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Right Sector

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Right Sector (**Ukrainian:** Правий сектор, *Pravyi Sektor*) is a **far-right Ukrainian nationalist** political party that originated in November 2013 as a paramilitary confederation at the **Euromaidan** protests in **Kiev**, where its street fighters fought against **riot police**.^{[7][8]} The coalition became a political party on 22 March 2014, at which time it claimed to have perhaps 10,000 members.^{[9][10]}

Founding groups included **Trident** (Tryzub), led by **Dmytro Yarosh** and Andriy Tarasenko; and the **Ukrainian National Assembly–Ukrainian National Self-Defense** (UNA–UNSO), a political/paramilitary organization.^{[11][12]} Other founding groups included the **Social-National Assembly** and its **Patriot of Ukraine** paramilitary wing, **White Hammer**, and **Carpathian Sich**. **White Hammer** was expelled in March 2014,^[13] and in the following months **Patriot** left the organization along with many UNA-UNSO members.^[14]

In June 2014 one of the groups was assigned by the **Interior Ministry** to surveil **Mariupol** after it captured the city from Russian-backed insurgents.^{[15][16]}

Right Sector's political ideology has been characterized as nationalist,^{[17][18]} ultranationalist,^{[19][20]} neofascist,^[21] right-wing,^[22] or far right.^{[23][24][25][26]} Right Sector was the second-most mentioned political group in Russian media during the first half of 2014; Russian state TV depicted it as neo-Nazi.^{[27][28]} The **Associated Press** found no evidence that the group had committed hate crimes.^[20] In the **2014 Ukrainian parliamentary election** Yarosh as a Right Sector candidate won a parliament seat by winning a **single-member district** with 29.8% of the votes.^[29] Right Sector spokesperson **Boryslav Bereza** as an independent candidate also won a seat and district with 29.4% of the votes.^[6]

Since 5 April 2015 Yarosh has acted as an advisor to the **Ukrainian Armed Forces**,^[30] and on 11 November he formally stepped down as the group's leader.^[31] On 27 December he announced that he and his team would be withdrawing from the group entirely, declaring that Right Sector had fulfilled its purpose 'as a revolutionary structure' and was no longer needed. He stated he and his faction were against pseudo-revolutionary activity that threatens the state, fringe radicalism, and were against violent revolts against the current government. In a statement

Right Sector
Правий сектор



Slogan	God! Ukraine! Freedom! ^[1]
Founded	November 2013 Registered 22 May 2014
Merger of	Tryzub UNA–UNSO Sich Former constituents: Social-National Assembly (left in 2014) White Hammer (expelled in 2014) C14 (left in 2014)
Headquarters	Kiev, Ukraine
Paramilitary	Volunteered Ukrainian Corps (unofficial) <input type="checkbox"/>
Membership	10,000
Ideology	Ukrainian nationalism Ultrnationalism ^[2] Religious conservatism ^[3]
Political position	Far-right
Colors	 Red, Black
Verkhovna Rada	1 / 450 <input type="text" value=""/> ^[4]
Regions (2015) ^[5]	2 / 158,399 <input type="text" value=""/>
Website pravyysektor.info <input type="button" value=""/>	
<p>Politics of Ukraine Political parties Elections</p>	
<p>¹In addition, former party spokesman Boryslav Bereza won a seat as an independent.^[6]</p>	

issued by Right Sector in response to Yarosh's departure, Right Sector stated the schism was due to continuing a 'revolutionary path'.^{[32][33]}

Yarosh stated he was forming a new political party that would start in February 2016.^[34]

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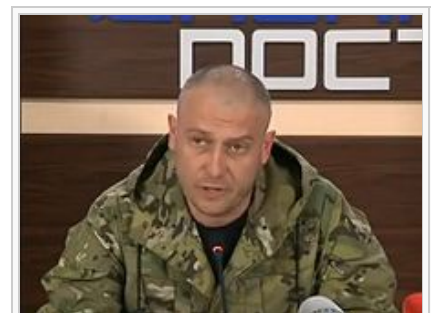
The organization's name in **Ukrainian** is *Правий сектор*, which can be transliterated as *Pravyi sektor* and translated as *Right Sector*. (General-audience publications often transliterate it as *Pravy Sektor* or *Pravyi Sektor*.) The name is derived from the group's effort to protect the right side of the Euromaidan protestors at one point during the protests.^[35]

History [edit]

Origins [edit]

Right Sector formed in late November 2013 as a confederation of streetfighting soccer fans and right-wing nationalist groups: **Patriot of Ukraine** (Andriy Belitsky), the **Social-National Assembly**, **Trident** (Dmytro Yarosh), **UNA–UNSO** (Yuriy Shukhevych), **White Hammer**, and **Carpathian Sich**.^{[11][12][36][37][38]} The **BBC** reports that Right Sector's Kiev organization is primarily formed by Russian-speaking soccer fans who share nationalist views.^{[39][40][41]}

The organization views itself within the tradition of Ukrainian **partisans**, such as the **Ukrainian Insurgent**



Dmytro Yarosh, Tryzub's leader and the former leader of Right Sector.

Army, which fought in the Second World War against the Soviet Union and both for and against the **Axis**.^{[39][42]} Yarosh, Right Sector's leader, has trained armed nationalists in military exercises since the collapse of the Soviet Union.^[43] Co-founder Andriy Tarasenko told LIGA news agency in January 2014 that most participants were "ordinary citizens not related to any organizations".^{[11][44]}

Right Sector claims to have received donations from the **Ukrainian diaspora**.^[10]

Entry into Euromaidan [edit]



Protesters throwing bricks at police, using tire smoke for cover from sniper fire, Kiev, 18 February 2014

Right Sector became one of the main actors in the January 2014 **Hrushevskoho Street riots**, a part of the **Euromaidan** protests, in their later and more violent stages.^{[12][45]} On 19 January 2014 the organization encouraged its members to bring bottles to the protests in order to produce **Molotov cocktails** and bombs.^[11] The Yanukovich government classified it as an extremist movement and threatened its members with imprisonment.^[46]

Right Sector has been described as the most organized and most effective of the Euromaidan forces when it came to confronting police.^[47] Right Sector claims that it was the main organizer of violent resistance against armed attacks by the state at Euromaidan.^[37] Yarosh stated that the group had amassed a sizable arsenal of weapons;^[8] these include guns taken from police stations in Western Ukraine.^[48]

On 4 March 2014, the organization called on readers of its **Vkontakte** social-media page to "correct th[e] misunderstanding" that had been created in English and Russian Wikipedia that Right Sector is fascist and neo-Nazi.^[49]

According to political science professor Olexiy Haran, Right Sector's role in Ukrainian politics was "extremely exaggerated" by Ukrainians associated with Yanukovich.^[27]

Aftermath of the 2014 Ukrainian revolution [edit]

Yarosh was proposed as a deputy to the **National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine**^[50] but was not appointed. He was then offered the position of deputy head of the National Security Council but rejected it as being beneath him.^[51]

In February 2014, Yarosh and the **Israeli** ambassador to Ukraine agreed to establish a "hotline" to prevent provocations and coordinate actions when issues arise.^{[52][53]} The group assists in the protection of **Jewish sites** in **Odessa**.^[54]

Russia has cited attacks by Right Sector on **Russian speakers** and Jews as the main reason it **sent troops into Crimea**.^[20]

On 7 March 2014, Tarasenko told **Interfax-Ukraine** that the "informal movement" would be transforming itself into a political party at a congress on 15 March.^[55]^{*[need quotation to verify]*}

On 11 March 2014, Russian **Duma** opposition leader Valery Rashkin called on Russian special services to "liquidate" Yarosh and Right Sector's leader for West Ukraine, **UNA–UNSO** member **Oleksandr Muzychko**.^[56] He said that Muzychko had fought for Chechen separatists against Russian troops and been charged with banditry. Muzychko (who was given the nom de guerre "Sachko Bilyi") had also become known for the farcical Right Sector video, "Sachko



