



MONITORING OF DIGITAL RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Analytical report

JULY 2020

I. GENERAL VIOLATIONS OF DIGITAL RIGHTS (violations affecting an unlimited number of individuals)

Access to the Internet

The Decree of the President of Ukraine of May 14, 2020 No 184/2020 entered into force the decision of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine On the Application, Lifting and Amendment of Personal Special Economic and Other Restrictive Measures (Sanctions)¹. This Decree continues blocking websites on the basis of two Decrees of the President of Ukraine of 15 May 2017² and 14 May 2018³, that was criticized more than once⁴.

In sum, during the reporting period one (1) general violation of digital rights was spotted in the form of restrictions on access to the Internet, covering 240 web resources.

II. INDIVIDUAL VIOLATIONS OF DIGITAL RIGHTS (the infringements which affecting individual right-holders and with no direct impact on wide audience).

1. Violations of the right to freedom of expression online

¹ <https://www.president.gov.ua/documents/1842020-33629>

² <https://www.president.gov.ua/documents/1332017-21850>

³ <https://www.president.gov.ua/documents/1262018-24150>

⁴ <https://www.ppl.org.ua/monitoring/monitoring-cifrovix-prav>

1) Internet and dissemination of rumors

Judicial practice in cases of dissemination false rumors (Article 173-1 of the Code of Administrative Offenses) on the Internet is growing. However, their number has decreased significantly. In total, in July 2020, experts of NGO "Human Rights Platform" analyzed 27 court decisions in cases of administrative offenses under that article, which had been published in the Unified State Register of Judgments in July 2020. Most of the cases related to Covid-19 issues.

It is worth noting that in July 2020, the courts' approaches to resolving such cases changed significantly. The results of the trial can be described as follows:

- 8 cases were closed in connection with the expiration of the term for bringing persons to administrative responsibility (in two of them the court found the persons guilty of committing an administrative offense under Article 173-1 of the Code of Administrative Offenses);
- 9 cases were closed for lack of an administrative offense;
- in 5 cases the court returned the administrative protocols for revision;
- 1 case was closed due to the death of the person against whom it was initiated;
- 1 case concerned the satisfaction of the person's appeal against the decision of the court of first instance to bring him to administrative responsibility under Art. 173-1 of the Code of Administrative Offenses)

As a result of the analysis, the experts of the NGO "Human Rights Platform" revealed 2 facts of violation of digital rights, which are related to the interference with the right to freedom of expression online, namely:

a) By the decision of Rozhnyativ district court of Ivano-Frankivsk region dated 02.07.2020 the person was found guilty of committing an administrative offense under Article 173-1 of the Code of Administrative Offenses, due to her distribution on Facebook of the publication: "Screams, blood, fire and panic on the Ukrainian border"⁵.

Violation of digital rights is recorded due to the fact that the court found false rumors the whole article in general (the content of the article is not given), not specifying what information in it relates to unreliable facts, did not substantiate the conclusion that this information may cause panic or disturb public order.

b) Holoprystan District Court of Kherson Region by its decision dated 30.06.2020 (published in the Unified State Register of Judgments on 01.07.2020) found the person guilty of committing an administrative offense under Article 173-1 of the Code of Administrative Offenses due to repeated dissemination of false comments about the virus "Facebook" and obliged her to pay a fine of UAH 170.00. and court fee in the amount of UAH 420.40.⁶

Violation of digital rights is seen in the fact that the court did not establish all the circumstances of the case, in particular, did not clarify and reflect in the decision the full text of comments posted by a person on Facebook, did not establish what information is inaccurate and whether it relates to facts or evaluative judgments, the intention to sow panic among the population or to disturb public order is not substantiated.

2) Failure by the court to establish a proper plaintiff, to protect the right to honor a legal entity and improper delimitation of facts and evaluative judgments

Melitopol City District Court of Zaporizhia region by its decision of June 16, 2020 (published in the Unified State Register of Court Decisions on July 3, 2020) found unreliable and degrading the honor

⁵ <http://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/90174431>

⁶ <http://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/90122205>

and business reputation of the State Higher Educational Establishment "Melitopol Industrial and Economic College"⁷. However, the court obliged to refute the information disseminated about the college director.

Thus, the court did not clearly determine about whom exactly the disputed information was disseminated: about the college or its director, and, accordingly, which of them is the proper plaintiff; defended the non-existent non-property right in honor of the legal entity, and, in our opinion, did not provide sufficient arguments as to what in the disputed information is related to factual allegations, and what is - to evaluative judgments.

