

**Refugee Review Tribunal  
AUSTRALIA**

**RRT RESEARCH RESPONSE**

**Research Response Number:** UKR32538  
**Country:** Ukraine  
**Date:** 6 November 2007

**Keywords:** Ukraine – Chernivtsi – Journalists – Political opinion – State protection

This response was prepared by the Research & Information Services Section of the Refugee Review Tribunal (RRT) after researching publicly accessible information currently available to the RRT within time constraints. This response is not, and does not purport to be, conclusive as to the merit of any particular claim to refugee status or asylum. This research response may not, under any circumstance, be cited in a decision or any other document. Anyone wishing to use this information may only cite the primary source material contained herein.

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**Questions**

- 1. Please advise whether Governor Bauer is still in power, or if he currently holds any position of power in Ukraine?**
- 2. Please advise on the situation of journalists currently in Ukraine who criticise the Government?**
- 3. What evidence is there on the situation of journalists who have made past statements against the Government?**
- 4. Who is currently governor in Chernivtsi?**
- 5. Is there any evidence that the government in Chernivtsi harasses journalists who criticise them or have criticised the former regime?**
- 6. Can journalists who fear harm access state protection?**

**RESPONSE**

Please note that multiple spellings were found for 'Theophil' Bauer in the sources consulted including, 'Teofyl' Bauer and most commonly, 'Teofil' Bauer. 'Teofil Bauer' is the spelling used in this research response. 'Chernovtsy' was referred to as 'Chernivtsi' in the sources consulted. The spelling 'Chernivtsi' has been used in this response.

- 1. Please advise whether Governor Bauer is still in power, or if he currently holds any position of power in Ukraine?**

Sources report that Teofil Bauer was relieved of the post of Governor of the Chernivtsi region in July 2003. Reports indicate that since then Bauer has held other prominent government positions. Bauer acted as the Ukrainian Ambassador to Romania from February 2004 until October 2005. In September 2006 Bauer was appointed Director General of the Agrarian Fund, an organisation created by the Cabinet of Ministers. In August 2007, the Cabinet of Ministers dismissed Bauer from this position. No information was found in the sources

consulted regarding the current work placement or political position of Teofil Bauer ('Mykhailo Romanyv has been appointed governor of the Chernivtsi region' 2003, web portal of Ukrainian government, 30 July [http://www.kmu.gov.ua/control/en/publish/printable\\_article?art\\_id=2347667](http://www.kmu.gov.ua/control/en/publish/printable_article?art_id=2347667) – Accessed 30 October 2007 – Attachment 1; 'New Ambassadors appointed to Romania, Lithuania and Argentina' 2004, web portal of Ukrainian government, 12 February [http://www.kmu.gov.ua/control/en/publish/printable\\_article?art\\_id=4459579](http://www.kmu.gov.ua/control/en/publish/printable_article?art_id=4459579) – Accessed 30 October 2007 – Attachment 2; 'Ukrainian president dismisses ambassador to Romania' 2005, BBC Monitoring Ukraine & Baltic's, source: *Ukrainian One Plus One TV*, 1 October – Attachment 3; Miroshnychenko, V. 2007, 'Cabinet appoints Ivanyshyn as Director General of Agrarian Fund to replace Bauer', *Ukrainian News*, 8 August – Attachment 4).

The following report by *Ukrainian One Plus One TV* describes the dismissal of Teofil Bauer as the Ukrainian Ambassador to Romania in 2005 and also reports on the circumstances surrounding Bauer's prior dismissal as the governor of the Chernivtsi region:

The personnel changes promised by the president in the diplomatic service have taken place. Viktor Yushchenko has dismissed the ambassador to Romania. The media characterizes Teofil Bauer as a somewhat odious figure in Ukrainian politics. He was governor of Chernivtsi Region for five years under former President Leonid Kuchma. But he was dismissed on the recommendation of the government due to problems with the region's agricultural sector. He was appointed ambassador in February 2004. Bauer was dismissed under article 43 of the law on the diplomatic service, according to which disagreement with the authorities' decisions or ethical obstacles to serving in the post are grounds for dismissal ('Ukrainian president dismisses ambassador to Romania' 2005, BBC Monitoring Ukraine & Baltic's, source: *Ukrainian One Plus One TV*, 1 October – Attachment 3).