Activists in **Odessa** holding Right Sector banner with ship-anchor design, 9 February 2014

Communicates with a Prosecutor", in which he yells at a local prosecutor, snatches his tie and threatens to drag him to Independence Square with a rope.^[12]

Muzychko was shot to death in [Rivne](#), Ukraine, on 24 March 2014. A witness told a local news service that a dozen men took Muzychko out of a cafe, handcuffed him, and beat him and two bodyguards. Others said that they later heard two shots fired near the cafe.^[57] [Ukraine's Interior Ministry](#) stated that he was shot after opening fire on police and Sokil special forces. He was captured alive and arrested but died from his wounds before paramedics arrived.^[58] Police said he was being detained on suspicion of organized crime links, hooliganism and threatening public officials.^{[59][60][61]}

Right Sector representatives held Interior Minister [Arsen Avakov](#) accountable for his death and vowed to avenge him.^[62] On 27 March 2014, Right Sector supporters demanded Avakov's resignation and tried to storm the [Verkhovna Rada](#) (the Ukrainian parliament).^[63] The next day, the [European Union's](#) High Representative for Foreign Affairs, [Catherine Ashton](#), stated, "I strongly condemn the pressure by activists of the Right Sector who have surrounded the building of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Such an intimidation of the parliament is against the democratic principles and rule of law."^[64]



[Patriot of Ukraine](#) members standing guard at a Right Sector event, Euromaidan, Kiev, 13 April 2014

A few days later the group released an app that allows its members to organize tactics at events without being identified.^[65]

On 31 March 2014, a drunken Right Sector activist started shooting near a restaurant in central Kiev. Three people were wounded, including the deputy head of the [Kiev City State Administration](#).^[66]

2014 pro-Russian conflict and 2014 Ukrainian election results [[edit](#)]

On 24 April 2014 Right Sector announced that it was moving its headquarters from Kiev to [Dnipropetrovsk](#) in order to monitor [the situation in eastern Ukraine](#)^[67] and that it had begun to form a special battalion 'Donbass' for its [paramilitary operations](#) in the [War in Donbass](#).^[68]

On 22 April 2014 [pro-Russian insurgents](#) in [Sloviansk](#) detained American journalist [Simon Ostrovsky](#) for several days on suspicion of spying for the group.^[69]

Right Sector was officially registered as a political party by the [Ukrainian Ministry of Justice](#) on 22 May 2014.^[70] A regional chief told the *Wall Street Journal* that it was less interested in running for office than in getting politicians to keep their promises.^[71]

In the 25 May 2014 presidential race Yarosh received 127,000 votes, 0.7% of the total cast.^{[72][73][74]}^{*[need quotation to verify]*} In a mid-May 2014 poll by [Sociological group "RATING"](#) the party itself scored 1.7%.^[75]

On 13 June 2014 a prosecutor's office in Kiev was stormed by people who claimed to be Right Sector activists. Yarosh denied his organization's involvement and claimed that he could not have given orders to picket "the man who helped Euromaidan".^[76]^{*[need quotation to verify]*}

On 15 October 2014 around 125 masked men with Right Sector insignia blocked the company [Zaporizhstal](#); Right Sector denied involvement in this blockade and labelled it as an attempt to discredit the organization.^[77]

In the 26 October [2014 Ukrainian parliamentary election](#) Yarosh as a Right Sector candidate won a parliament seat by winning [single-member district](#) number 39 located in [Vasylkivka Raion](#) with 29.76% of the votes.^[29] The party had competed in 35 districts.^[78] Yarosh did not join a faction in the [Verkhovna Rada](#) (Ukraine's parliament).^[79] In the same election, Boryslav Bereza,

Right Sector's chief of information, also won a seat as an independent candidate by winning a district in [Kiev](#) with 29.44% of the votes.^[6] Bereza also did not join a faction.^[80]

2015 clash with Ukraine's special security service [edit]

On July 10, 2015, Ukrainian government forces clashed with Right Sector forces in the city of [Mukacheve](#), located in Western Ukraine. Two people were killed. According to President Poroshenko's [parliamentary faction](#) leader [Yuriy Lutsenko](#), these events "result[ed from] the conflict of interests between illegal armed groups and a mafia overtly cooperating with law enforcement." ^[81] Some local leaders indicated the conflict ensued when Right Sector forces attempted to clamp down on the lucrative illegal cigarette smuggling trade to Western Europe, in which local law enforcement have been complicit. Immediate fallout from the events included the sacking of the leadership of the local Zakarpatya district customs service. Ukrainian MP Mykhailo Lanyo, fingered in the smuggling ring, reportedly fled Ukraine.^[82] Right Sector leader Yarosh called for calm, and denied that Right Sector troops were being withdrawn from eastern Ukraine.^{[83][84][85][86]}

Contemporary situation [edit]

Yarosh resigned as Right Sector leader on 11 November 2015.^[31] Late December 2015 he announced that he was forming a new political party that would start in February 2016.^[87]

Paramilitary operations [edit]

Right Sector seized military weaponry from an Interior Ministry arsenal in western Ukraine, near Lviv, towards the end of the Maidan revolution. Right Sector delivered some weapons to Ukrainian authorities in the aftermath of the revolution, and kept others.^[88]

Following the collapse of the Yanukovich government, with police having largely abandoned the streets of Kiev, groups of young men, including members of Right Sector, patrolled them armed mostly with baseball bats and sometimes with guns.^[47]

According to Yarosh, Right Sector has recruited retired officers of the interior ministry and the security agencies. He told *Newsweek* that "as in any army" it has specialists who are trained to use [S-300 antiaircraft missiles](#).^[10]

Ukrainian Volunteer Corps [edit]

Right Sector has its own volunteer battalion that is fighting in the [War in Donbass](#).^[89] It was formed late April 2014.^[68] On 19 July 2014 Right Sector said it was ready to contribute 5,000 people to fight, if the military provided suitable combat equipment.^[90]

Right Sector lost twelve fighters when ambushed outside [Donetsk](#) in August 2014. Yarosh, the group's leader, vowed his group would avenge the deaths.^[91] On 17 August 2014 Right Sector accused the Interior Ministry of harbouring counterrevolutionary forces seeking to destroy the Ukrainian volunteer movement.^[92] It said that Deputy Interior Minister Vladimir Yevdokimov's followers among the police had illegally searched or detained dozens of Right Sector volunteers and confiscated weapons they had taken in combat.^[93] Interior Minister Arsen Avakov replied, saying that he had already submitted a request to [President Poroshenko](#) that Yevdokimov be dismissed.^[94]



Yarosh (right) meets [Donbas Battalion](#) commander [Semen Semchenko](#), 12 July 2014 ↗



Fighters of the Ukrainian Volunteer Corps (UKV)

Right Sector's military unit includes about fifty citizens of Russia and Belarus.^[95] Members come from all parts of Ukraine, including the Donbass and Crimea; Russia; other former Soviet republics; and Western countries.

Ideologically, Volunteer Corps members' political views range from the far right to liberalism to the far left, including anarchists. Members are Christians, Muslims, Buddhists, Jews, pagans and atheists, and include both men and women of all ages.^[96]

In December 2015, group leader Dmytro Yarosh announced that the 5th and 8th battalions, and the medical battalion, would be incorporated into the [Armed Forces of Ukraine](#) following his departure from Right Sector.^[97] The UKV, if possible, would become part of the [National Guard of Ukraine](#) and will in the near future report to the Ministry of Internal Affairs or would be merged as part of the [Ukrainian Ground Forces](#).

