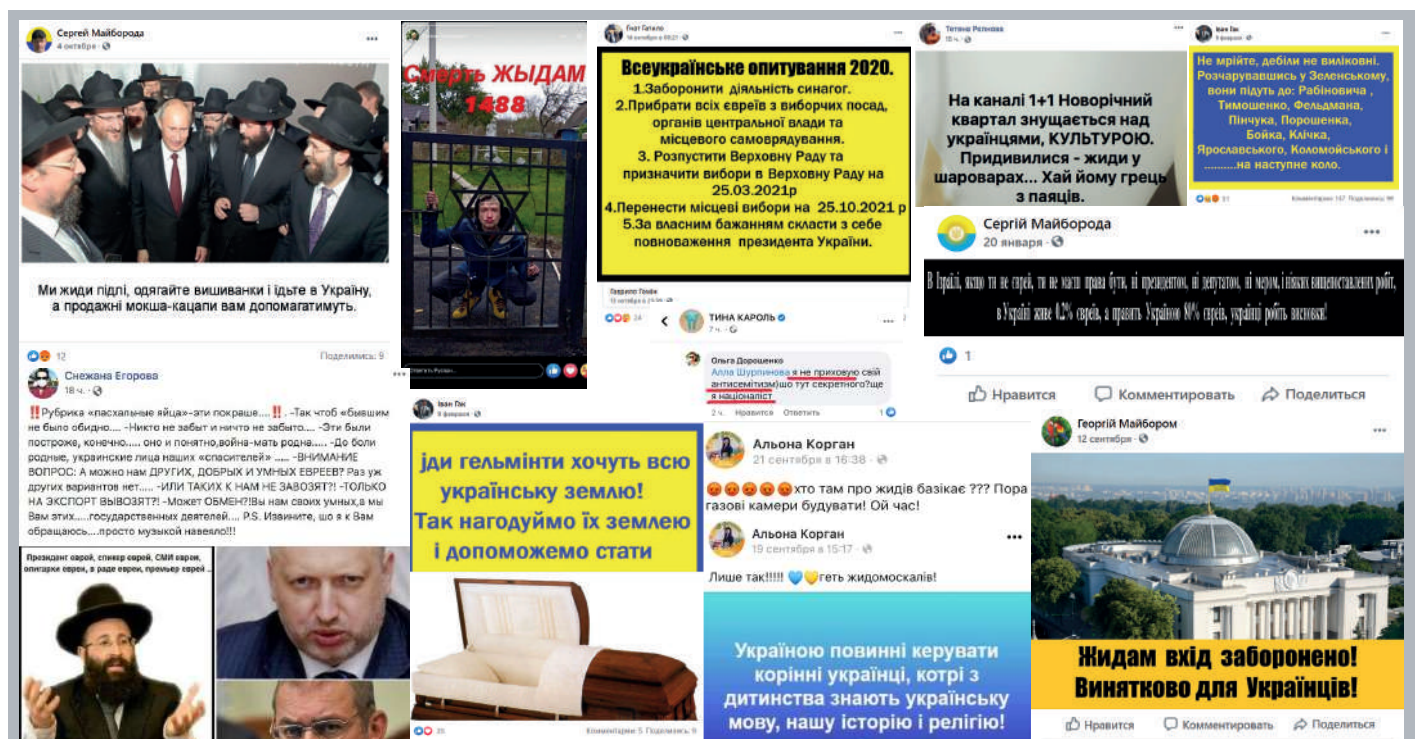
Shit, stupid Jews, you're fucking retards, not Jews."

Actions of the UJCU:

explanatory work has been done, comedians were convinced to apologize publicly.

Result:

comedians made a video message in which they apologized to the Jewish community for their jokes.



Examples of anti-Semitism on social networks

*The words «yid» and «kike» are not used in the literary Ukrainian language and are offensive to Jews in Ukraine.