*Ukrainian News* has reported that Bauer was appointed Director General of the Agrarian Fund on 13 September 2006 but was dismissed from this position "in accordance with his own free will" in August 2007:

The Cabinet of Ministers has appointed Volodymyr Ivanyshyn as director general of the Agrarian Fund to replace Teofil Bauer.

This is disclosed in the Cabinet of Minister resolution No.622 No.623 of August 8.

According to the resolution, Bauer was dismissed in accordance with his own free will.

As *Ukrainian News* earlier reported, Bauer was appointed as director general of the Agrarian Fund on September 13, 2006.

In June 2005, the Cabinet of Ministers decided to create the Agrarian Fund to hold interventions and loan purchases of foodstuff (Miroshnychenko, V. 2007, 'Cabinet Appoints Ivanyshyn As Director General Of Agrarian Fund To Replace Bauer', *Ukrainian News*, 8 August – Attachment 4).

## **2. Please advise on the situation of journalists currently in Ukraine who criticise the Government?**

Sources report that, despite improvements in the freedom of the media following the 2004 Orange Revolution, there have been continued reports of journalists being physically attacked

and intimidated for reporting on the corruption of local officials and criticising the government. Human Right Watch reported in 2007 that “ending government interference with the media remains one of the human rights achievements of the Yushchenko presidency. But numerous, anonymous attacks and threats persisted against journalists, particularly those based in Ukraine’s provinces, who investigated or exposed corruption or other government malfeasance” (Human Rights Watch 2007, *World Report – Ukraine*, January <http://hrw.org/englishwr2k7/docs/2007/01/11/ukrain14835.htm> – Accessed 1 November 2007 – Attachment 5; ‘Attacks on the Press in 2006: Ukraine’ 2006, *Committee to Protect Journalists* <http://www.cpj.org/attacks06/europe06/ukr06.html> – Accessed 1 November 2007 – Attachment 6).

On 23 May 2007 the *United Nations News Service* reported that while there have been improvements in freedom of expression in the Ukraine, journalists have continued to be intimidated by “individuals said to be linked to authorities”. According to the article many journalists, particularly in regional areas of Ukraine have experienced “severe pressure and intimidation from local authorities”. The *United Nations News Service* reported that:

While democracy and free expression have increased in Ukraine in the past few years, journalists are still subject to intimidation by individuals said to be linked to authorities, an independent United Nations expert said today.

...Mr. Ligabo, an unpaid expert who reports to the UN Human Rights Council, said that he met with a number of journalists who were victims of violence by various gangs and others allegedly linked to state security organs and an academic institution. In addition, he was told that many journalists, especially from the regions outside the capital, are under severe pressure and intimidation from local authorities while others are frequently harassed, arrested and framed on hollow court charges “(‘Freedom of expression increases in Ukraine despite intimidation – UN expert’ 2007, *UN News Service*, 23 May <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?newsid=22659#> – Accessed 2 November 2007 – Attachment 7).

The US Department of State reported that since the 2004 Orange Revolution the media is “markedly freer” and that Ukrainian publications frequently criticise the government. However, the USDOS also states that there have been continuing reports of the intimidation of journalists. According to the USDOS the Ukrainian Institute for Mass Information reported at least 14 instances of physical attacks and intimidation against journalists in 2006, and that these mainly occurred during the parliamentary elections and have been largely attributed to local politicians and organised crime groups. The USDOS also provides the following reports of arson attacks and physical violence against journalists in 2006 who have criticised local officials and government authorities:

...On March 1 in Simferopol, unknown arsonists set fire to the garage of Liliya Budzhurova, editor in chief of the First Crimean newspaper. The newspaper had recently published a complete listing of the candidates to the Crimean parliament who had previous “conflicts with the law” according to Interior Minister Lutsenko at a February 17 press conference. President Yushchenko took personal interest in the case, and the government encouraged an investigation.

