



CRIMEAN HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP

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CRIMEAN HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION REVIEW

Monitoring review of the human rights situation in Crimea

May 2016

This monitoring review was prepared
by the Crimean Human Rights Group
on the basis of materials collected
in May 2016

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Crimean Human Rights Group (CHRG) is an organization of the Crimean human rights defenders and journalists, the purpose of which is to promote the observance and protection of human rights in Crimea by attracting widespread attention to the problems of human rights and international humanitarian law in the territory of the Crimean peninsula, as well as the search and development of mechanisms to protect the human rights in Crimea.

The **CHRG** first of all obey the rules of basic documents in the field of human rights, such as: the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Helsinki Final Act, the Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on economic, social and cultural Rights and others.

The main objectives of the **CHRG**:

- 1) Collection and analysis of the information regarding the human rights situation in the Crimea;
- 2) Broad awareness among governments, international organizations, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, the media and other target groups through the publication and spreading of analytical and information materials on the human rights situation in Crimea;
- 3) Promote the protection of human rights and respect for international law in Crimea;
- 4) Preparation of recommendations for government authorities and international organizations in the sphere of human rights;
- 5) Providing the presence of «human rights in the Crimea topics» in the information space.

The **CHRG's** team consists of experts, human rights activists and journalists from different countries who are involved in monitoring and documenting human rights violations in Crimea, since February, 2014.

During preparation and spreading of the information the **CHRG** is guided by principles of objectivity, reliability and timeliness.



2. CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

THE RIGHT TO LIFE, ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES

On 24 May, **Erwin Ibragimov** born in 1985 was kidnapped in Bakhchisaray. Previously, in 2011 he was a chief specialist of international relations of Bakhchisaray district administration in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. He was also the deputy of the 6th convocation of the City Council of Bakhchisaray and a member of the World Congress of the Crimean Tatars.

In the evening on 24 May, unidentified persons in the uniform of the road patrol service of Russia stopped the car of Erwin Ibragimov in Bakhchisarai near the house on 9 Mira Street. After that he was forcibly putted in the car and taken away in an unknown direction. Before he was forced into a car by unknown persons, he called his relatives and asked regarding the documents on his car. It also confirms that he was stopped by security forces. After the kidnapping of Ibragimov his car was left on the road with the doors open and the key in the ignition with no signs of robbery. On the video of the alleged kidnapping of Ibragimov¹ it can be seen as he goes to the car of traffic police. However, after he saw that there are other persons in the car, he is trying to run away from the car. However, he was caught up and placed in the car with the use of force. After that, there was no information about his whereabouts or the people who participated in the kidnapping. On 1 June passport and work record of the kidnapped Ibragimov were found near the bar «Arpat» in Bakhchisarai.

Active political activity of Ibragimov and involvement in the kidnapping of power structures characterize this case as an enforced disappearance.

The criminal case under paragraph «A, B» Part 2, Article 126 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation — «Abduction» was opened by the main Investigation Department of the Investigative Committee of Russia in Crimea².

Ukrainian Prosecutor's Office of Crimea (Kiev) has opened criminal proceedings on the fact of kidnapping of Ibragimov Part 1 Article 115 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine — «deliberate murder»³.

RIGHT TO LIBERTY AND SECURITY OF THE PERSON

DETENTIONS

On 6 May, near the mosque at **Molodezhnoe** village Simferopol district security forces, including riot police, conducted a so-called spot-check to verify the documents of the mosque congregation. Police officers demanded identity documents from the local Muslims that were coming out of the mosque. Those Muslims who did not have documents with them were ordered to sit in the police bus and go to the district department of police in Simferopol. People were outraged by such actions and demanded to clarify the reasons for these inspections and detentions⁴. According to Emil Kurbedinov, several dozen Muslims were taken

¹ Video from the place of abduction of Erwin Ibragimov: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FW8bqgsBFaQ>

² Information about Erwin Ibragimov on the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation website in the «Missing» section: <http://crim.sledcom.ru/news/item/1045425/>

³ Notice regarding the beginning of the criminal procedure by the prosecutor's office of Crimea (Kiev): http://ark.gp.gov.ua/ua/news.html?_m=publications&t=rec&id=184163

⁴ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G9MH3T97sTQ>



to the police station⁵; others were obliged to come to the department on their own⁶. After the identification they were released.

Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Crimea and Sevastopol appealed to law enforcement agencies for an explanation of the grounds of the actions that took place in Molodezhnoe village. Crimea muftiat was given an answer that «the planned raid is carried out by the Federal Migration Service under the verification of compliance with the migration legislation of the Russian Federation»⁷.

On 7 May, during the afternoon time about two dozen people of «non-slavic» appearance were arrested in the central market in Yevpatoriya. They were taken to the police station for fingerprinting. Such actions violate the right to liberty and security. Illegally detained people are not subject to mandatory state fingerprint registration in accordance with the Federal Law of 25.07.1998 N 128-FL (ed. from 07.05.2013) «On State Fingerprinting in the Russian Federation».

Crimean prosecutor called such actions as «enhanced measures to ensure public safety in the cities of Crimea before the celebration of the Victory Day on 9 May». She also said that such raids will take place in other cities, «the migration legislation will be checked everywhere, security measures will be held in places of mass gathering of citizens». She said that eight citizens of Uzbekistan have been identified at the market in Yevpatoriya that were violating migration laws⁸.

On 18 May, the participants of the motor rally dedicated to the Day of memory of victims of deportation of the Crimean Tatars were detained. Kurukch S., R. Yapalahov, U. Fakhriev and E. Berberov were detained in the Lgovskoe village of Kirov district, and Abyakim Abyakimov, Seytmamut Seytumerov, Enver Chavushev and Alim Muslyadinov were detained in Sudak (Read more in «Freedom of Peaceful Assembly» section).

ARRESTS

On 4 May, Zair Smedlyaev reported that the court extended the detention of two suspects (**Muedin Alvapov**, who was arrested on 23 January, 2016, and **Kudryashov**) until 23 July regarding the case of «arson of cars» in Yalta⁹.

On 13 May, Kiev District Court of Simferopol ordered the arrest for a period of two months until 11 July for four Muslims that were arrested on 12 May in Bakhchisarai on the «Case of the Hizb ut-Tahrir» — **Enver Mamutov**, **Remzi Memetov**, **Zevri Abseitov** and **Rustem Abiltarov** (Read more in «Resonant cases progress» section).

SEARCHES

On 12 May, searches took place in Bahchisarai, during which four Muslims were arrested. Two buses with armed officers of security agencies arrived in Bakhchisarai. The searches took place in four private households of **Mamutov Enver**, **Abiltarov Rustem**, **Abseitov Zevri** and **Remzi Memetov**. The search was also conducted in «Salachyk» cafe. Locals were reordering the events on video cameras, some of the videos show by the presence and people in masks and camouflage uniforms without relying marks. CHRГ has published a selection of videos

⁵ <https://www.facebook.com/emil.kurbedinov/posts/1106311846100078?pnref=story>

⁶ <https://www.facebook.com/emil.kurbedinov/posts/1106321809432415>

⁷ <http://qmdi.org/index.php/ru/glavnye-novosti/2563-zayavlenie-dukhovnogo-upravleniya-musulman-kryma-i-g-sevastopol-v-svyazi-s-sobytyami-proizoshedshimi-v-mecheti-sela-molodezhnoe-simferopolskogo-rajona>

⁸ <http://tass.ru/obschestvo/3266024>

⁹ <http://ru.krymr.com/archive/news-ru/20160504/16898/16898.html?id=27715991>



on 12 May¹⁰. After the search, the four Muslims were detained and taken for questioning, after which they were taken into custody (*Read more in «Resonant cases progress» section*).

Regarding the facts of searches and arrests that took place on 12 May in Crimea, Ukrainian Prosecutor's Office of Crimea (Kiev) opened several criminal proceedings on the grounds of criminal offenses under Part 2 Article 146 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (illegal deprivation of liberty) and Part 2 Article 162 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (violation of the inviolability of the home)¹¹.

On 13 May, Zair Smedlyaev reported that according to the chairman of Karasuvbazarsk (Belogorsk) regional mejlis **Asab Mustafa**, the search is conducted in the mosque in Mushash (Vishnevoe) village¹².