01.09, Uman, Cherkasy region

Israeli citizen Moshe T., who has a residence permit in Ukraine, has become the victim of an anti-Semitic attack carried out by three young people; and their three friends were observing the incident. One of the young men broke the victim's nose.



"Everything was fine; I took some groceries, went to the checkout - and suddenly some guys came up and started making claims. They said: we don't want you to go to our shops, go. There were six of them, about 22 years old; one hit me in the face, they took my glasses, broke my nose, wanted to take my bags, " - the man reports to the Zaborona media platform.

Also, the UJCU knows that the victim was insulted during the incident: the attackers were calling him a "kike".



The reaction of the MDNP in the Cherkasy region:

Uman police department processed the recordings from video surveillance cameras, promptly identified offenders, and opened the criminal case. According to the UJCU, the victim did not recognize the anti-Semitic nature of the conflict immediately.

Result:

there is a regular postponement of the court session on a criminal case against three offenders.

Mykytchak Vasyl Pavlovych, a local entrepreneur, being in house number 52 on the Yevropeiska street in Uman, intentionally caused physical pain (hit the victim's leg) and offended Yosef H. with insults, which violate the equality of citizens depending on their nationality.

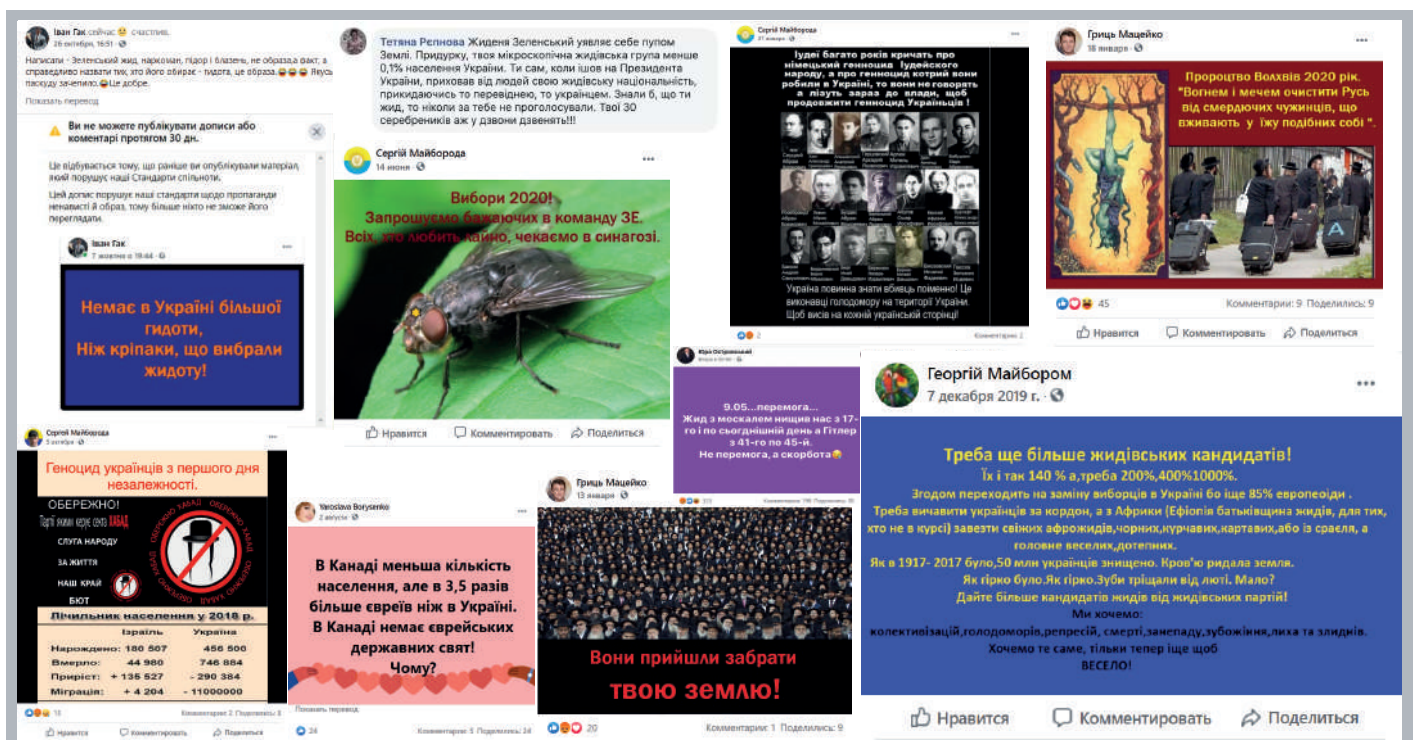
Random citizens and the driver of Yosef H. witnessed the incident.