On April 8, unknown attackers beat Vladimir Katsman, the editor-in-chief of the newspaper *Stolichniye Novosti* outside his apartment building. Katsman attributed the attack to his criticisms of the anti-Semitic publications of the Interregional Academy of Personnel Management (MAUP). At year’s end, no one had been arrested or charged in the case.

On June 3, unknown attackers set fire to the home of investigative journalist Serhiy Yanovsky on June 3 after Yanovsky exposed corruption among local politicians and businessmen. On June 26, Serhiy Romanenko, the chief editor of the Reporter Internet site, was found unconscious in the center of Uzhhorod after receiving a blow to the back of his head. A few days before the attack, Romanenko had published articles critical of Uzhgorod mayor Serhiy Ratushnyak, the city committee of the Socialist Party, and the Yuliya Tymoshenko Bloc party. No arrests were made in either of these cases.

On August 14, two unknown assailants beat Igor Mosiichuk, the editor-in-chief of the weekly Vercherny Vasilkov following a series of articles he published on officials who benefited from local land deals.

... On July 12, Party of Regions member of parliament Oleh Kalashnykov and his assistants physically assaulted a television crew from private television station STB in front of the Verkhovna Rada, beating the cameraman and removing a tape from his camera, which was never returned. At STB's demand, and supported by an open letter from Ukrainian journalists, the Party of Regions took temporary disciplinary action against Kalashnykov, but did not expel him from the faction or the parliament. The party's leader, Victor Yanukovich, criticized Kalashnykov's behavior and Kalashnykov publicly apologized. STB pursued legal action against Kalashnykov, but stated that it was satisfied with the Party of Regions' response to the incident.

In March the newspaper Segodnya reported that the SBU kept one of its journalists, Oleksandr Korchinskiy, under surveillance after he published an article in June 2005 about the whereabouts of former Ministry of Internal Affairs General Pukach, who was wanted in connection with the Gongadze murder. The prosecutor general's office opened an investigation into the lawfulness of the SBU's surveillance of Korchinskiy. On October 11, the Pechersk Area Court of Kyiv ruled that the surveillance was unlawful (US Department of State 2007, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices 2006 – Ukraine*, 6 March, Section 1.f – Attachment 8)

In a 2007 report on the Ukraine, Reporters without Borders states that “the greater press freedom achieved in 2005 was reduced by physical attacks on journalists”. Reporters without Borders provides the following information including reports on attacks against journalists who have criticised government officials:

**Political instability plagued 2006 due to tension between pro-Western President Viktor Yushchenko (elected after the 2004 “Orange Revolution”) and his rival Viktor Yanukovich, who returned as prime minister after the breakup of the ruling coalition. The greater press freedom achieved in 2005 was reduced by physical attacks on journalists and failure to complete the trial of the killers of journalist Georgy Gongadze.**

The home of Lilia Bujurova, editor of the weekly *Pervaya Krimskaya* and president of the Crimean Association of Independent Journalists, was set fire to in the Crimean capital of Simferopol in the early hours of 1 March 2006. She blamed the attack on her publication of a list of crime-linked candidates in the 26 March Crimean parliamentary elections.

...Margarita Zakora, editor of the weekly *Dzerzhynets* in Dniprodzerzhynsk, was hounded personally and by legal officials over several months. The paper, launched in January 2006, had become popular with a campaign against corruption among regional officials, who filed 19 almost-identical lawsuits against Zakora. Shots were fired at her apartment in June after the paper had criticised a businessman, Aleksander Spektor. After a second critical article, Spektor distributed pornographic leaflets about her and her 20-year-old daughter, including their addresses. Zakora asked for police and court protection but despite solid evidence of this harassment, no action was taken.

Vladimir Lutiev, editor of the weekly *Evpatoriskaya Nedelia*, was sentenced to eight years in prison on 12 July for alleged corruption after being held since June 2005 when former Crimean MP Nikolai Kotliarevsky accused him of attempted murder. Lutiev had often criticised him in print for electoral fraud and corruption and Kotliarevsky is being prosecuted in two criminal cases. The court trying Lutiev refused to hear defence witnesses or evidence, according to his lawyer, Viktor Oveshkin, who said the journalist was being hounded by former local officials because he had accused them of corruption ('Ukraine – Annual Report' 2007, *Reporters Without Borders*, 1 February [http://www.rsf.org/article.php3?id\\_article=20829](http://www.rsf.org/article.php3?id_article=20829) – Accessed 1 November 2007 – Attachment 9).