On 14 May, Zair Smedlyaev reported that the search took place in the house of **Abdul Yudashev** in Pionerskoe village of Simferopol area, after which he was taken to the Central administration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. According to Zair Smedlyaev, Yudashev was released two hours later without charges and he was informed that an error occurred during the investigation¹³.

On 26 May, the search took place in the houses of **Timur Osmanov, Khalilov Hayser** and **Arthur Haltaev** in Simferopol, during which, according to witnesses, the property was damaged. After the search, all three of them were taken to the Extremism Combating Centre, where they stayed, according to relatives, from 7 a.m. until 2 a.m. In addition, the relatives reported that the lawyer was not allowed for detainees. As the reason for the search and detention representatives of law enforcement agencies called a violation of the migration legislation of the Russian Federation — the employment of foreigners and stateless persons in violation of laws of the Russian Federation¹⁴.

On 30 May, late at night armed security forces stormed into the «**Butterfly**» nightclub in Sevastopol made few shots at the ceiling with automatic weapons and demanded the visitors to lie face down on the floor. The owner of the club Samsonova reported that as the reason for such actions and the search was called the assumption that there may be narcotic and psychotropic substances in the club. Samsonova said that shortly before the club was tested by the Federal Service for Drug Control, and did not reveal anything. According to her words, force was used to visitors by law enforcement officers, kicked several times, and approximately 5 people were detained for unknown reasons. The law enforcement officers seized alcoholic drinks, worth more than a million rubles, and the server with the electronic media, which kept recording with video surveillance cameras, without creating a copy, which violates Russian law. The club was refused when they asked to provide a copy in accordance with Article 182 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation¹⁵.

PROGRESS OF THE HIGH-PROFILE CRIMINAL CASES

PERSECUTION OF THE KIEV MAIDAN MEMBERS:

THE ANDREY KOLOMIETS'S CASE

On 16 May another meeting on the case of the Ukrainian citizen **Andrey Kolomiets**, a resident of the Kiev region, who is accused of attempted murder of two former employees of «Berkut» unit

¹⁰ <https://www.facebook.com/crimeaahrg/photos/a.1677121552573479.1073741828.1676669515952016/1722731228012511/?type=3&theater>

¹¹ http://ark.gp.gov.ua/ua/news.html?_m=publications&t=rec&id=183560

¹² <https://www.facebook.com/zair.smedlya/posts/1028579167177251>

¹³ <https://www.facebook.com/zair.smedlya/posts/1028947390473762>

¹⁴ <https://www.facebook.com/namatullaev/posts/1061349137278848>

¹⁵ <https://www.facebook.com/crimeaahrg/posts/1729907037294930>



during the events on the Maidan in Kiev (Article 30, Article 105 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation «murder of two or more persons (unfinished)» and possession of drugs (Article 228 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation) was held in Simferopol. He was detained in Kabardino-Balkar republic of the Russian Federation, and then transported to Crimea.

In court, a lawyer attached to the materials of the criminal case the lawyer's question of witness of detention of Andrei Kolomiets¹⁶. The evidence of the witness refutes the version of the investigation, which is set out in the indictment that Kolomiets allegedly volunteered to come to the police office together with the staff of the Extremism combat centre.

The evidence indicates that the search in the house of the civil wife of Kolomiets was conducted superficially and mainly served as a reason for detaining of Kolomiets, and initially he was treated as a criminal, which violates the presumption of innocence. The search was conducted with procedural irregularities, including the fact that marijuana was found during the search was not included in the protocol. The drug was in a closed vault, and Kolomiets didn't have access to it.

Later, after two days after the search in the house of his civil wife, according to investigators, marijuana was found in the Kolomiets white car, using which he allegedly was returning home after the conversation with the extremism combat centre officers. The court had to question the witnesses and the driver Alim Borchaev, who was in the car, where allegedly drugs were found and Kolomiets was arrested. However, the questioning did not take place, because Nalchik bailiffs did not provided the witnesses presence at the video conference, referring to the fact that «their location was not set».