3) Recognition of information inaccurate, imposition of a duty to refute / delete it without observing the requirements of the law and European standards in the field of freedom of expression

a) On July 7, 2020, the Kyiv Court of Appeal upheld the decision of the Shevchenkivsky District Court of Kyiv of January 22, 2020, which obliged the defendant LLC "European Media Group" to refute the disputed information on the website apostrophe.ua. At the same time, the courts found the information, which is in fact true, unreliable. Thus, in the article that became the subject of the dispute, referring to the original source, it was stated that the blogger had disseminated certain information about the plaintiffs. As can be seen from the decisions, the courts found that it was the blogger who first disseminated the disputed information, but found it unreliable. But the fact that the blogger disseminated this information was confirmed. Accordingly, the information that the blogger has disseminated this information on the Internet is true, and therefore cannot be refuted⁸

Thus, the court **did not apply the standards formulated by the European Court of Human Rights in the case of Gazeta Ukraina-Center v. Ukraine.**

b) Darnytskyi District Court of Kyiv by its decision of May 22, 2020 (registered in the Unified State Register of Judgments on July 15, 2020) found unreliable and violates the right to respect for honor, dignity and inviolability of the plaintiff's business reputation, information disseminated in the article on the website <https://nashigroshi.org>: "PERSON_5 in the person of PERSON_1, who monopolizes diesel in the Ukrainian pipeline from the Russian side." By his decision, he ordered the defendant to remove the above information from the text of the article and to publish the rebuttal, placing it "between the title and the first paragraph of the article." In addition to the text of the rebuttal, the court additionally ordered to public the operative part of the decision⁹, which did not comply with the principle of proportionality provided for in Article 10 § 2 of the ECHR.

Thus, the court ordered the defendants **to delete part of the article and refute the inaccurate information without justifying the need for the simultaneous application of such remedies.** In addition, the obligation to refute disseminated information by placing a rebuttal text between the title and the first paragraph of the article violates the integrity of the publication, which leads **to copyright infringement** and does not comply with Ukrainian law.

c) The claims in the case of protection of honor, dignity and business reputation were partially satisfied by decision of the Vinnytsia Court of Appeal of July 15, 2020. Defendants were obligated to refute the inaccurate information by removing articles from websites and by posting on websites the information that published articles contained inaccurate information, as well as a publication of a full text of the court decision in this case. However, refuting and removing inaccurate information are two different ways of legal protection. In addition, the court did not substantiate the need to delete the information, along with its refutation¹⁰.

The Commercial Court of Cherkasy region by its decision of June 24, 2020 (registered in the Unified State Register of Judgments on July 27, 2020) upheld the claim for protection of business reputation,

⁷ <http://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/90134307>

⁸ <http://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/90279863>

⁹ <http://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/90403736#>

¹⁰ <http://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/90409766>

refutation and removal of inaccurate information posted on one of the YouTube channels, but did not justify the simultaneous use of such ways of legal protection, such as refutation and removal of disputed information. In addition, the court did not fully distinguish between facts and judgments.

In our opinion, the published information has the features of evaluative judgments and reflects the critical position of the author regarding certain persons and their actions. Finding that the disputed information was “constructed in the form of insulting and derogatory accusations about his economic activity, social sphere and caused a negative social assessment”, which is characteristic of evaluative judgments, the court applied such a method of legal protection as rebuttal, which can be used only on facts¹¹

Суд надав правову оцінку висловлюванням особи (автора висловлювань), яку не залучено до участі у справі і яка не мала процесуальної можливості надати докази на підтвердження своїх слів. Розглядаючи справу за позовом юридичної особи, суд встановив порушення немайнових прав її керівника - фізичної особи, вийшовши таким чином в цій частині за межі юрисдикції господарського суду.

4) Access to public information

Vynohradiv City Council of Zakarpattia Region denied Olena Mudriy, a journalist with the Voice of the Carpathians news agency (website: <https://goloskarpat.info/>), access to public information on the budget and activities in two projects of Cross-Border Cooperation Programs worth over 2 million 148 thousand Euros, which are implemented by the municipal enterprise "Center for Investment and Development" of the City Council. In its response, the city council stated that "repeatedly the same request from the same person on the same issue is not subject to consideration", which does not meet the requirements of the Law of Ukraine "On Access to Public Information". According to the journalist, the city council refuses to provide information, citing the confidentiality of the grant agreement¹², and does not take into account the requirements of budget legislation.