Ideology [edit]

Description by the party [edit]

The party's ideology is based on the Ukrainian national idea.^[1] The party believes that idea of a nation is more broad than the concept of people as ethnos, yet nothing even close to the cosmopolitan concept of "political nation".^[1] Nation is a conscious and effective unity of people united around the idea of freedom that is based on ethno-social and spiritually cultural factors.^[1]

Ukrainian nationalism is

- An ideology of national freedom, freedom of people and person^[1]
- An idea and cause in the name of Ukraine^[1]
- An ideology of defense, preservation, and state assertion of the Ukrainian nation^[1]
- A philosophy of national existence^[1]

The main component of Right Sector's natiocentric



March in Kiev on anniversary of the birthday of [Stepan Bandera](#), 1 January

outlook is natio-existential *Shevchenko Thought*,^[1] based on protection, development, and revival of the nation based on national imperative or absolute order.^[1]

According to its literature, an idealistic worldview is intrinsic to Ukrainian nationalism.^[1]

Descriptions in scholarly work [edit]

Scholars Andreas Umland and Anton Shekhovstov have written that Right Sector formed as a loose collection of small groups, outside parliament, that were ultraconservative and included a neo-Nazi fringe.^[37] According to researcher Alina Polyakova, one of Right Sector's constituent groups, Tryzub, is composed of radical, right-wing nationalists. She writes that the Patriots of Ukraine, another constituent group, has organized attacks against foreigners or international students, and is connected to neo-fascist ideology and symbolism; scholar Volodymyr Ishchenko describes the group as neo-Nazi.^[98] Polyakova describes the ideology of the UNA-UNSO as nationalist, and sometimes including aspects of anarchism.^[citation needed]

Shekhovstov has written that Patriot of Ukraine and Social National Assembly, which are racist and engage in real or symbolic violence against minorities, also oppose alcohol and drug use.^[99] (Also) according to Shekhovtsov "The main peculiarity of the Ukrainian far right is that its main enemy is not **immigrants** or **national minorities**, as often happens with the **EU-based far right**, but the **Kremlin**".^[100]

Descriptions in the press [edit]

Right Sector has been described by **BBC News** as a "Ukrainian nationalist group"^[19] and an "umbrella organization of far-right groups".^[101] *Time* has described it as a "radical right-wing group ... a coalition of militant ultra-nationalists",^[23] with an ideology that "borders on fascism".^[8] The *New York Times* has described it as a "nationalist group" and a "coalition of once-fringe Ukrainian nationalist groups".^[18]

The *Guardian* has identified it as a "nationalist Ukrainian group";^[102] **Reuters** as a "far-right nationalist group";^[103] **Agence France Presse** as a "far-right" group;^[26] and the *Wall Street Journal* as an "umbrella group for far-right activists and ultranationalists".^[104]

Die Welt, the *New York Times*, and *Le Monde Diplomatique* have described some of Right Sector's constituent groups as radical right-wing, neofascist, or neo-Nazi, but also that it distanced itself from antisemitism.^{[21][36][39]}

Writing for *Foreign Policy*, Hannah Kozłowska stated that Russian propaganda tried to demonize the Ukraine government and build a case for the annexation of Crimea by depicting Right Sector as a powerful neo-Nazi force bent on taking over the government. During the first half of 2014, Right Sector was the second-most mentioned political group in online Russian mass media.^[27]

The **Associated Press** has called it a "radical ultranationalist group ... demonized by Russian state propaganda as fascists".^[20] The AP reported that it had found no evidence of hate crimes by the group.^[20]

The **Russian News & Information Agency** has portrayed Right Sector as a "radical far right opposition group" and said that "Russian state media have tried to cast the demonstrations as a predominantly Fascism-inspired movement".^[24]

The **RT** (formerly Russia Today) TV News network has portrayed it as a "Ukrainian radical neo-fascist" group.^[67]

Other Ukrainians and political parties [edit]

In an interview, Yarosh stated that Right Sector and **Svoboda** "have a lot of common positions when it comes to ideological questions," but that Right Sector "absolutely do[es]n't accept

certain racist things they [Svoboda members] share."^[105] Tarasenko cited [Stepan Bandera](#), stating: "We are enemies to those saying that there [is] no Ukraine, or [Ukrainians](#), or ... [Ukrainian language](#)."^[106]

According to journalist Oleg Shynkarenko, Yarosh has indicated that Right Sector opposes [homosexuality](#) and has also implied that the right of the nation trumps human rights.^[12] The *New York Times* has written that "Right Sector, a coalition of [ultranationalist](#) and in some cases [neo-Nazi](#) organizations," has attempted to distance itself from anti-Semitism, citing Yarosh's pledge to fight [Facism in Ukraine](#).^[36] According to *Spiegel Online*, Dmytro Yarosh has stated that anti-semitism is not a part of Right Sector's ideology.

Tarasenko has stated that the group has no "phobias", that it respects every other nation, and that it supports the [nation state](#) model.^[106]

Some Ukrainians in southern and eastern Ukraine view Right Sector negatively and accuse its members of carrying out a war against the regions on behalf of the government in Kiev.^[107] The group took part in demonstrations in support of [Israel](#) in the city of [Dnipropetrovsk](#) on 28 July 2014, saying, "We, like Israel, learn unity; learn to love and defend their country, at war with the most heinous and vile enemy - terrorism."^[108]

Attitude towards Europe [edit]

Right Sector's website says that its members distrust the "imperial ambitions" of both Russia and the West.^[109] Yarosh told *Spiegel Online* that anti-Christian organizations are in active operation in the EU and that the European Commission (rather than the member nation) has control of lifestyles such as gay marriage.^[110] He does not see Europe or NATO as a potential partner and believes that they are part of a coalition against Ukraine.^[110]

Right Sector is the only Ukrainian activist group that opposes joining the European Union. It regards the EU as an "oppressor" of European nations.^[40]

Domestic policy [edit]

Right Sector has the position that the population should keep and bear arms, [as in Switzerland](#).^[106] Yarosh told the *New York Times* that the organization's lawyers were drafting a bill modeled on Swiss notions of firearms possession.^[98]

Moral issues [edit]

According to historian and political scientist [Andreas Umland](#) Right Sector is ultra-[Christian conservative](#) and radical nationalist.^[3]

On 2 June 2015 the party sent an [open letter](#) to [Kiev Mayor Vitali Klitschko](#) asking him to cancel a [pride parade to be held two days later](#) citing "danger of provocations".^[111] The letter also quoted [Major Archbishop](#) of the [Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church Sviatoslav Shevchuk](#) stating "Ukraine rejects the false values as gender ideology".^[112] The letter also claimed [Europeans](#) still have an ambiguous attitude about "LGBT" stating "in [Poland abortion is banned](#) in general, not to mention [same-sex marriages](#)".^[112] In a [Facebook](#) post Right Sector leader [Yarosh](#) claimed the gay pride parade "spit on the graves of those who died and defended Ukraine"; and he promised that the group's members will "put aside other business in order to prevent those who hate family, morality, and human nature, from executing their plans. We have other things to do, but we'll have to deal with this evil too," he wrote.^[113] Right Sector spokesman [Artem Skoropadskyi](#) stated about the pride parade "gay propaganda is destructive and doing harm to our Christian nation, we can't allow that".^[113] The pride parade was held; during the march five police officers were injured in scuffles after unidentified people attacked the rally with smoke bombs and stones.^[114] Right Sector denounced the violence; Skoropadskyi stated about it "We can't beat weak persons like gays – that's a disgrace!".^[3]

Component groups [edit]

Academic and media sources have described some of Right Sector's constituent groups as nationalist,^{[17][115]} ultranationalist,^{[36][116]} neofascist,^[39] neo-Nazi,^{[36][98]} right-wing,^[39] far right,^{[99][117]} ultraconservative,^[37] or paramilitary. A plurality or majority of Right Sector's members belong to street fighting soccer-fan clubs^{[40][41][118]} or have no specific affiliation.[□]