The reaction of the MDNP in the Cherkasy region:

investigative department of the Uman police office of the MDNP in the Cherkasy region conducted a pre-trial investigation in the criminal proceeding included in the Unified Register of pre-trial investigations with №12020250250000818 dated September 5, 2020. The investigation began on the grounds of a criminal offense under part 1 of article 161 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine

on this fact, a decision to close the case was made based on article 284 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine, since the attacker was interrogated and he stated that he did not commit any illegal or hooligan actions.

From its sources, the UJCU learned that Mykytchak Vasyl Pavlovych is a well-known entrepreneur in the city, and he managed to close the criminal case with the help of corruption.



Examples of anti-Semitism on social networks

10.09, Kramatorsk, Donetsk region

On September 10, 2020, a listener Roman from Kramatorsk was on air during the live broadcast of Serhii Prytula's program "In the middle of the week" on NV Radio. Abusing the opportunity given by NV Radio to speak out and using foul language concerning Jewish traditions, he used insults on national grounds aimed at inciting inter-ethnic hostility. Roman called the celebration of the Jewish New Year Rosh Hashanah, which takes place in Uman, a "coven." Moreover, Roman called Tzaddik Nachman, the founder of Breslov Hasidism, "Nazi hatsman." Tzaddik Nachman's grave in Ukraine is an object of pilgrimage for Breslov Hasidim from all over the world.

The reaction of the Commission on Journalism Ethics:

the commission classifies the case mentioned above as a violation of paragraph 15 of the Code of Ethics of a Ukrainian Journalist.

Hate language, discriminating statements against representatives of a particular nationality and religious beliefs, and humiliation of human dignity are unacceptable in the Ukrainian media. The commission emphasizes that not only full-time employees of the editorial office must follow ethical principles but also invited hosts and guests of the broadcasts. Moreover, the editorial management has to make timely conclusions and take measures to prevent violations.

The commission takes Serhii Prytula's considerable experience in giving live broadcasts into account and cannot regard his actions as unconscious or caused by confusion in an unfamiliar situation. Considering the public outcry caused by this case, the level of radio audience coverage, indignation, the possible consequences in the form of further incitement to inter-ethnic hatred, the commission declares public condemnation to the host of the live broadcast Serhii Prytula and radio NV.

11.09, Uman, Cherkasy region

A sign with the inscription "Hasidim are not served! COVID-19 " was installed in the café Koz erog, located at the intersection of Tyshchyka and Yevropeiska streets. The text was in Ukrainian and Hebrew. At the same time, the phrase in Hebrew meant "Hasidim are forbidden to enter!".



At the request of the UJCU, additional photos of the sign were taken to verify the information. The person taking the pictures started receiving threats when he approached this place, so he left.

Actions of the UJCU:

the UJCU filed a report to the MDNP in the Cherkasy region. The community demanded to open criminal proceedings on the fact of violation of article 161 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (violation of citizens' equality based on their race, nationality, or religious preferences).

The reaction of the MDNP in the Cherkasy region:

on the same day, after the report of the UJCU, the Uman police opened criminal proceeding according to part 1 of article 161 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (violation of citizens equality based on their race, nationality or religious preferences). The operational investigative group that went to the scene of the incident found out that the discriminating sign was installed by the owner of the Koz erog café. The man explained his action by saying that he did this to fight the COVID-19 spread. Police officers seized the evidence and sent it for appropriate expert examination.