5) Obstruction of journalistic activity

On July 2, 2020, the Radio Svoboda website reported that on June 5, 2020, the film crew of the "Schemes" program was not allowed to attend a meeting of the Commission on Senior Civil Service at the High Council of Justice (HCJ), which considered the issue of attracting to the disciplinary responsibility of Zenoviy Kholodnyuk, the head of the State Judicial Administration. This happened despite letters requesting accreditation. "Schemes" journalists were not given the opportunity to attend the meeting or ask questions to HCJ members. Among the reasons voiced were: "quarantine" and restrictions on the number of people who can be in the meeting room - "up to 10". A similar situation was repeated on June 9, when judicial officials did not allow "Schemes" journalists to approach HCJ members.¹³

6) Pressure on civil society activists, journalists and bloggers that has a "cooling effect" on freedom of speech

a) On July 14, in Kotsyubynske town (Kyiv Region), unknown individuals installed a plaque that visually resembled a memorial plaque to the victims. Such a sign appeared on the house where the editor-in-chief of the Chesno website Iryna Fedoriv lives, who connects this case with her activity and civil position.¹⁴

¹¹ <http://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/90594455>

¹² <https://www.facebook.com/karpatmudra/posts/2319238308386037>, https://goloskarpat.info/society/5f1176806ee1f/?fbclid=IwAR0pC6E_ru1Y18Wd6yxoU14S8kzcha48m8S27czSpmDO0v27VpbOy26sZnE, <https://imi.org.ua/news/miskrada-na-zakarpatti-vidmovyla-zhurnalisttsi-u-dostupi-do-informatsiyi-i34263>

¹³ <https://www.radiosvoboda.org/a/news-schemes-vrp-pereshkodzhannya/30703036.html>

¹⁴ <https://www.chesno.org/post/4106/?fbclid=IwAR1yMtJ8kTqwjxeo6k6C6C3NUMnf4wo2DjdTX9wUqoFrOchqv9ruZyrogV8>, <https://imi.org.ua/news/golovnij-redaktortsi-sajtu-chesno-vstanovyly-na-budynku-memorialnu-doshku-zi-zvynuvachennyamy-i34071>

b) The Independent Journalists' Initiative "34" stated that journalist Roman Skrypyn was persecuting the founder of "Zaborona" edition Kateryna Sergatskova with his statements on social networks, and called on law enforcement agencies, including the National Police of Ukraine, to promptly investigate allegations of threats that the journalist and her family continue to receive because of Roman Skrypyn's public statements¹⁵. As a result of the threats, Kateryna Serhatskova was forced to leave the country¹⁶.

c) Journalist Lyubov Velychko receives threats after her investigation concerning Russian's political telegram channels. On July 13, investigation by Velychko was published "Telega" for "the Servant". How Telegram Channels, suspected of being run from Russia, impact the Parliament's work". The investigation was published on Liga.net, Texty.org and Institute of Mass Media¹⁷.

d) The head of the Kyiv District Administrative Court (KDAC), Pavlo Vovk, and his deputy, Yevhen Ablov, tried to find out whom journalist with Slidstvo.Info Yevheniya Motorevska, who had prepared the story on Ablov, was talking on phone with. The National Anti-Corruption Bureau (NABU) published investigative documents the day before, that had transcripts of talks between of the CDAC leadership¹⁸.

e) The StopFake project announced the intensification of information attacks against the project team, referring, in particular, to the publication of journalists of the "Zaborona" project. The project's supervisory board said that because of the theses published in the article, Facebook blocked "Zaborona" for criticizing the neo-Nazis. The fact that the Ukrainian fact-checkers of the social network are close friends with them are untrue and cause moral and reputational damage to the StopFake project.¹⁹

A total of 14 (fourteen) individual violations of digital rights were spotted in July 2020, of which all cases are violations of the right to freedom of expression in the digital environment.

III. POTENTIAL THREATS TO FREE SPEECH AND THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY ON THE INTERNET IN UKRAINE

1) *Legislative initiatives that threaten digital rights (the right to freely disseminate information and the right to privacy)*

a) The Head of the Office of the President of Ukraine announced that it is planned to initiate the adoption of a law according to which the publication of secretly recorded conversations of officials will be recognized as a crime²⁰.