A 2006 report by The Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) states that “press freedom advances spawned by the Orange Revolution eroded in 2006 as political power struggles yielded the return of repressive tactics and attitudes toward the media.” According to the CPJ the number of physical attacks and threats against journalists in 2006 was reportedly double the number reported in 2005. The CPJ also reports on the intimidation and attack of journalists due to their coverage of the 2006 election campaign ('Attacks on the Press in 2006: Ukraine' 2006, *Committee to Protect Journalists* <http://www.cpj.org/attacks06/europe06/ukr06.html> – Accessed 1 November 2007 – Attachment 6).

### **3. What evidence is there on the situation of journalists who have made past statements against the Government?**

Limited information was found in the sources consulted regarding the situation of journalists who have criticised government officials in the past. One report was found regarding the unfair trial of a journalist in 2006, who had previously criticised a former local official for fraud and corruption. According to Reporters Without Borders the journalist “was being hounded by former local officials because he had accused them of corruption”. The report states that:

Vladimir Lutiev, editor of the weekly *Evpatoriskaya Nedelia*, was sentenced to eight years in prison on 12 July for alleged corruption after being held since June 2005 when former Crimean MP Nikolai Kotliarevsky accused him of attempted murder. Lutiev had often criticised him in print for electoral fraud and corruption and Kotliarevsky is being prosecuted in two criminal cases. The court trying Lutiev refused to hear defence witnesses or evidence, according to his lawyer, Viktor Oveshkin, who said the journalist was being hounded by former local officials because he had accused them of corruption ('Ukraine – Annual Report' 2007, *Reporters Without Borders*, 1 February [http://www.rsf.org/article.php3?id\\_article=20829](http://www.rsf.org/article.php3?id_article=20829) – Accessed 1 November 2007 – Attachment 9).

The US Department of State provided the following report on the government surveillance of a journalist who reported on the whereabouts of a former government official:

In March the newspaper *Segodnya* reported that the SBU kept one of its journalists, Oleksandr Korchinskiy, under surveillance after he published an article in June 2005 about the whereabouts of former Ministry of Internal Affairs General Pukach, who was wanted in connection with the Gongadze murder. The prosecutor general's office opened an investigation into the lawfulness of the SBU's surveillance of Korchinskiy. On October 11, the Pechersk Area Court of Kyiv ruled that the surveillance was unlawful (US Department of State 2007, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices 2006 – Ukraine*, 6 March, Section 1.f – Attachment 8).

#### 4. Who is currently governor in Chernivtsi?

Sources indicate that the current Governor of Chernivtsi region is Volodymyr Kulish. Reports state that Kulish was appointed to this position in May 2006 by President Viktor Yuschenko (Mostypaka, O. 2007 'OUPU regional office in Chernivtsi elects Kulish its council Chairman to replace Bahlei', *Ukrainian News Agency*, 19 February – Attachment 11; 'Yuschenko leaves for Romania on visit' 2007, *Ukrainian General Newswire*, source: *Interfax Information Services*, 30 October – Attachment 10).

The *Press-service of the Our Ukraine party* provides the following background on Volodymyr Kulish:

Volodymyr Kulish was born on Feb. 11, 1963 in the village Khotyn, Sumy oblast. Graduated from economic faculty, Kyiv University. He is a candidate of economic science. In 1985 he moved to Bukovyna. Worked as a professor of a chair of political economy, Chernivtsi University. Since 1992 he was the deputy head of Chernivtsi municipal executive committee. In 1992 he was elected a deputy of the oblast council.

Since January 1999 he worked as the deputy GM of the Crimean joint stock company. On Feb. 19, 2003 Volodymyr Kulish was appointed the presidential representative in the Crimean Autonomous Republic and occupied this post until May 17, 2006.