Result:

it was decided to close the criminal proceeding dated November 30, 2020, under article 284 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine, since the expert decision established that the sign with the inscription "Hasidim are not served" does not carry calls for actions aimed at inciting national, racial or religious hatred and does not violate the equality of citizens.

In Odesa, several anti-Semitic graffiti were noticed on the building near the "Sauna №4" on Astashkina street. The inscriptions stated: "Death to the Zionists" and "Masks for the goyim."



Actions of the UJCU:

the UJCU sent a petition to Henadii Trukhanov, the head of the Odesa city council, with a request to take the necessary measures to remove the anti-Semitic inscriptions described above.

The reaction of the Odesa city council:

on October 8, 2020, the Department of urban economy of the Odesa city council reported that the utility enterprise removed graffiti at the specified address.



Examples of anti-Semitism on social networks

№35 29.09, Lviv, Lviv region

Unknown people put an anti-Semitic inscription on the billboard of the political party "Servant of the People".



They added the words "Жидов НЕ" ("no Jews") to the political slogan "Буде так, як вирішиш ти" ("It will be as you decide"). As a result, the inscription changed to "Жидов не буде, так як вирішиш ти" ("There will be no Jews, as you decide").

Actions of the UJCU:

the UJCU determined the advertisement's location and reported the recent incident to the Lviv regional organization of the "Servant of the People" party.

The reaction of the Lviv regional organization of the party "Servant of the people":

representatives of the party arrived at the scene of the incident and found that utility services removed anti-Semitic inscriptions from the billboard.

The head of the Lviv regional state administration and the head of the Lviv regional organization of the party "Servant of the people" Maksym Kozytzky condemned the incident and said that he appealed to the police with a demand to open criminal proceeding on the fact of violation of article 161 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine in connection with inciting national, religious enmity and hatred and humiliating national honor and dignity.

Result:

the UJCU sent a petition to the Frankivsk police office of the MDNP in the Lviv region to obtain information about the investigation progress. There was no response at the time of report publication.

№36 05.10, Shepetivka, Khmelnytsky region

Maxym P. and his family receive anti-Semitic insults from their neighbors.

Actions of the UJCU:

legal advice was provided. Also, the UJCU assisted the victim in filing a report to law enforcement agencies, according to article 161 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

Result:

the victim decided not to file a police report. As of the end of 2020, such incidents did not repeat, and the situation was calm. The author of the complaint and the neighbors had not been in contact with each other.

07.10, Uman, Cherkasy region

The unknown man was extorting the money from British citizens, an elderly couple of Breslov Hasidim, Moishe A. and Shulamyt A. The incident took place in the area of the Panorama shopping center (at the intersection of Yevropeiska and Velyka Fontanna streets) on the way to Uman Central Park.

In the beginning, the unknown person pursued a married couple, demanded a dollar from them, and pulled the man's coat. This situation lasted about half an hour.



After refusing to give money, the unknown began to take away Moishe A.'s walking stick. The attacker also told Breslov Hasidim: "You killed my G-d." Shulamyt A. tried to record the incident on video, and the attacker, seeing this, grabbed and tore the necklace from the woman's neck.

Passers-by helped the victims. People scared off the attacker and called a taxi for the couple.

Actions of the UJCU:

the UJCU filed a report to the MDNP in the Cherkasy region demanding to open criminal proceedings on the fact of violation of article 161 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (Violation of citizens' equality based on their race, nationality, or religious preferences and other signs) and Article 189 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (extortion; demand to transfer somebody else's property or property title, or any other acts in respect of the property under threats of violence against the victim).

In addition, the UJCU sent an appeal to the British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the UK to Ukraine Melinda Simmons to resolve this situation.

The reaction of the MDNP in the Cherkasy region:

on October 23, 2020, the UJCU learned from its sources that the Uman police found a man who attacked a Jewish couple from the UK. An administrative report will be drawn up for the offender under article 173 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Violations (minor hooliganism).