¹⁵ <https://www.pravda.com.ua/news/2020/07/15/7259457/>, <https://imi.org.ua/news/zhurnalisty-zvynuvatyly-skrypina-v-kiberbulingu-i-zvernuly-sya-do-politsiyi-i34084>, <https://detector.media/community/article/178800/2020-07-15-katerina-sergatskova-z-rodinoyu-zalishila-kiiiv-osterigayuchis-pogroz/>, <https://imi.org.ua/news/hrw-zaklykala-ukrayinsku-vladu-rozsliduvaty-pogrozy-na-adresu-spivzasnovnytsi-zaborony-i34066>

¹⁶ <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/07/26/world/europe/ukraine-facebook-fake-news.html>, <https://detector.media/community/article/179171/2020-07-28-katerina-sergatskova-viikhala-z-ukraini/>

¹⁷ https://www.facebook.com/lyubov.velichko.7/posts/3569477963085482?_tn_=_K-R, <https://detector.media/community/article/178814/2020-07-15-zhurnalistka-lyubov-velichko-otrimue-pogrozi-pislya-rozsliduvannya-pro-rosiiski-telegram-kanali/>, <http://nsju.org/novini/zhurnalistka-vydannya-texty-org-ua-povidomyla-pro-czkuvannya-pislya-publikacziyi-svogo-rozsliduvannya/>

¹⁸ <https://www.slidstvo.info/news/kerivnyky-oask-namagalys-diznatys-dani-pro-telefonni-z-yednannya-zhurnalistky-slidstva-info/>, <https://hromadske.ua/posts/kerivniki-oask-pislya-materialu-pro-odnogo-z-nih-namagalysya-diznatisya-dani-telefonu-zhurnalistki-slidstvainfo>

¹⁹ https://www.stopfake.org/uk/pozitsiya-naglyadovoyi-radi-stopfake-shhodo-posilennya-informatsijnih-atak-proti-komandi-proektu/?fbclid=IwAR2YubrQLnP6N2nhSCHmuZeoJiY3RqyZG8_IzdBdqkGm2Pqo53wYe63WPGI

²⁰ https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/europe/top-aides-to-ukraines-zelensky-outline-plans-to-make-tape-leaks-illegal/2020/06/30/c94ffab0-b549-11ea-9a1d-d3db1cbe07ce_story.html?fbclid=IwAR1dkY1de5LtazjkuLvxb9K3aYZO6n8liHENaYs60BeObkCrarQNaD25w&utm_campaign=wp_main&utm_medium=social&utm_source=facebook, <https://news.liga.net/politics/news/u-zelenskogo->

b) The Ministry of Digital Transformation proposes to introduce an official e-mail addresses, including for individual entrepreneurs, lawyers, arbitration trustees and others. The relevant draft law №3860 was registered in the Verkhovna Rada. The draft stipulates that the official e-mail will consist of an identifier, an "@" and a domain name (except for domain names ending in ".ru"). The identifier for individual entrepreneurs will be the registration number of the taxpayer card, **which is confidential information and is not subject to disclosure**. It is proposed to enter such an e-mail address in the Unified State Demographic Register and the Unified State Register of Legal Entities, Individual Entrepreneurs, Public Associations during the registration of sole proprietorships and to make changes to the registration data. It is assumed that during these registration actions FOPs will automatically receive official e-mail addresses, and accordingly, without their consent, this confidential information will become widely available.

It is also proposed to assign an official e-mail address to citizens of Ukraine at their request during the registration of a passport of a citizen of Ukraine for the first time or its exchange. For self-employed persons and other subjects of legal relations, it is proposed to introduce a procedure for registration of an official e-mail address, which will be used in business communication, correspondence with courts, government agencies, etc.²¹.

2) *Hacking accounts of social platforms*

Employees of the microblogging service Twitter for several years hacked the profiles of famous people, using their position in the company and internal tools that are not available to ordinary users. They knew their email addresses and phone numbers and could even track their approximate location. This was reported by Bloomberg with reference to former employees of the company.²².

3) *The possibility of purchasing bots to "cheat" the number of subscribers on social networks*

The edition "KP in Ukraine" (website <https://kp.ua/>) reported that, allegedly, the candidate for mayor of Kyiv from the party "Servant of the People" Iryna Vereshchuk, bought several tens of thousands of bots in Instagram. It is reported that in two days the number of her subscribers increased from 1.5 thousand to 42 thousand. After that, the administration of the social network allegedly began to "ban" technical accounts and their number began to decline.²³.