The court also failed to question Andrei Kolomiets, because he found it difficult to testify because of the illness. Following the defence's request an ambulance was called for Kolomiets because he complained feeling not well and a high temperature. Ambulance employees confirmed that he has a cold. After providing medical care to Kolomiets the judge continued the meeting. The meeting ended around 17.30 and the next meeting is scheduled for 1 June, where the sentence may be proclaimed. The lawyer **Mikhail Kushpel** believes, taking into account that almost all applications were rejected, including the recognition of the validity of documents of the criminal case, judgement of conviction is assumed.

On 27 May, lawyer Mikhail Kushpel reported at a press conference in Kiev¹⁷ that the case of his client is fabricated: «He was arrested for drug possession, but during the hearing the witness of detention gave the information that refutes this fact. There is no evidence regarding the charges in the attack at the time of the events on the Maidan Kiev on «Berkut» employees. These victims say that they did not receive any physical injuries and they were not hospitalized. They cannot show the clothing that was on them on that day and that they allegedly burned it».

The lawyer also confirmed that after the arrest his client was tortured: «Kolomiets reported that the security forces putted a package on his head, attached wires to the fingers using large staples, putted a damp cloth under and passed an electric current. Andrei Kolomiets remember and can identify the employees who participated in the torture. He was forced to confess to the attempted murder of employees of «Berkut» with these tortures.

The right for protection has been also violated with regard to Kolomiets. During the preliminary investigation of the criminal case and first hearings by previous lawyers of Kolomiets, who were there to represent him regarding the appointment of the preliminary investigation no applications

¹⁶ Law question of Davydova, the witness of detention of Andrei Kolomiets, the document: <http://crimeahrg.org/v-dele-ukraintsya-andreya-kolomiytsa-poyavilis-novyye-svidetelstva-falsifikatsii-dokazatelstv-kpg/>

¹⁷ The video of the press conference of Mikhail Kushpel in Kiev: <https://www.facebook.com/crimeahrg/videos/1728690090749958/>



were filed. None of the previous lawyers raised the question regarding that Kolomiets has the right to receive information in a language he understands, he was not provided with an interpreter, and it could also lead to the fact that Kolomiets was signing investigative materials, poorly understanding effects of recognition and what was written in them. Appointed lawyer swayed Kolomiets for the confession, never visited him in prison, did not seek to find and interview witnesses in his favour.

There is a document in the materials of the criminal case that Kolomiets expressed in writing a desire to testify in Russian. However, Kolomiets was born and raised in the Kiev region; the education was delivered in Ukrainian language and he didn't study Russian. Relevant document from the school was added to the case file during the trial (**Annex 1**). Despite of this fact, the court still refers to the written statement of Kolomiets and believes that he knows the Russian language. However, in a fragment of the protocol submitted by the lawyer, it is clear that the top line with the Ukrainian letter «і» and mistakes Kolomiets wrote himself. However, further in the protocol the agreement to testify in Russian has been written by another person. According to Michael Kushpel, it was written by the lawyer, who was provided for Kolomiitsev in Nalchik. Thus, different handwriting in the questioning protocol of Kolomiets indicates to the fact of fundamental procedural violations and intent to falsify the case materials (**Annex 2**).

The lawyer believes that the preliminary investigation, including the investigation of the district court, is held with serious violations of substantive and procedural law. He also insists that the Russian judicial system has no relation to the consideration of the circumstances of the crime, which is accused to Andrey Kolomiets. Imputed to the Kolomiets events took place on the territory of Ukraine, victims and other participants of the event are the citizens of Ukraine and Ukrainian law enforcement authorities have the appropriate investigations regarding these events, which is confirmed by the answer of the General Prosecutor of Ukraine (**Annex 3**).

«CASE OF FEBRUARY 26»

On 13 May, First Deputy Chairman of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatars **Nariman Dzhelyal** reported that the judge of the Supreme Court of Crimea Pribilova rejected the appeal of the lawyer **Ahtem Chygoz** and **Ali Asanov** regarding the previous decision to extend their detention. Consideration of the appeal of Mustafa Degermendzhi was postponed to 16 May because of the absence of the lawyer¹⁸.

On 17 May, the judge of the Supreme Court of Crimea Plastinina O.V. made a decision to appoint the meeting regarding the extension of the period of detention in relation to Ahtem Chygoz for 19 May (**Annex 4**).

