

*Resolution of the 6<sup>th</sup> conference  
of NGOs of Russia's compatriots in Latvia August 24, 2013, Riga*

*To the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights,  
the UN Human Rights Committee, the Council of Europe,  
the European Parliament, the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities,  
the OSCE, international human rights organizations*

**Problems in Latvia to eliminate long-term democratic deficit**

According to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on November 8, 2002 in Latvia due to the establishment of the institute of mass statelessness has formed a "long-term deficit of democracy."

The creation of the mass statelessness in Latvia became possible after the inclusion in the text of the Declaration of the Supreme Soviet of the Latvian SSR "On the restoration of the state independence of the Republic of Latvia" on May 4, 1990 thesis on the continuity of the existence of the State of Latvia de jure from 1918 to 1990, although this thesis is fundamentally contrary to the spirit and letter of the Final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, signed in Helsinki in 1975, the leaders of 33 countries in Europe, the USA and Canada. The world community has recognized in this document inviolability of borders which have developed in Europe after World War II, recognized de jure, that the territory of Latvia is an integral part of the territory of the USSR.

The 6th Conference of Russian Compatriots, recognizing and supporting the independence of Latvia considers that the demise of the Soviet Union in 1991 and the recognition of the international community de jure independence of the Republic of Latvia or local or international level can not serve as the basis for revision of the Helsinki Final act of the OSCE. The attempt of the ruling elite of Latvia revise this document is the main reason for the formation of the country's long-term democratic deficit. In order to eliminate the long-term deficit of democracy in Latvia today to formulate and solve the following problems:

**At the international level:**

1. Should be sought from the international community, and especially the OSCE, support the conclusion that the existence of a long-term deficit of democracy in Latvia - it is not a legal but a political problem, and, consequently, its solution can only be political.

The essence of this political decision is to recognize the OSCE error that was made by the organization in the early 1990s, which resulted in the actual consent of the OSCE does not extend to Latvia and Estonia recorded in the international law principle of option.

The essence of this political decision is also in recognition of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania "On the restoration of the rights of citizens of the Republic of Latvia and the basic conditions of naturalization" does not meet recognized in international law and the principle of option in effect on October 15, 1991 Constitutional Law, Latvia.

2. Need to ensure that the international community, including Russia, the European Union and the United Nations has recognized that the elections to the local authorities, national and European parliaments, which are not eligible hundreds of thousands of permanent residents, can not be considered democratic. Accordingly, the state of Latvia can not be considered democratic today.

**At the local level:**

1. Must seek review from the text of the Declaration of the Supreme Council of the Latvian SSR "On the restoration of the state independence of the Republic of Latvia" from May 4, 1990 thesis on the continuity of the existence of de jure the Republic of Latvia from 1918 to 1990, since this thesis is fundamentally contrary to the spirit and the letter of the Final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, signed in Helsinki in 1975.
2. Civil society organizations and political parties of the democratic opposition in Latvia must demand the immediate and unconditional elimination of mass statelessness and the holding of the first after the 1990 general elections to local authorities, national and European parliaments.