Sich [edit]

Sich (Carpathian Sich, *Карпатська Січ*) is a **Cossack** battalion from **Transcarpathia**. Its name derives from the Ukrainian Cossack term for a command and administrative center.^{[105][119]}

Tryzub (Trident) [edit]

Main article: Tryzub

Tryzub is a far-right^[8] Ukrainian paramilitary organization founded in 1993 by the **Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists** (former Bandera faction of the **Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists**).^[120] Its full name is the *Stepan Bandera All-Ukrainian Organization "Tryzub"*. It states that its main goal is to create a Ukrainian united independent state.^[citation needed] According to Tryzub, its enemies in achieving this goal are "imperialism and chauvinism, fascism and communism, cosmopolitanism and pseudo-nationalism, totalitarianism and anarchy, any evil that seeks to parasitize on the sweat and blood of Ukrainians".^[121]

Ukrainian National Assembly – Ukrainian National Self-Defense [edit]

Main article: Ukrainian National Assembly – Ukrainian People's Self-Defence

The Ukrainian National Assembly – Ukrainian National Self-Defense (UNA–UNSO) is a Ukrainian political organization perceived as far-right in Ukraine and abroad.^{[122][123][needs update]} The faction supplied a volunteer battalion that in 1993 participated in the **War in Abkhazia**, which was depicted in a documentary film[□] "Shadows of War" by **Georgiy Gongadze**. While the Ukrainian National Assembly (UNA) acted as the organization's legal political party - wing, on 22 May 2014 it merged into Right Sector.^[70] The UNA-UNSO continues to operate independently.



UNA-UNSO members in Kiev, January 26, 2014 □

Legal status [edit]

After the start of Ukraine's hostilities with Russia, many volunteers formed their own groups as **territorial defense battalions**. However, these battalions were legal parts of various Ukrainian security agencies, most of them serving under the Ministry of Defense or the Ministry of Interior. Their volunteers were required to follow orders of the commanders appointed to these agencies. In May 2014 the group became registered as a social organization under Ukrainian law.^{[124][125]}

The status of the Volunteer Ukrainian Corps is not official.[□]



Volunteer Ukrainian Corps (DVK), a paramilitary wing of the Right Sector, among the Donetsk airport defenders □

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 8. ^ [a b c d](#) [Shuster, Simon](#) (4 February 2014). "Exclusive: Leader of far-right Ukrainian militant group talks revolution with TIME". *Time*. "Pravy Sektor has amassed a lethal arsenal of weapons.... Its fighters control the barricades around the protest camp ... and when riot police have tried to tear it down, they have been on the front lines beating them back.... [Its] ideology borders on fascism...."
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14. [^] [Shekhovtsov, Anton \(May 2015\). "The spectre of Ukrainian 'fascism': Information wars, political manipulation, and reality"](#): 85. Retrieved 19 May 2015.
 15. [^] [Chazan, Guy \(1 August 2014\). "Ukrainian volunteer fighters with a luxurious seaside residence"](#). *Financial Times* (London). "Azov was created in March by the Social National Assembly.... Azov was granted official status as a volunteer battalion.... [It] stormed the rebels' barricades, seizing control.... Since then, its main role has been to keep an eye on Mariupol and patrol the Azov coastline, preventing arms smuggling from Russia."
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 17. ^{^ a b} [Kramer, Andrew \(12 March 2014\). "A far-right leader is front and center in Kiev"](#). *New York Times*. p. A8. "Yarosh's bid for office, political commentators here say, is best understood as the latest maneuver in the ceaseless churn and infighting among the leadership of western Ukrainian nationalist groups — White Hammer, Patriots of Ukraine and the Trident of Stepan Bandera...."
 18. ^{^ a b} [Higgins, Andrew \(12 April 2014\). "Mystery surrounds death of fiery Ukrainian activist"](#). *New York Times*. p. A4. "Mr. Muzychko — a militant activist in the nationalist group Right Sector — died fleeing the reach of a Ukrainian government he had helped bring to power.... Mr. Muzychko's ... former comrades in Right Sector, a coalition of once-fringe Ukrainian nationalist groups, believe...."
 19. ^{^ a b} ["Ukraine unrest: Russian outrage at fatal Sloviansk shooting"](#). *BBC News*. 20 April 2014. "At least three people were reported killed in a gun attack on a checkpoint manned by pro-Russian activists.... The Russian foreign ministry said ... Right Sector was behind the attack.... Ukraine's National Security Council ... said there were indications that it was 'an argument between local criminal groups'."
 20. ^{^ a b c d e} [Danilova, Maria \(March 14, 2014\). "After Ukraine protest, radical group eyes power"](#). *Associated Press*. "The radical ultranationalist group ... [has been] demonized by Russian state propaganda as fascists and accused of staging attacks against Russian speakers and Jews.... The AP and other international news organizations have found no evidence of hate crimes."

21. ^{a b} Dreyfus, Emmanuel (2 March 2014). "Ukraine Beyond Politics" [↗](#). *Le Monde Diplomatique*. Retrieved 6 March 2014. "Pravy Sektor defines itself as "neither xenophobic nor anti-Semitic, as Kremlin propaganda claims" and above all as "nationalist, defending the values of white, Christian Europe against the loss of the nation and deregionalisation". Like Svoboda, it rejects multiculturalism... Svoboda's success over the past few years and the presence of neo-fascist groups such as Pravy Sektor in Independence Square are signs of a crisis in Ukrainian society. It is first and foremost a crisis of identity: in 22 years of independence, Ukraine has not managed to develop an unbiased historical narrative presenting a positive view of all its regions and citizens: even today, the Ukrainians are seen as liberators in Galicia but as fascists in Donbass."
22. ^a "How did Odessa's fire happen?" [↗](#). *BBC News*. 4 May 2014. "Hardline fans – known as 'ultras' – of both sides agreed to hold a joint march to support a united Ukraine.... Some were veteran supporters of Kiev's Maidan protest movement – the Maidan Self Defence Forces – and/or part of the right-wing Pravy Sektor (Rights Sector)."
23. ^{a b} Shuster, Simon (6 March 2014). "Putin says Ukraine's revolutionaries are anti-Semites. Is he right?" [↗](#). *Time*. "The uprising ... involved a radical right-wing group called Pravy Sektor, a coalition of militant ultra-nationalists.... Their leader ... has been offered senior posts in Ukraine's security services...."
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25. ^a Whalen, Jeanne (25 March 2014). "Prominent Ukraine nationalist killed during police operation" [↗](#). *Wall Street Journal*. "Russia's state-controlled media outlets have focused particular attention on Mr. Muzychko and one other activist from a far-right group called Pravy Sektor."
26. ^{a b} "Ukraine paramilitary group forms political party" [↗](#). *Agence France Presse*. 22 March 2014. "A Ukrainian far-right paramilitary group ... said Saturday it had formed a political party.... The Pravy Sektor party will absorb other already registered Ukrainian nationalist formations including UNA-UNSO and Trizub (Trident)."
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- News*. 10 August 2014. "More emotive is the use of the words 'fascist' and 'Nazi' in many Russian TV reports ... in several contexts, [which include] portraying the far-right Right Sector as Ukraine's real driving political force...."
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Data on vote counting at precincts within single-mandate districts Extraordinary parliamentary election on 26.10.2014 [↗](#), Central Election Commission of Ukraine
 30. [^] "Defense Ministry: Yarosh to be Armed Forces Commander in Chief's advisor" [↗](#). Interfax-Ukraine. April 6, 2015. "Ukrainian General Staff Chief Viktor Muzhenko has agreed to appoint Dmytro Yarosh, the leader of Right Sector, as an advisor to the Ukrainian Armed Forces Commander in Chief, the Ukrainian Defense Ministry said on April 5 evening."
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Right Sector chief Yarosh resigns, cedes leadership role of group [↗](#), Kyiv Post (11 November 2015)
 32. [^] <http://pravyysektor.info/news/news/1390/zvernennya-do-pobratimiv.html> [↗](#)
 33. [^] <http://ps-zahid.info/news/yarosh-oholoshuje-pro-zasnuvannya-novoho-ruhu-ta-vyhodyt-z-nvr-ps/> [↗](#)
 34. [^] <http://uatoday.tv/politics/national-group-leader-posts-youtube-message-says-he-will-create-new-national-liberation-movement-562518.html> [↗](#)
 35. [^] Pastushenko, Andriy (April 10, 2014). Про початок Майдану і Правого Сектору [*About the beginning of the Maidan and Right Sector*] [↗](#) (video) (Speech). Press conference (in Ukrainian). Maidan Press Center, Kiev. "It began to rain, and you understand that the police were then panicking at even a single move toward setting up tents. The girls tried to unwrap the usual oilcloth, and the police immediately tore it... Volodya Stretovych, speaking from the podium, then shouted through the microphone: 'Nationalist-guys, hold the right sector, that protects the right side!'"
 36. ^{^ a b c d e} Higgins, Andrew (9 April 2014). "Among Ukraine's Jews, the Bigger Worry Is Putin, Not Pogroms" [↗](#). *The New York Times*. Retrieved 23 April 2014. "Even Right Sector, a coalition of ultranationalist and in some cases neo-Nazi organizations, has made an effort to distance itself from anti-Semitism."
 37. ^{^ a b c d} Andreas Umland; Anton Shekhovtsov (July 2014). "Ukraine's Radical Right" [↗](#). *Journal of Democracy* **25** (3): 59–60. doi:10.1353/jod.2014.0051 [↗](#). Retrieved 21 July 2014. "Along with Svoboda, the other far-right movement that was a prominent presence on the Maidan was the more diverse, less studied, and now notorious fringe organization that calls itself Pravy Sektor (Right Sector)... That alliance came into being in late November 2013 as a loose collection of extraparliamentary minigroups from an ultraconservative