According to the decree, Ahtem Chygoz should take part in the hearing via videoconference from the predetention centre 1 in Simferopol, where he is being kept. Lawyer Nikolai Polozov claims that this violates the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, as the consideration of the extension of such measure of restraint should be made with the personal participation of the accused.

On 19 May, the hearing regarding the extension of detention of Ahtem Chygoz was held. After the start of the court session Ahtem Chygoz stated that he requires personal presence in the courtroom. The lawyer claimed the protest against the absence of the accused in the courtroom. Ahtem Chygoz asked for time to consult with lawyers and the judge Plastinina announced a break. After the break, the judge decided to postpone the hearing for 20 May with delivering of Ahtem Chygoz to the court¹⁹.

¹⁸ <http://ru.krymr.com/content/news/27732335.html>

¹⁹ <https://www.facebook.com/nikolay.polozov/posts/1046498698748859>



On 20 May, the detention period for Ahtem Chiygoz was extended till 22 July 2016²⁰. The court explained its decision by the fact that Ahtem Chiygoz supposedly can escape and put pressure on witnesses²¹.

Currently, Ahtem Chiygoz, Ali Asanov and Mustafa Degermendzhi are in custody in Crimea on the «26 February case».

On 17 May, the Prosecutor's Office of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (Kiev) reported that regarding the events of 26 February, 2014 (event, for participation in which the Russian prosecutor's office in Crimea accuses Ahtem Chiygoz and others) initiated a criminal case under Article 340 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine — illegal obstruction of organization or holding of meetings, rallies, marches and demonstrations.

It was revealed by the Ukrainian Prosecutor's Office of Crimea that on 26 February, 2014 in Simferopol representatives of the pro-Russian organizations with the aim of illegal preventing to conduct the meetings, including the meeting with the participation of the Crimean Tatar activists in support of Ukraine's territorial integrity, committed actions with the use of physical violence aimed to stop these rallies.

As a result of such actions people who were expressing their patriotic position, have got injuries with varying degrees of severity, and two members of the event died in hospital because of injuries. Materials regarding the case were sent to the General Prosecutor Office of Ukraine to determine jurisdiction²².

«CASE OF HIZB UT-TAHRIR»

On 6 May, the Crimean Supreme Court dismissed the appeal regarding the arrest of Arsen Dzhepparov and Refat Alimov²³. On 19 April, Refat Alimov and Arsen Dzhepparov a preventive measure in the form of detention until 18 June was chosen. They are charged under Part 2 Article 205.5 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (participation in the activities of a terrorist organization), namely — participation in the activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir.

On 12 May, four Crimean Muslims were arrested in Bahchisaray in connection with «Hizb ut-Tahrir case» — Enver Mamutov, Remzi Memetov, Zevri Abseitov and Rustem Abiltarov. On 13 May, Kiev District Court of Simferopol granted the request of the inspector and ordered their arrest for a period of two months until 11 July. Crimean prosecutor's office supported the petition of the investigator regarding the election of a preventive measure in the form of detention.

Enver Mamutov is charged with committing an offense under Part 1, Article 205.5 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (organization of activities of a terrorist organization) and Remzi Memetov, Zevri Abseitov and Rustem Abiltarov — Part 2 of Article 205.5 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (participation in a terrorist organization). According to investigators, Enver Mamutov organized «local cell of Hizb ut-Tahrir, carried a hidden anti-Russian, anti-constitutional activities, recruited local people to the ranks of the terrorist organizations» in Bakhchisarai. The investigators believe that Memetov, Abseitov and Abiltarov also participated in these activities²⁴. However, no evidence was provided by the investigation.

²⁰ <https://www.facebook.com/zair.smedlya/posts/1032101063491728>

²¹ <https://www.facebook.com/zair.smedlya/posts/1032083703493464>

²² http://ark.gov.ua/ua/news.html?_m=publications&_c=view&_t=rec&id=183804

²³ <http://investigator.org.ua/news/179224/>

²⁴ <http://rkproc.ru/ru/news/prokuratura-respubliki-podderzhala-v-sude-hodataystvo-ob-areste-chlenov-bahchisarayskoy>



On 24 May, Crimean Supreme Court dismissed the appeal and upheld the arrest of Enver Mamutov, Remzi Memetov and Zevri Abseitov. Lawyer Emil Kurbedinov reported that the investigation did not provide justification regarding the arrest, that being under house arrest the accused may abscond or exert pressure on witnesses. The court did not take into account the positive personal characteristics and the presence of minor children²⁵. The court also dismissed the appeal on the arrest of Rustem Abiltarov.