12.10, Berdiansk, Zaporizhia region

Valentyn Hrudev, acting together with his wife Svetlana Hrudev, attacked citizen Anatolii H. in a dacha village not far from Anatolii's private plot. Consequently, Anatolii H's arm was damaged, and a bleeding wound appeared.

The attack was carried out without any reason. The attackers left after a warning that the victim's wife was starting a video recording.

Other neighbors of the victims witnessed the incident.



The attackers have been insulting the victims for a long time by shouting anti - Semitic expressions, particularly, "kike", a "kike face."

Actions of the UJCU:

the UJCU filed a report to the MDNP in the Zaporizhia region regarding criminal offense under article 161 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

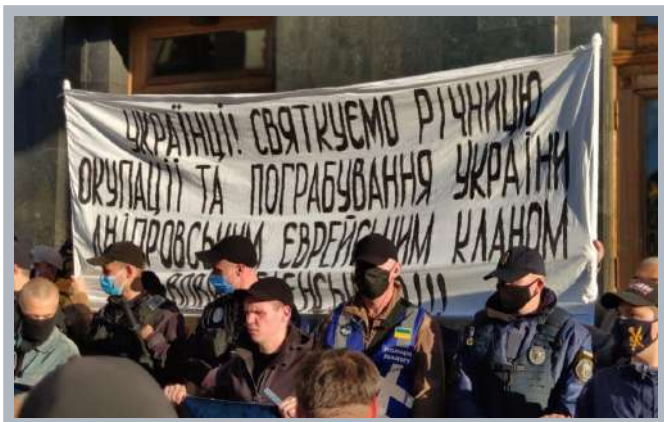
The reaction of the MDNP in the Zaporizhia region:

the police interrogated citizen Hrudev. He told the law enforcement officers that he had no conflicts with citizen H. Moreover, according to Hrudev V.P.'s version, citizen Holtsman allegedly reports events that do not correspond to reality.

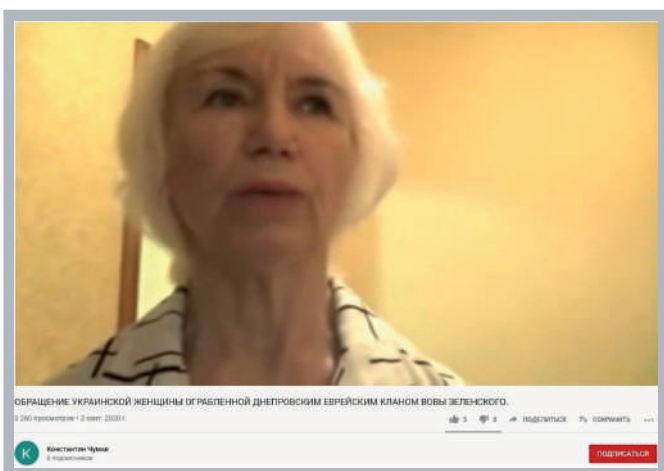
In this regard, the Berdiansk Police Department of the MDNP in the Zaporizhia region decided to stop checking information from the report.

Also, it is worth mentioning that the report contains the full names of the neighbors who could confirm what happened and the number of their private plot. However, the police decided to limit themselves to an interrogation of the person against whom the statement about a criminal offense was written. Having learned that according to the suspect's version, he was slandered, the police immediately stopped checking information from the report about a criminal offense.

The unknown people displayed a poster with an anti-Semitic inscription: "Ukrainians! We are celebrating the anniversary of the occupation and robbery of Ukraine by the Dnipro Jewish clan of Vova Zelensky." The incident took place at 4:40 PM, at the main entrance of the Presidential Office in Kyiv, located on Bankova Street, 11.



A banner with offensive content was unfolded when the Ukrainian Defender's day march was held in the capital. A woman and a man with an anti-Semitic poster came to the Presidential office before the march participants appeared there. This fact may mean that they were not direct participants of the march.