- and partly neo-Nazi fringe. They had names such as the Stepan Bandera All-Ukrainian Organization "Trident" (a moniker meant to combine the memory of a controversial nationalist leader who died in 1959 with the three-pronged heraldic symbol of Ukraine), the Ukrainian National Assembly, the Social-National Assembly, and White Hammer. Their purpose in banding together was to fight Yanukovich's regime by force.□
38. [^] ^a ^b ^c ^d ^e Krasnolutska, Daryna; Verbyany, Volodymyr (11 February 2014). "Ukraine radicals steer violence as nationalist zeal grows" [↗]. Bloomberg.
 39. [^] ^a ^b ^c ^d ^e "The radical Ukrainian group Right Sector" [↗]. *Die Welt*. 22 February 2014. "Right Sector (Pravy Sektor) is an informal association of right-wing and neo-fascist factions." **Cite error: Invalid <ref> tag; name "welt0222" defined multiple times with different content (see the help page).**
 40. [^] ^a ^b ^c "Profile: Ukraine's 'Right Sector' movement" [↗]. *BBC News*. 21 January 2014. "The backbone of the organisation in Kiev is formed by Russian-speaking football fans sharing nationalist views.... Unlike other protesters ..., most of the Right Sector activists do not support the idea of joining the EU, which they consider to be an 'oppressor of European nations'."
 41. [^] ^a ^b G.C. (22 January 2014). "Ukraine: A new and dark chapter" [↗]. *Economist*. "It was not long after that that young men associated with the Right Sector (Pravy Sektor), a motley confederation of football hooligans and nationalist groups involved in the pro-European protests, took matters into their own hands."
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 43. [^] Klußmann, Uwe (3 March 2014). "Conflict with Russia" [↗]. *Der Spiegel*. Retrieved 6 March 2014.
 44. [^] "Right Sector: Who are they and what is sought?" [↗] (in Russian). Kiev: LIGA BusinessInform. LIGA News. 20 January 2014. "But most participants – ordinary citizens, not related to any organizations.... In eastern Ukraine, we have tried to organize the union in Kharkov, but there with [their own?] Maidan is not all good."
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 46. [^] Theise, Eugen (11 November 2014). "Radical 'Pravy Sektor' group shifts Kyiv protests to the right" [↗]. *Deutsche Welle*. "Only a few trusted individuals know [that the men] belong to 'Right Sector'.... Since the government classified their movement as extremist, they could face a jail term of up to 15 years."
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 48. [^] Ashchenko, Volodymyr (28 February 2014). "Ukraine has not experienced a genuine revolution, merely a

- change of elites" [↗](#). *Guardian*. "The new government cannot control the infamous Right Sector. Its members are now popular heroes.... They have guns captured from police departments in the western regions...."
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 55. [^] "'Right Sector' is becoming a party and Yarosh is going for the presidency" [↗](#). *Українська правда* (Kiev). March 7, 2014.
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fire and captured him and three others ... [Deputy□
Interior Minister] Yevdokimov said. 'He was still alive as
they were arresting him....'"
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 61. [^] ["Notorious Ukrainian nationalist militant shot dead in police raid" !\[\]\(c4ce2d477989700c971cf3d240ad9283_img.jpg\)](#). *RT. TV-Novosti*. 26 March 2014. "A former senior official at the Ukrainian Security Service□ (SBU) told [Russian News & Information Agency] that the objective of the operation – carried out by SBU with the help of the Interior Ministry – was to kill Muzychko, rather than to detain him."
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 63. [^] ["Profile: Ukraine's ultra-nationalist Right Sector" !\[\]\(bf2038c114ec21ea58ad011774351c98_img.jpg\)](#). *BBC*. 28 April 2014 . Retrieved 30 April 2014.
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[Ukraine's extremists forming battalion in Donetsk region !\[\]\(6b114000ab07dda576e2920e2dc838fa_img.jpg\)](#), *ITAR-TASS* (April 24, 2014)
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 77. ^ Authorities promise to thoroughly investigate into facts of blocking Zaporizhstal, *Kyiv Post* (Oct. 21, 2014)
 78. ^ (Ukrainian) Candidates for constituency for Right Sector in the 2014 Ukrainian parliamentary election, *RBK Ukraine*
 79. ^ (Ukrainian) Yarosh's profile, *Verkhovna Rada official website*
 80. ^ (Ukrainian) Bereza's profile, *Verkhovna Rada official website*
 81. ^ "Yuriy Lutsenko: Mukacheve incident is a collision between mafia and militants". *KyivPost*. July 13, 2015. Retrieved August 4, 2015.
 82. ^ "Lanyo, involved in Mukacheve shooting, flees Ukraine due to MP immunity". *unian.info*. July 24, 2015. Retrieved August 4, 2015.
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 87. ^ <http://uatoday.tv/politics/national-group-leader-posts-youtube-message-says-he-will-create-new-national-liberation-movement-562518.html>
 88. ^ a b Kramer, Andrew (21 March 2014). "Deadline is set for militias in uprising to surrender their illegal guns". *New York Times*. p. A12. "It's not normal to ask people to hand in their weapons in the situation we have now"

- to hand in their weapons in the situation we have now, Dmytro Yarosh, the leader of a right-wing paramilitary group, Right Sector, said in an interview...."
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 97. [^] <http://ps-zahid.info/news/yarosh-oholoshuje-pro-zasnuvannya-novoho-ruhu-ta-vyhodyt-z-nvr-ps/>
 98. [^] ^a ^b Ishchenko, Volodymyr (2011). "Fighting Fences vs Fighting Monuments: Politics of Memory and Protest Mobilization in Ukraine". *Debatte: Journal of Contemporary Central and Eastern Europe* **19** (1-2). "...rightist non-partisan groups including overtly racist 'autonomous nationalists' (<http://reactor.org.ua>) and