On May 17, 2006 he was appointed the head of Chernivtsi oblast state administration ('Chernivtsi governor has become Our Ukraine party member' 2007, *Razom website*, source: *Press-service of the Our Ukraine party*, 14 February <http://www.razom.org.ua/en/news/14133/> – Accessed 2 November 2007 – Attachment 12).

#### 5. Is there any evidence that the government in Chernivtsi harasses journalists who criticise them or have criticised the former regime?

No recent reports were found in the sources consulted regarding the harassment or intimidation of journalists in Chernivtsi. The following reports, dated between 2002 and 2004, describe previous incidents in which journalists have been reportedly targeted and intimidated in Chernivtsi for their reporting on politics and criticism of local officials, including the previous Governor, Teofil Bauer:

- On 3 June 2004 *The Ukrainian Independent Information Agency* reported that an editor of a paper in Chernivtsi was physically attacked by three men due to the paper's "general position" ('Editor of weekly paper beaten up in Ukraine – Reporters Without Borders' 2004, *The Ukrainian Independent Information Agency*, 3 June – Attachment 13).
- On 19 March 2004 *The Associated Press* reported that a printing house for "an independent regional Ukrainian newspaper" was set on fire in Western Chernivtsi. The Editor in Chief of the paper reportedly claimed that the arson attack was due to "the staff's professional activity" and that his journalists have also received verbal threats for reporting on politics ('Independent printing house set on fire in apparent latest attack against Ukrainian media' 2004, *The Associated Press*, 19 March – Attachment 14).
- A July 2003 bulletin by the Centre for Journalism in Extreme Situations reported on the dismissal of Georgy Teron, director of the Chernivtsi regional television and radio

broadcasting company, who was known for frequently criticising Chernivtsi Governor Bauer (Guseinova, I. 2003, 'Dangerous Profession: Weekly bulletin of events in mass media of CIS states: 2003', Centre for Journalism in Extreme Situations website, June 30 – July 6, no.27 (77), [http://www.cjes.ru/bulletin/?bulletin\\_id=512&country=sng&lang=eng](http://www.cjes.ru/bulletin/?bulletin_id=512&country=sng&lang=eng) – Accessed 2 November 2007 – Attachment 15).

- On 17 December 2002 *BBC Monitoring Former Soviet Union* reported that “twenty prominent journalists from the Chernivtsi Region have appealed to top Ukrainian officials about pressure against local mass media”. The journalists demanded that governor Teofil Bauer and his press secretary be dismissed for threatening journalists and interfering with their work ('Regional Ukrainian journalists cry persecution by local governor' 2002, *BBC Monitoring Former Soviet Union*, 17 December – Attachment 16).

## 6. Can journalists who fear harm access state protection?

Sources report recent incidences in which journalists, who have been intimidated or threatened, have not been able to access police or judicial protection. Reports also indicate inadequacies in law enforcement when journalists have been the victims of attacks ('Independent journalist receives death threat in Ukraine' 2007, *Committee to Protect Journalists*, 19 March <http://www.cpj.org/news/2007/europe/ukraine19mar07na.html> – Accessed 2 November 2007 – Attachment 17; 'Ukraine – Annual Report' 2007, *Reporters Without Borders*, 1 February [http://www.rsf.org/article.php3?id\\_article=20829](http://www.rsf.org/article.php3?id_article=20829) – Accessed 1 November 2007 – Attachment 9; 'Freedom of expression increases in Ukraine despite intimidation – UN expert' 2007, *UN News Service*, 23 May <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?newsid=22659#> – Accessed 2 November 2007 – Attachment 7).

On 17 March 2007 the CPJ reported on a Ukrainian reporter whose complaint of a violent death threat by a businessman was dismissed by the local prosecutor due to lack of evidence. The CPJ claims, however, that there were several witnesses and some photographic evidence related to this incident. The Executive Director of the CPJ stated that the organisation was “alarmed by the failure of authorities to investigate a clear threat on the life of our colleague” ('Independent journalist receives death threat in Ukraine' 2007, *Committee to Protect Journalists*, 19 March <http://www.cpj.org/news/2007/europe/ukraine19mar07na.html> – Accessed 2 November 2007 – Attachment 17).