On 18 May, the hearing on the «case of Hizb ut-Tahrir» was held in Rostov-on-Don, during which the period of detention was extended until October for Ruslan Zeytullaev, Rustem Vaitov, Nuri Primov and Ferat Sayfullaev. They were arrested on 23 January and 2 April, 2015 (Ferat Sayfullaev). The next hearing was scheduled for 1 June at the North Caucasus District Military Court in Rostov-on-Don (Russia)²⁶. Lawyer Emil Kurbedinov reported that the defence petition regarding the exclusion of the evidence that was obtained with a significant violation of the law, have been rejected. The requests regarding the court hearing in Crimea were also rejected²⁷.

On 27 May Ruslan Zeytullaev, Rustem Vaitov, Nuri Primov and Ferat Sayfullaev were taken to attend the hearing out of Crimea to Russia, in Rostov-on-Don. Defence insisted that the North Caucasus District Military Court in Rostov-on-Don should hold a meeting on the case in Crimea.

As of May, 14 people being contained under detention in Crimea regarding the case of «Hizb ut-Tahrir» — Ruslan Zeytullaev, Rustem Vaitov, Nuri Primov, Ferat Sayfullaev, Enver Bekirov, Vadim Siruk, Muslim Aliev, Emir-Usein Kuku, Refat Alimov, Arsen Dzhepparov, Enver Mamutov, Remzi Memetov, Zevri Abseitov and Rustem Abiltarov (**Annex 5**).

FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND EXPRESSION

On 7 May, Crimean News Agency «Kryminform» reported that the Office of the Investigative Committee of Russia in Sevastopol opened a criminal case regarding the events that took place on 8 April²⁸. On 8 April during the opening meeting of the Public Expert Council, where the Governor of Sevastopol was presented, distorted version of the anthem of Russia²⁹ was played. Harsh and critical remarks about Russia and distorted music were used in the anthem. After the incident, the Federal Security Service of Russia reported that they will conduct a check on this fact³⁰.

Kryminform refers to a source in law enforcement bodies of Sevastopol that reported that the case was opened under Part 1 Article 282 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation — «inciting of hatred or hostility, and humiliation of human dignity». Maximum punishment for that is imprisonment for a term that does not exceed four years. At the moment there is no information regarding the persons who may be held accountable for this fact.

On 11 May, the prosecutor's office of Feodosia city reported that the city prosecutor opened a case against a local resident of an administrative offense under Part 1, Article 20.3 of the Administrative Code of the Russian Federation (public display of Nazi symbols and symbols similar to the Nazi to the point of confusion)³¹. The reason for this was that the user of social networks

²⁵ <https://www.facebook.com/emil.kurbedinov/posts/1117815334949729>

²⁶ <https://www.facebook.com/zair.smedlya/posts/1031299360238565>

²⁷ <http://ru.krymr.com/content/news/27744396.html>

²⁸ <http://www.c-inform.info/news/id/38411>

²⁹ The distorted version of the anthem of Russia: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y19nzlmcQCE>

³⁰ <https://lenta.ru/news/2016/04/09/gimn/>

³¹ <http://rkproc.ru/ru/news/po-postanovleniyu-prokurora-feodosiec-privlechen-k-otvetstvennosti-za-ekstremistskiy-post-v>



posted a picture of the German military plane with drawing on Nazi symbols in the comments to the news article on a news site. The prosecutor's office regarded that fact as propaganda of Nazi paraphernalia or symbols, as well as the extremist activities. Having reviewed the submitted materials the prosecutor's office of Feodosia City Court sentenced the guilty to a fine of one thousand rubles. However, the context in which the image was used, says that the author intended to use it to illustrate his views, rather than to propagandize Nazi or extremist activities. Such images can be used in historical, semiotic, and other discussions without the purpose of propaganda of Nazi symbols. However, the court and the prosecutor did not seek to find the purpose and motive of the use of the image, which could eliminate the fact of the offense.