- autonomous nationalists (<http://reactor.org.ua/>) and the neo-Nazi "Patriot of Ukraine" (<http://www.patriotukr.org.ua/>). For the far right sector politics of memory actions comprised 29.2% of all protest actions with their participation, this was larger than the shares of social-economic, political struggle, and civic rights protest issues (Table 7)... After the notorious death of Maksym Chaika in a fight with □ antifascists in Odessa in April 2009, Yushchenko unambiguously supported the far right interpretation of the accident claiming the victim to be "an activist of a patriotic civic association" consciously murdered by "pro-Russia militants" ignoring Chaika's connections with rightist football hooligans and his membership in the "SICH" ("Glory and Honor") organization, a participant in the Social-Nationalist Assembly (<http://sna.in.ua/>) together with the neo-Nazi group "Patriots of Ukraine."""
99. ^ a b Shekhovstov, Anton (2013). "17: Para-Militarism to Radical Right-Wing Populism: The Rise of the Ukrainian Far-Right Party Svoboda.". In Wodak. *Right-Wing Populism in Europe*. Bloomsbury Academic. "Svoboda also seems to benefit from the increasing popularity of □ extreme-right youth movements and organizations like the Social-National Assembly (SNA), 'Patriot of Ukraine' and Autonomous Resistance, whose aim is to create 'a uniracial and uninational society'. The activities of these groups are not limited to physical or symbolic violence against ethnic and social minorities, as they also take an active part in numerous social campaigns - generally along with representatives of Svoboda - ranging from mass protests against price rises to leafleting against □ alcohol and drug use. Needless to say, members of these extreme-right movements are often members of Tyahnybok's party. Interestingly, 'street combat youth movements' like the SNA no longer focus on ethnic issues: in contrast to the older Ukrainian far right, the new groups are, first and foremost, racist movements. □
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101. ^ [Stern, David](#) (1 April 2014). "Ukraine crisis: Kiev takes on far right" □. [BBC News](#). "These [men and women] were members of the Right Sector: an umbrella organization of far-right groups...."
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103. ^ [Balmforth, Richard](#) (1 April 2014). "Ukraine orders disarming of armed groups after shooting" □. [Reuters](#). "Police shut down the Kiev base of a far-right nationalist group..."
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106. ^{^ a b c} Azar, Ilya (10 March 2014). "Мы — не вооруженные силы": Интервью с одним из лидеров украинского "Правого сектора" ["We are not the armed forces': Interview with one of the leaders of the Ukrainian 'Right Sector']" [↗](#). *Lenta.ru* (in Russian). Moscow. "Nationalists from the fighting movement Right Sector ... are depicted as neo-Nazis by Russian state TV channels.... The head of the Kiev branch explained to *Lenta.ru* ... how it intends to deal with the Russian army in case of military invasion.... 'We believe that people should be armed. As in Switzerland....'"
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109. [^] Petro, Nicolai (March 3, 2014). "Threat of Military Confrontation Grows in Ukraine" [↗](#). *The Nation* (N.Y.C.). "Its members are critical of party politics and skeptical of the 'imperial ambitions' of both Moscow and the West."
110. ^{^ a b} Bidder, Benjamin; Klußmann, Uwe (16 April 2014). "Practice for a Russian invasion: Ukrainian civilians take up arms" [↗](#). *Spiegel Online*. "[The EC's power] is, he says, 'a variety of totalitarianism'." The authors note that Yarosh studied linguistics. See generally *Webster's Third*, s.v. "totalitarianism" ("1. Centralized control by an autocratic ... hierarchy regarded as infallible.").
111. [^] (Ukrainian) Klitschko asked not to carry out "March of Equality" in Kiev [↗](#), *Ukrayinska Pravda* (4 June 2015)
112. ^{^ a b} A letter to the mayor of Kyiv to hold so-called "March of Equality" [↗](#), Right Sector official website (20 June 2015)
113. ^{^ a b} Right Sector threatens Kyiv gay pride march [↗](#), *Kyiv Post* (6 June 2015)
114. [^] Ukraine police hurt at Kiev gay pride rally [↗](#), *BBC News* (6 June 2015)
115. [^] Higgins, Andrew; Kramer, Andrew (21 February 2014). "Converts join with militants in Kiev clash" [↗](#). *New York Times*. p. A1. "Svoboda has at times clashed with ... Right Sector, a coalition of a half-dozen hard-line nationalist groups that were once on the fringe, such as Patriots of Ukraine, Trident and White Hammer."
116. ^{^ G C} (15 February 2014). "Ukraine's protestors"

116. ^ G.O. (10 February 2014). ["Ukraine's protesters: Maidan on my mind"](#) . *Economist* (London). "Some of [the Maidan] Samooborona's [Self-Defense's] more fearsome units ... belong to the Pravyi Sektor, which formed in November as a coalition of ultra-nationalist groups. It has an estimated 500–700 members...."
117. ^ Katchanovski, Ivan (20 July 2014). ["What do citizens of Ukraine actually think about secession?"](#) . *WashingtonPost.com*. D.C. "In trying to solve the conflict in Donbas, the Ukrainian government continues to rely on ... special police battalions formed with the involvement of far-right parties and organizations, such as the Right Sector and the Social National Assembly."
118. ^ Way, Lucan (July 2014). ["Civil Society and Democratization"](#) . *Journal of Democracy* **25** (3). "It was only after the start of the protests that various small parties and factions of the far right joined to form Right Sector, which came to the fore in the second half of January, when protests turned violent... Democracy is most directly undermined by the numerous associations promoting violence that emerged during the protests. Such associations include the Right Sector's paramilitary formations and the "heavenly hundreds" that arose to fight the police and the pro-Russian titushki or vigilante groups created to harass protesters. Also problematic are the "ultras," groups of hardcore soccer fans that began providing protection for anti-Yanukovich protesters in January. By promoting vigilante violence outside state control, such groups directly threaten democratic development. They facilitate state breakdown and bloody patterns of aggression and retribution, making civil war much more likely."
119. ^ ["FOI 315-14. Digest of information: 'White Hammer' organisation, Ukraine"](#)  (PDF). *WhatDoTheyKnow*. London: UK Citizens Online Democracy. 22 April 2014. "The Right Sector is said to be composed of 'Trident', 'UNA-UNSO', 'Sich' (Carpathian cossacks), 'White Hammer', 'Patriot of Ukraine' and other ... far-right groups.... 11 members of 'White Hammer' ... have recently been arrested in connection with their involvement in the murder of three traffic policemen ... in early March."
120. ^ Likhachev, Viacheslav (September–October 2013). "Right-Wing Extremism on the Rise in Ukraine". *Russian Politics and Law* **51** (5). doi:10.2753/RUP1061-1940510503 . ISSN 1558-0962 . "Other notable ultraright groups in Ukraine include the Trident named in honor of Stepan Bandera (based on the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists)..."
121. ^ [Декларація наших принципів](#)  (in Ukrainian). Тризуб. Archived from [the original](#)  on 2014-02-09.
122. ^ Singh, Anita Inder (2001), *Democracy, Ethnic Diversity, and Security in Post-Communist Europe*, Greenwood, p. 114
123. ^ Dymerskaya-Tsigelman, Liudmila; Finberg, Leonid (1999), "Antisemitism of the Ukrainian Radical Nationalists: Ideology and Policy", *Analysis of Current Trends in Antisemitism* (Vidal Sassoon International

Center for the Study of Antisemitism) (14)

124. ^ "Ukraine Right Sector threatens Poroshenko with Yanukovich's fate" [RT](#).
125. ^ "'Right sector' is registered as a social organization and not as a political party" [ipress](#).