Actions of the UJCU:

the UJCU appealed to the head of the MDNP in Kyiv to initiate criminal proceedings according to article 161 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine - the violation of citizens' equality based on their race, nationality, religious preferences, disability, and other signs.

The reaction of the MDNP in Kyiv:

on October 15, 2020, the police reported that the criminal proceeding was opened based on article 161 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. The proceeding was initiated at the request of the UJCU. As part of the pre-trial investigation, law enforcement officers have begun identifying those involved in the commission of the crime, as well as investigating all the circumstances of the incident.

Result:

the UJCU determined that Meshcheryakova Nina Andriivna, the possible author of the anti-Semitic poster, was previously noticed in such campaigns. Anti-Semitic videos with her were published on a YouTube channel called "Kostiantyn Chumak". The investigation is ongoing.

№40

18.10, Uman, Cherkasy region

The young man punched a 17-year-old Breslov Hasidic Yehuda; as a result, he had a split cheek.



The attack happened behind the grave of Rabbi Nachman. The assailant, who was with two fellows (20-22 years old), attacked two Hasidic teenagers aged 17 and 15. The younger managed to escape. At the same time, no conflicts preceded the event. The attacker waited for the victim in the backstreet.

Surveillance cameras in the area of Pushkina Street recorded the attackers fleeing the scene of the crime. As it became known later, the assailant used to be a professional boxer.

Result:

the Uman City-District Court fined the offender UAH 17,000 for committing a crime under part 1 of article 296 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.



№41

23.10, Shepetivka, Khmelnysky region

In Shepetivka, a leaflet with signs of anti-Semitism was found on a pole near a bus stop (Heroiv Nebesnoii Sotni street). On a white sheet of A4 paper, there was a Jew drawn in a yarmulke, with payot and epaulets. There was also a star of David in the picture.



The inscription on the leaflet states:
"Particular imported bourgeoisie +
particular serf lackeys and grabbers."



Actions of the UJCU:

a report to the MDNP in the Khmelnytsky region was submitted to demand to open criminal proceedings according to part 1 of article 161 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

The reaction of the MDNP in the Khmelnytsky region:

on November 17, 2020, the Shepetivka Police Department of the MDNP in the Khmelnytsky region reported that no signs of a criminal offense were found during the consideration of the appeal and verification of the facts. It was impossible to identify the person who pasted an A4 sheet with an indecent image on an electric pole. If they find the person, the police will bring them to justice according to the current legislation.

№42

24-25.10, Melitopol, Zaporizhia region

Unknown people poured kefir over the monument "Crying for the unborn" installed in memory of the Holocaust victims in Melitopol. Presumably, the incident took place during the weekend. When members of the local Jewish community arrived at the scene of the incident, they found that the utility services had promptly cleaned the monument.



During the manufacturing process, citizen Serhii (Yosef) Ch. endured systematic anti-Semitic insults (also regarding circumcision and wearing a yarmulke) from a colleague. At the same time, the victim was calm and did not respond to provocations.

we do not classify the attack itself as anti-Semitism, as working conflict preceded the incident. However, we emphasize that there were anti-Semitic insults before the conflict.

On November 10, a working conflict happened. As a result, on November 11, the offender inflicted moderate injuries to the victim.



Examples of anti-Semitism on social networks

№44 03.12, Kharkiv, Kharkiv region

On Druzhby Narodiv Street, the dialogue between a man and a woman aged 50-55 was noted:

"The company is in complete disarray. Nobody wants to work. Accountants don't consider anything. Everyone doesn't give a f..k. It's me who needs it the most? Here are the kikes who command too much. But it doesn't matter. There will be disorders again, and revenge will be terrible."