4) *Attacks on sites and other web resources*

a) On July 15, Twitter was subjected to a massive hacker attack, which blocked all accounts whose passwords had been attempted to change over the past 30 days²⁴.

b) The National Security and Defense Council has recorded the first attempts of a new type of DDoS attacks. They are used to block the networks of communication providers²⁵.

c) In July 2020, the official YouTube page of Channel 5 was attacked, but it was not blocked. At the same time, Channel 5's Twitter account (with about half a million subscribers) was blocked and deleted due to the appearance on Twitter of the information that "at the time of creating the account you were less than 13 years old." The appeal filed by Channel 5 to Twitter as at July 20, 2020 was not considered,

[hotyat-sdelat-publikatsiyu-zapisey-top-chinovnikov-prestupleniem](https://imi.org.ua/news/u-zelenskogo-hochut-zrobyty-publikatsiyu-zapysiv-top-chynovnykiv-zlochynom-i33876), <https://imi.org.ua/news/u-zelenskogo-hochut-zrobyty-publikatsiyu-zapysiv-top-chynovnykiv-zlochynom-i33876>

²¹ http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_1?pf3511=69498, https://thedigital.gov.ua/news/ofitsiyi-elektronni-adresi-razom-z-pasportami?fbclid=IwAR3dH_6TNOJFPfrih4mNY8e6WYE2xjUJqJNXmf9k3gJmAOKhRVCZuRBso8E

²² <https://internetua.com/sotrudniki-twitter-godami-shpionili-za-znamenitostyami-i-politikami>

²³ <https://kp.ua/politics/673282-kandydata-v-mery-kyeva-vereschuk-ulychyly-v-massovoi-skupke-botov-v-Instagram>, https://t.me/ze_landia/560

²⁴ <https://twitter.com/TwitterSupport/status/1283843494461624320>, <https://hromadske.ua/posts/twitter-zablokuvav-usi-akaunti-yaki-zminyovali-paroli-protyagom-ostannih-30-dniv>

²⁵ <https://www.rnbo.gov.ua/ua/Diialnist/4647.html>, <https://www.rbc.ua/ukr/news/snbo-zayavila-novom-tipe-ddos-atak-otklyuchit-1594987674.html>

while the blockade had been going on for more than a week (re-appeal is prohibited). Also, there was no official reaction of Twitter.²⁶

5) *Data leakage, including personal*

- a) The LinkedIn social network secretly used data shared by users through the Universal Clipboard²⁷.
- b) Facebook passed data of "inactive" users to third parties - developers. It is reported that several thousand applications received personal data of users who have not visited this social network for more than 90 days²⁸.
- c) Google has been accused of collecting data on user activity in applications and on the Internet using a set of tools for Google Firebase developers. The information is transmitted even if the user manually forbade the system to do so²⁹.
- d) Around 1.2 TB of personal data of more than 20 million users of VPN services applications was found in free access on Internet ³⁰.
- e) The National Cyber Security Coordination Center at the National Security and Defense Council reports a data leak from the Cloudflare service, which is used to protect against DDoS and a number of other cyberattacks, which threatens the security of public and private resources³¹.
- f) Taxi services in Ukraine create a database in which numbers of mobile phones of passengers are stored in reference to addresses of a trips. ³².

6) *Internet fraud*

Facebook users receive a message asking for their passwords from Privat24³³.

7) *Failure of websites, mobile applications and social networks*

- a) On July 3, 2020, there was a large-scale failure of the social network Instagram: about 20% of the problems were related to login. Another 41% of complaints concerned problems with stories, and 37% - with newsfeeds³⁴. On July 8, 2020, the work of this social network failed again. This time, 4% of the problems were related to login. Another 3% of complaints concerned problems with stories, and 92% - with newsfeeds³⁵. Another Instagram crash occurred on July 16, when 58% of users had problems logging in and 33% of users had problems with downloading. Besides, the problems have arisen in site work.