The 2007 report on the Ukraine by Reporters Without Borders states that the editor of a newspaper could not obtain police or court protection despite strong evidence of harassment. Reporter Without Borders provides the following details of the situation:

Margarita Zakora, editor of the weekly *Dzerzhynets* in Dniprodzerzhynsk, was hounded personally and by legal officials over several months. The paper, launched in January 2006, had become popular with a campaign against corruption among regional officials, who filed 19 almost-identical lawsuits against Zakora. Shots were fired at her apartment in June after the paper had criticised a businessman, Aleksander Spektor. After a second critical article, Spektor distributed pornographic leaflets about her and her 20-year-old daughter, including their addresses. Zakora asked for police and court protection but despite solid evidence of this harassment, no action was taken ('Ukraine – Annual Report' 2007, *Reporters Without Borders*, 1 February [http://www.rsf.org/article.php3?id\\_article=20829](http://www.rsf.org/article.php3?id_article=20829) – Accessed 1 November 2007 – Attachment 9).

On 23 May 2007 an independent expert reporting to the UN Human Rights Council noted “that there is undue delay in the determination of cases of violence against journalists and many of the perpetrators have not been brought to justice” (‘Freedom of expression increases in Ukraine despite intimidation – UN expert’ 2007, *UN News Service*, 23 May <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?newsid=22659#> – Accessed 2 November 2007 – Attachment 7).

A 2006 report by the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) describes an “overall climate of impunity” regarding attacks on journalists in the Ukraine. The CPJ also reports on instances in which local police and prosecutors have been reluctant to pursue individuals responsible for attacking and intimidating journalists:

Press freedom advances spawned by the Orange Revolution eroded in 2006 as political power struggles yielded the return of repressive tactics and attitudes toward the media. In October, the Kyiv-based Institute for Mass Information (IMI) said the number of beatings and threats against journalists had reached 32, double the number reported in all of 2005. There were no reported journalist murders or imprisonments, but **limited progress in prosecuting past killings, and the failure to pursue the masterminds behind the crimes, contributed to an overall climate of impunity.**

The March 29 parliamentary election was the first major test of the democratic changes promised by Ukraine’s new leadership. Although international observers largely praised the conduct of the vote as the freest and fairest ever held in Ukraine, CPJ documented seven cases of journalists working for regional media who suffered threats, legal obstruction, or violent assaults in retaliation for their campaign coverage. **In several cases, CPJ found, local police and prosecutors were reluctant to pursue those responsible.** Police in the western city of Lviv waited 10 days before opening an investigation into a February 17 arson attack that destroyed the offices of the independent online newspaper *Vgolos*. The paper had recently criticized local politicians, and had also run a story about environmental problems at a regional industrial plant (‘Attacks on the Press in 2006: Ukraine’ 2006, *Committee to Protect Journalists* <http://www.cpj.org/attacks06/europe06/ukr06.html> – Accessed 1 November 2007 – Attachment 6).

## List of Sources Consulted

### Internet Sources:

#### **Government Information & Reports**

Immigration & Refugee Board of Canada <http://www.irb.gc.ca/>

UK Home Office <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk>

US Department of State <http://www.state.gov/>

US Department of State website <http://www.state.gov>

#### **United Nations (UN)**

UN News Service <http://www.un.org/News/>

#### **Non-Government Organisations**

Amnesty International website <http://www.amnesty.org/>

Centre for Journalism in Extreme Situations website <http://www.cjes.ru/index-e.php>

Committee to Protect Journalists <http://www.cpj.org/index.html>

Freedom House <http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=1>

Human Rights Watch <http://www.hrw.org/>

Reporters without Borders [http://www.rsfs.org/rubrique.php3?id\\_rubrique=20](http://www.rsfs.org/rubrique.php3?id_rubrique=20)

#### **International News & Politics**

BBC News website <http://news.bbc.co.uk/>

### **Region Specific Links**

Institute of Mass Information <http://eng.imi.org.ua/>

Razom website <http://www.razom.org.ua/>

Official website of the Ukraine parliament <http://portal.rada.gov.ua/control/en/index>