External links [edit]

- [official site \(in Ukrainian\)](#)
- [official site \(English version\)](#)

v · t · e	Political parties in Ukraine
In parliament	Petro Poroshenko Bloc · People's Front · Self Reliance · Opposition Bloc · Revival · Radical Party · Fatherland · Svoboda · Right Sector · Strong Ukraine · Volia · Zastup
Non-party parliamentary groups	People's Will
Outside parliament	United Centre · Civil Position · UKROP · Our Land · People's Party · Democratic Alliance · People's Movement of Ukraine · Party of Regions · Third Ukrainian Republic · For Ukraine! · Social-Christian Party · Union Party · Ukraine – Forward! · Our Ukraine · 5.10 · Internet Party of Ukraine · Ukraine of the Future · New Politics · Party of Pensioners of Ukraine · Socialist Party of Ukraine · Party of Greens of Ukraine · Solidarity of Women of Ukraine · Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists · Ukrainian Platform "Sobor" · Justice · Hromada · Ukrainian People's Party · Liberal Party of Ukraine · One Rus · European Party of Ukraine · Pirate Party of Ukraine · Youth Party of Ukraine · Motherland Defenders Party · Christian Democratic Union · Progressive Socialist Party of Ukraine · People's Democratic Party · Viche · Democratic Party of Ukraine · Republican Christian Party · New Life · United Social Democratic Party of Ukraine · People Bloc · All-Ukrainian Union "Center" · Union of Leftists · Ukraine United · Liberal Democratic Party of Ukraine · Ukrainian Republican Party · Party of Free Democrats · Party of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs · National-Democratic Association "Ukraine" · Conscience of Ukraine · Labour Ukraine · Political Party of Small and Medium-sized Businesses of Ukraine
Banned	Russian Bloc · Russian Unity · Communist Party of Ukraine (renewed) · Communist Party of Workers and Peasants · Communist Party
	Politics of Ukraine · List of political parties · Politics portal

v · t · e	Euromaidan
	Part of the Ukrainian crisis
Main topics	Timeline of the Euromaidan · Domestic responses to the Euromaidan · International reactions to the Euromaidan · List of people killed during Euromaidan · Order of the Heavenly Hundred Heroes · Damaged communist monuments

Main events	<p>1 December 2013 riots · Fall of the monument to Lenin in Kiev · 11 December 2013 assault · Ukrainian–Russian action plan · Anti-Maidan · Vasylkiv terrorists case · Anti-protest laws in Ukraine · 2014 Hrushevskoho Street riots · 2014 RSA occupations · Agreement on settlement of political crisis in Ukraine · 2014 Ukrainian revolution</p>	
Aftermath	<p>2014 pro-Russian unrest (Timeline) · Russian military intervention · 2014 annexation of Crimea by Russia (Timeline) · War in Donbass (Timeline) · Yatsenyuk Government · Lustration in Ukraine</p>	
Elections	<p>2014 Ukrainian presidential election · 2014 Ukrainian local elections · 2014 Kiev local election · 2014 Crimean status referendum · 2014 Donbass status referendums · 2014 Ukrainian parliamentary election</p>	
Main places	<p>Maidan Nezalezhnosti · Khreshchatyk · Lyvky · Bankova Street · European Square · Hrushevskoho Street · Dynamo Stadium · Kiev City Council · Trade Unions Building · Ukrainian House · Mezhyhirya · Mariinsky Park · October Palace · Kiev Conservatory</p>	
European integration	<p>Ukraine–European Union relations · Eastern Partnership · European Union Association Agreement (Ukraine–European Union Association Agreement) · Constitution of Ukraine</p>	
Protest figures <input type="checkbox"/>	Organizations	<p>Maidan People's Union · Parliamentary opposition parties (Batkivshchyna · Svoboda · UDAR) · Other parties (Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists · Democratic Alliance · UNA–UNSO) · Civic organizations (AutoMaidan · Road Control · Vidsich) · Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People · Militant groups (Right Sector · Spilna Sprava)</p>
	Lead figures <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Vitali Klitschko · Arseniy Yatsenyuk · Oleh Tyahnybok · Petro Poroshenko · Yuriy Lutsenko · Oleksandr Turchynov · Yulia Tymoshenko · Andriy Parubiy · Andriy Sadovyi · Arsen Avakov · Ruslana · Tetiana Chornovol · Dmytro Bulatov · Dmytro Yarosh · Refat Chubarov</p>
Anti-protest figures <input type="checkbox"/>	Organizations	<p>Second Azarov Government · Ministry of Internal Affairs · Internal Troops of Ukraine · Security Service of Ukraine · Berkut · Party of Regions · Titushky · Night Wolves · Don Cossacks</p>
	Lead figures <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Viktor Yanukovich · Mykola Azarov · Serhiy Arbuzov · Vitaliy Zakharchenko · Oleksandr Yefremov · Andriy Klyuyev · Hennadiy Kernes · Mykhailo Dobkin · Viktor Pshonka · Olena Lukash · Yuriy Boyko · Leonid Kozhara · Dmytro Tabachnyk · Oleksandr Klymenko</p>



v · t · e		Annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation / 2014 Crimean crisis
Part of the 2014 pro-Russian unrest in Ukraine(timeline) · Ukrainian crisis		
Main topics	Timeline · Russian military intervention in Ukraine · International reaction · List of military units · International sanctions (List of sanctioned individuals · List of companies that applied sanctions) · 2014 anti-war protests in Russia · Reaction of Russian intelligentsia · 2014 Crimean status referendum (UN General Assembly Resolution 68/262 · Declaration of Independence · Republic of Crimea · 2014 Constitution of Crimea · Political status · Crimean Federal District · Crimean speech of Vladimir Putin · Medal "For the Return of Crimea") · 2014 Simferopol incident · Novofedorivka incident	
Background	History of Crimea · 1783 annexation by Russian Empire · 1921–45 Crimean ASSR · 1944 deportation of the Crimean Tatars · 1945–91 Crimean Oblast · 1954 transfer of Crimea · 1991–92 Crimean ASSR · Autonomous Republic of Crimea (since 1992) · 1994–95 President of Crimea (Yuriy Meshkov) · 1994 Budapest Memorandum · 1997 Partition Treaty · 1998 Constitution of Crimea · 2003 Tuzla Island conflict☐ · 2006 anti-NATO protests in Feodosia · 2010 Kharkiv Pact · 2012 law on languages · 2013–14 Euromaidan · 2014 Ukrainian revolution · 40th G7 summit	
Main places	Simferopol (Building of the Supreme Council of Crimea) · Sevastopol (Belbek Airport) · Kerch Strait Bridge · Donuzlav (<i>Ochakov</i> scuttling) · Perevalne · Armyansk · Dzhankoy · Chonhar · Port Krym · Strilkove · Arabat Spit · Novofedorivka	
Crimea/Russia	Organizations	Supreme Council of Crimea · Council of Ministers of Crimea · Sevastopol City Council · Russian Armed Forces (Black Sea Fleet · Russian Airborne Troops) · Crimean Berkut · Russian Unity · Night Wolves · Kuban Cossacks
	Lead figures (Crimea) ☐	Sergey Aksyonov · Vladimir Konstantinov · Natalia Poklonskaya · Rustam Temirgaliev · Denis Berezovsky · Aleksei Chaly · Igor Besler
	Lead figures (Russia) ☐	Vladimir Putin · Dmitry Medvedev · Sergey Shoygu · Sergey Lavrov · Valery Gerasimov · Igor Sergun · Aleksandr Vitko · Oleg Belaventsev · Rustam Minnikhanov
Ukraine	Organizations	Yatsenyuk Government · Parliamentary parties (Batkivshchyna · Svoboda · UDAR) · Armed Forces of Ukraine (Ukrainian Ground Forces · Ukrainian Navy · National Guard of Ukraine) · Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People · Right Sector
	Lead figures (Ukraine) ☐	Oleksandr Turchynov · Arseniy Yatsenyuk · Andriy Parubiy · Arsen Avakov · Valentyn Nalyvaichenko · Ihor Tenyukh · Mykhailo Kutsyn · Serhiy Hayduk · Yuliy Mamchur · Serhiy Kunitsyn · Mustafa Dzhemilev · Refat Chubarov
	See also: Elections in Russia	