²⁶ <https://www.5.ua/suspilstvo/ataka-na-svobodu-slova-twitter-vydalyv-pivmilionnyi-akaunt-5-kanalu-219805.html>

²⁷ <https://internetua.com/na-linked-in-podali-v-sud-za-sbor-privatnyh-dannyh-cserez-prilozeniya-dlya-ios>

²⁸ <https://internetua.com/facebook-priznalas-v-peredacse-polzovatelskih-dannyh-tretim-licam>

²⁹ <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-alphabet-google-privacy-lawsuit/google-faces-lawsuit-over-tracking-in-apps-even-when-users-opted-out-idUSKCN24F2N4>, <https://thebabel.com.ua/news/47321-u-kaliforniji-proti-google-podali-pozov-za-tayemnyj-zbir-informacii-zi-smartfoniv-koristuvachiv>, <https://imi.org.ua/news/u-kaliforniyi-proty-google-podaly-pozov-za-tayemnyj-zbir-informatsiyi-zi-smartfoniv-korystuvachiv-i34079>

³⁰ https://www.vpnmentor.com/blog/report-free-vpns-leak/?fbclid=IwAR0ZU_u8fiYsgkVgzSmlgAjeY8VQMgXi151Is1g1b8Mw0EKcZmfbHGw4DAg, <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-technology/3066460-dani-ponad-20-miljoniv-koristuvaciv-vpnservisiv-potrapili-u-vidkritij-dostup.html>

³¹ <https://www.rnbo.gov.ua/ua/Diialnist/4651.html>

³² <https://www.segodnya.ua/ua/economics/transport/v-taksi-priznalis-chto-sozdali-bazy-passazhirov-s-ih-nomerami-telefonov-i-adresami-1463663.html>

³³ <https://u-news.com.ua/94579-moshenniki-ohotjatsja-za-zhertvami-v-fejsbuke-zameshan-privatbank.html>, <https://internetua.com/moshenniki-ohotyatsya-za-jertvami-v-fejsbuke-zameshan-privatbank>

³⁴ <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-technology/3056316-u-roboti-instagram-stavsya-masstabnij-zbij-akij-vidculi-i-v-ukraini.html>

³⁵ <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-technology/3058951-u-roboti-instagram-stavsya-masstabnij-zbij.html>

b) On July 10, 2020, iOS users around the world could not use Viber, Mono, Spotify, Waze, Tinder, Soundcloud, Pinterest, TikTok, Fitbit, Call of Duty, Snapchat, The New York Times, Strava, etc. for several hours. The cause of the failure was the Facebook SDK - a tool that allows to collect data from applications and transfer them to Facebook ³⁶.

c) On July 27, the website of the President of Ukraine crashed, on July 28, the website of the Security Service of Ukraine stopped working, and on July 29, the SBU announced that the information on the official website was temporarily unable to update due to technical issues at platform of the State Service of Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine. The management of the State Service for Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine has initiated an official investigation to find out the circumstances of the failure of these sites. A preliminary inspection established that the reason for the long-term resumption of these information platforms was the poor provision of backup power supply to some services of the State Special Communications Service. ³⁷.

8) *Operation of malicious software*

ESET, a company specializing in information security, has discovered a new malware for Android. It disguises itself as a Welcome Chat application and steals user data, which operators then post in the public domain. ³⁸.

In sum, in July 2020, **8 (eight) potential threats to the freedom of speech and the right to privacy on the Internet** were recorded, as evidenced by **18 facts of potential violations of digital rights** identified during monitoring.

Summarizing the above, it is worth noting that the monitoring of digital rights violations in Ukraine in July 2020 revealed:

- **(1) general violation of digital rights** in the form of restrictions on access to the Internet, covering 240 web resources;
- **14 (fourteen) individual violations of digital rights**, all of which are violations of the right to freedom of expression in the digital environment.

Also, **8 (eight) potential threats to the freedom of speech and the right to privacy on the Internet** have been identified in Ukraine, evidenced by **18 facts of potential violations of digital rights** identified during monitoring.

³⁶ <https://ain.ua/2020/07/10/sobs-facebook-sdk/>, <https://ms.detector.media/internet/post/25034/2020-07-10-dodatki-na-iphone-ne-pratsyuvali-kilka-godin-cherez-problemi-u-facebook/>

³⁷ <https://imi.org.ua/news/derzhspetszv-yazku-z-yasovuye-cherez-shho-ne-pratsyuvaly-sajty-prezydenta-ta-sbu-i34283>

³⁸ <https://internetua.com/novyi-vredonos-maskiruetsya-pod-prilojenie-dlya-obsxeniya-i-pohisxaet-dannye>