Web portal of Ukrainian government <http://www.kmu.gov.ua/control/>

### **Search Engines**

Google search engine <http://www.google.com.au/>

### **Databases:**

FACTIVA (news database)

BACIS (DIMA Country Information database)

REFINFO (IRBDC (Canada) Country Information database)

ISYS (RRT Country Research database, including Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, US Department of State Reports)

### **List of Attachments**

1. 'Mykhailo Romanyv has been appointed governor of the Chernivtsi region' 2003, web portal of Ukrainian government, 30 July  
[http://www.kmu.gov.ua/control/en/publish/printable\\_article?art\\_id=2347667](http://www.kmu.gov.ua/control/en/publish/printable_article?art_id=2347667) – Accessed 30 October 2007.
2. 'New Ambassadors appointed to Romania, Lithuania and Argentina' 2004, web portal of Ukrainian government, 12 February  
[http://www.kmu.gov.ua/control/en/publish/printable\\_article?art\\_id=4459579](http://www.kmu.gov.ua/control/en/publish/printable_article?art_id=4459579) – Accessed 30 October 2007.
3. 'Ukrainian president dismisses ambassador to Romania' 2005, *BBC Monitoring Ukraine & Baltics*, source: *Ukrainian One Plus One TV*, 1 October. (FACTIVA)
4. Miroshnychenko, V. 2007, 'Cabinet appoints Ivanyshyn as Director General of Agrarian Fund to replace Bauer', *Ukrainian News*, 8 August. (FACTIVA)
5. Human Rights Watch 2007, *World Report – Ukraine*, January  
<http://hrw.org/englishwr2k7/docs/2007/01/11/ukrain14835.htm> – Accessed 1 November 2007.
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<http://www.cpj.org/attacks06/europe06/ukr06.html> – Accessed 1 November 2007.
7. 'Freedom of expression increases in Ukraine despite intimidation – UN expert' 2007, *UN News Service*, 23 May <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?newsid=22659#> – Accessed 2 November 2007.
8. US Department of State 2007, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices 2006 – Ukraine*, 6 March.
9. 'Ukraine – Annual Report' 2007, *Reporters Without Borders*, 1 February  
[http://www.rsf.org/article.php3?id\\_article=20829](http://www.rsf.org/article.php3?id_article=20829) – Accessed 1 November 2007.

10. 'Yuschenko leaves for Romania on visit' 2007, Ukrainian General Newswire, source: *Interfax Information Services*, 30 October. (FACTIVA)
11. Mostypaka, O. 2007 'OUPU regional office in Chernivtsi elects Kulish its council Chairman to replace Bahlei', *Ukrainian News Agency*, 19 February. (FACTIVA)
12. 'Chernivtsi governor has become Our Ukraine party member' 2007, Razom website, source: *Press-service of the Our Ukraine party*, 14 February  
<http://www.razom.org.ua/en/news/14133/> – Accessed 2 November 2007.
13. 'Editor of weekly paper beaten up in Ukraine – Reporters Without Borders' 2004, *The Ukrainian Independent Information Agency*, 3 June. (FACTIVA)
14. 'Independent printing house set on fire in apparent latest attack against Ukrainian media' 2004, *The Associated Press*, 19 March. (FACTIVA)
15. Guseinova, I. 2003, 'Dangerous Profession: Weekly bulletin of events in mass media of CIS states: 2003', Centre for Journalism in Extreme Situations website, June 30 – July 6, no.27 (77),  
[http://www.cjes.ru/bulletin/?bulletin\\_id=512&country=sng&lang=eng](http://www.cjes.ru/bulletin/?bulletin_id=512&country=sng&lang=eng) – Accessed 2 November 2007.
16. 'Regional Ukrainian journalists cry persecution by local governor' 2002, *BBC Monitoring Former Soviet Union*, 17 December. (FACTIVA)
17. 'Independent journalist receives death threat in Ukraine' 2007, *Committee to Protect Journalists*, 19 March <http://www.cpj.org/news/2007/europe/ukraine19mar07na.html>  
– Accessed 2 November 2007.