v · t · e		Ukrainian crisis
General topics	2013–14 Euromaidan (Timeline · RSA occupations · Anti-Maidan) · 2014 Ukrainian revolution · 2014 pro-Russian unrest in Ukraine(Timeline) · Russian military intervention · Annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation (Timeline) · War in Donbass (April–June 2014 · July–September 2014 · October–December 2014 · January–March 2015 · April–June 2015 · July–September 2015 · October 2015–present · Humanitarian situation · International reactions) · Casualties · International sanctions (List of sanctioned individuals) · Media portrayal · Position of Russian intelligentsia · Historical background · List of Ukrainian aircraft losses · Trilateral Contact Group on Ukraine · Little green men · Ribbon of Saint George · Putin khui! · Export blockade of Ukraine by Russia · Do not buy Russian goods! (Boycott Russian Films) · Cold War II · ATO zone · Civil–military administrations · Trolls from Olgino	

Main events	<p>Donbass battles</p> <p>Siege of Sloviansk (12 April – 5 July 2014) · Battle of Kramatorsk (12 April – 5 July 2014) · Battle of Mariupol (6 May – 14 June 2014) · 1st Battle of Donetsk Airport (26–27 May 2014) · Siege of the Luhansk Border Base (2–4 June 2014) · Battle in Shakhtarsk Raion (16 July – 26 August 2014) · Battle of Horlivka (20 July – 6 September 2014) · Battle of Ilovaisk (10 August – 2 September 2014) · Novosvitlivka refugee convoy attack (18 August 2014) · Battle of Novoazovsk (25–28 August 2014) · Mariupol offensive (4–8 September 2014) · 2nd Battle of Donetsk Airport (28 September 2014 – 21 January 2015) · Battle of Debaltseve (16 January – 20 February 2015) · Mariupol rocket attack (24 January 2015) · Shyrokyne standoff (10 February – 3 July 2015) · Battle of Marinka (3 June 2015) · Battle of Starohnativka (10–12 August 2015)</p>
	<p>Other events</p> <p>Crimean status referendum (16 March 2014) · Odessa clashes (2 May 2014) · Donbass status referendums (11 May 2014) · Ukrainian presidential election (25 May 2014) · 40th G7 summit (4–5 June 2014) · Ukrainian Air Force Ilyushin Il-76 shoot-down (14 June 2014) · Shelling of Donetsk, Russia (13 July 2014) · Malaysia Airlines Flight 17 shoot-down (17 July 2014) (reactions) · UNSC Resolution 2166 (21 July 2014) · NATO summit in Wales (4–5 September 2014) · Minsk Protocol (5 September 2014) · Ukrainian parliamentary election (26 October 2014) · Donbass general elections (2 November 2014) · 2014 G20 Brisbane summit (15–16 November 2014) · Volnovakha bus attack (13 January 2015) · Donetsk bus attack (22 January 2015) · Minsk II ceasefire agreement (12 February 2015) · Kharkiv bombing (22 February 2015)</p>
Proclaimed states	<p> Republic of Crimea (17–18 March 2014) · Donetsk People's Republic (since 7 April 2014) · Luhansk People's Republic (since 27 April 2014) · Novorossiia (24 May 2014 – 20 May 2015)</p>
Background	<p>Pre-1917 Novorossiia · 1918 Donetsk–Krivoy Rog Soviet Republic · 1918 Taurida Soviet Socialist Republic · 2004 South-East Ukrainian Autonomous Republic · 2012 law on languages · 2014 Ukraine–European Union Association Agreement</p>
Main places	<p>Donetsk (International Airport · Druzhba Arena) · Luhansk (International Airport) · Kharkiv · Odessa · Donetsk Oblast (Artemivsk · Debaltseve · Dobropillia · Druzhkivka · Dzerkalne · Dzerzhynsk · Horlivka · Hrabove · Ilovaisk · Karlivka · Khartsyzk · Kirovske · Kostiantynivka · Kramatorsk · Krasnoarmiisk · Krasnyi Lyman · Makiivka · Marinka · Mariupol · Mykolaivka · Novoazovsk · Savur-Mohyla · Shakhtarsk · Siversk · Sloviansk · Snizhne · Staromykhailivka · Torez · Volnovakha · Vuhlehirsk · Yampil · Yasynuvata · Yenakieve · Zhdanivka) · Luhansk Oblast (Alchevsk · Antratsyt · Chornukhyne · Izvaryne · Kirovsk · Krasnodon · Krasnyi Luch · Lysychansk · Metalist · Novosvitlivka · Oleksandrivsk · Pervomaisk · Pobieda · Popasna · Rubizhne · Shchastya · Sievierodonetsk · Stakhanov · Stanytsia Luhanska · Sverdlovsk)</p>
(Pro-)Russian	<p>Organizations</p> <p>Russian Armed Forces · United Armed Forces of Novorossiia (List of equipment) · Army of the South-East · Russian Orthodox Army · Vostok Battalion · Donetsk Republic (political party) · New Russia Party · Communist Party of the Donetsk People's Republic · Peace for Lugansk Region · Borotba · Antifascist Committee of Ukraine · Ukrainian Choice · Russophone Ukraine · Night Wolves · The Other Russia · Eurasian Youth Union</p>
	<p>Lead figures </p> <p>Vladimir Putin · Vladislav Surkov · Sergey Shoygu · Vladimir Antyufeyev · Igor Besler · Valery Bolotov · Alexander Borodai · Mikhail Chumachenko · Aleksandr Dugin · Pavel Gubarev · Ekaterina Gubareva · Igor Kakidzyanov · Alexander Khodakovsky · Arsen Klinchaev · Vladimir Kononov · Aleksey Mozgovoy · Igor Plotnitsky · Vyacheslav Ponomarev · Andrei Purgin · Denis Pushilin · Igor Strelkov · Oleg Tsaryov · Alexander Zakharchenko</p>

Ukrainian	Organizations	<p>Yatsenyuk Government · Ministry of Internal Affairs (National Guard of Ukraine) · Armed Forces of Ukraine (Ukrainian Ground Forces · Ukrainian Air Force · Ukrainian Airmobile Forces) · Security Service of Ukraine (SBU Alpha Group) · State Border Guard Service of Ukraine · Right Sector · Territorial defense battalions (Aidar Battalion · Azov Battalion · Dnipro Battalion · Donbas Battalion · Kharkiv Battalion · Sich Battalion · Svyatyi Mykolai Battalion)</p>
	Lead figures	<p>Petro Poroshenko · Oleksandr Turchynov · Arseniy Yatsenyuk · Andriy Parubiy · Arsen Avakov · Valentyn Nalyvaichenko · Valeriy Heletey · Mykhailo Koval · Mykhailo Kutsyn · Oleh Makhnitskyi · Viktor Muzhenko · Vitaly Yarema · Oleh Lyashko · Dmytro Yarosh · Ihor Kolomoyskyi · Serhiy Taruta · Ihor Baluta · Semen Semenchenko · Hennadiy Moskal · Nadiya Savchenko</p>

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