№45 10.12, Kyiv

Citizen Andrii Rachok toppled the hanukkiah of the Masoret Jewish community, located on Kontraktova Ploshcha. During the incident, the video of which Andrii posted on his Facebook page, there were anti-Semitic statements. The expression "How to deal with strangers who are engaged in the usurpation of power, occupation of territories, genocide" preceded the incident, and the phrase "Ukrainians - we are a force, a grave for kikes" was at the end. The next day, the attacker made another attempt to knock down the hanukkiah and record his actions, but it was stuck to the tile.



Result:

the criminal proceeding is ongoing. At the time of publication of the report, the video mentioned above is being examined at the Kyiv Scientific Research Institute of Forensic Expertise.

№46 13.12, Kyiv

The hanukkiah sign of the Kedem Jewish community on Kontraktova Square was damaged. On the hanukkiah, there is the name of the Jewish community and congratulations on the holiday written.

Actions of the UJCU:

report about committing a criminal offense under article 161 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine was filed.

The reaction of the MDNP in Kyiv:

there is no response at the time of publication of the report.



№47 Before 15.12,

Two employees of the North-East Interregional Department of the Ukrainian Institute of National Remembrance used anti-Semitic images in their presentation materials.



The reaction of the UINR:

regarding the incident, according to the law of Ukraine on state service, the disciplinary proceeding was opened in the UINR.

Also, the UINR emphasized that the selection of materials for the mentioned presentation was the employees' initiative, and it does not represent the official position of the Institute.

№48 18.12, Kyiv

In Peremohy Park, an A4 sheet with the inscription "Drugs are evil intent of the Zionists" was found. The sheet was glued to a bench.



№49 30.12, Dnipro, Dnipropetrovsk region

In the Topolia 3 residential area, the inscription "Kikes are responsible for everything" was found.



🌐 Actions of the UJCU:

a report on committing a criminal offense was filed to the MDNP in the Dnipropetrovsk region.

Result:

there is no response at the time of publication of this report.

CONCLUSION

Regarding the fact that the total number of cases of anti-Semitism in 2020 is small, a 12% (-5) decrease in their number, compared with 2019, is considered a margin of error. The United Jewish community of Ukraine concludes that the level of anti-Semitism in Ukraine has remained unchanged.

The percentage of domestic anti-Semitic conflicts has not increased even concerning the social tension in the world around the COVID-19 pandemic and, created by the ex-mayor of Uman for political reasons, social pressure around the pilgrimage of Breslov Hasidim. However, there is a tendency of domestic anti-Semitic conflicts in July after the provocative statements of the mayor.

At the same time, the number of manifestations of anti-Semitism on social networks increased, and there were five cases of physical violence in Vinnytsia, Mariupol, two in Uman, and another near Berdiansk.

There are positive tendencies regarding the absence of obviously organized incidents related to political issues, as it was last year in terms of the land sales topic. But there is a negative trend: synagogues in Vinnytsia and Mariupol were attacked. Also, there was an arson attempt at the synagogue in Kherson. It is worth noting that there were no similar cases in 2019.

We emphasize the enhanced performance of law enforcement agencies, which are more willing to register criminal offenses in cases of anti-Semitism. However, at the same time, there is a tendency to illegally refuse to open criminal proceedings and

terminate the investigations without objective reasons. A unique and most positive precedent is that in one of the incidents of violence in Uman, the attacker was convicted.

Within the European integration processes, Ukraine needs to adopt the definition of anti-Semitism based on what was proposed by the IHRA. IHRA's definition is recognized by the bodies of the European Union and approved in 29 world countries. However, it is necessary to consider the realities of modern Ukrainian society. Also, it may not be adopted entirely authentic if the norms of Ukrainian legislation require it.

In 2020, the United Jewish community of Ukraine received letters of support from 115 Jewish communities in Ukraine regarding the need to adopt a definition of anti-Semitism at the state level. They will be submitted to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine at the beginning of the legislative process.



UNITED JEWISH
COMMUNITY OF UKRAINE

Our website

www.jew.org.ua

E-mail

office@jew.org.ua

Address

Ukraine, 49044, Dnipro, Menorah Center

Contacts

910
free from mobile

0 800 600 910
free from landline