On 12 May, Crimean prosecutor Natalia Poklonskaya informed the Russian news agency TASS that «according to data compiled by the Prosecutor's Office of Crimea, Federal Supervision Agency for Information Technologies and Communications conducts procedures for blocking access to the site of the project «Crimea.Realities» («Radio Liberty» project)³². In April Crimean prosecutor N. Poklonskaya stated that the publication of the project «contains a justification for acts of sabotage, extremism and discredit the authorities in Crimea, inciting of ethnic hatred» and transferred materials to the Office of the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation.

After this statement, monitors of the Crimean human rights group documented the restriction of access to the site «Crimea.Realities» from the computers in Crimea.

On 13 May, press-secretary of the Federal Supervision Agency for Information Technologies and Communications Vadim Ampelonsky announced that the Federal Supervision Agency for Information Technologies and Communications unblocked site «Crimea.Realities». According to his words, the restrictions were removed due to the fact that the site met the requirements and removed material that was regarded as illegal by the Federal Supervision Agency for Information Technologies and Communications. However, Natalia Poklonskaya stated that she will insist on the complete blocking of access to the site³³. Crimean residents do have the access to the site «Crimea.Realities» at this time.

Crimean prosecutor's office continues to use the rules of anti-extremist and anti-terrorist legislation of the Russian Federation to limit access to information. Thus, on 17 May Natalia Poklonskaya stated that «with the purpose to stop the spreading of the information of radical ideologies the access was limited to more than 80 resources on the Internet»³⁴.

On 12 May, Crimean prosecutor's office announced that it recognized the initiation of criminal proceedings against the deputy chairman of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people Ilmi Umerov on the fact of committing acts of an extremist activity as legitimate and justified. Crimean prosecutor N. Poklonskaya took personal control of the investigation of this case³⁵.

On 12 May, two officers of the Federal Security Service of Russia accompanied by riot policemen came to the house of Ilmi Umerov and summoned him for questioning. He agreed to go with them in Simferopol office of the Federal Security Service of Russia for questioning. During the questioning, Ilmi Umerov refused to answer most of the questions of investigators. His lawyers were present during the questioning³⁶. After the questioning, the investigator of the Federal Security Service of Russia gave Ilmi Umerov the notice regarding the recognisance not to leave and

³² <http://tass.ru/politika/3274509>

³³ <http://ria.ru/society/20160513/1432463496.html>

³⁴ <http://www.c-inform.info/news/id/38773>

³⁵ <http://rkproc.ru/ru/news/prokuror-respubliki-vzyala-na-lichnyy-kontrol-ugolovnoe-delo-o-publicnyh-prizyvah-k>

³⁶ <http://15minut.org/news/159629-umerov-o-svoem-areste-video>



appropriate behaviour³⁷ (according to Article 102 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation). The recognisance not to leave obliges Umerov not to leave Crimea without the permission of the investigator or the court, and also obliges him to be present at the appointed time when he is summoned by the investigator or the court and not to interfere with the criminal proceedings.

After the questioning, the officers of police and the Federal Security Service of Russia raided the house of Ilmi Umerov. According to his words, nothing was found during the search.

On 19 May, Skripka I.A. the investigator of the investigation department of the Federal Security Service of Russia in Crimea and Sevastopol ordered the indictment to Ilmi Umerov according to the criminal case № 2016427026. Ilmi Umerov was charged with an offense under Part 2 Article 280.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation «Public calls for the implementation of actions aimed for violation of the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation, committed by using information and telecommunications networks (including the Internet)» (**Annex 6**).

The Federal Security Service of Russia imputes guilt on Ilmi Umerov for his participation in live show on ATR TV channel. The investigator considers that Umerov was saying phrases such as «it is necessary to force Russia to leave Crimea, Donbass and Lugansk», «if the borders of Ukraine were returned back in its place» and others during the broadcast. These phrases are classified as a criminal offense under Part 2 Article 280.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

On 26 May, the first Deputy Chairman of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatars Nariman Dgelialov reported that Ilmi Umerov has signed a personal recognisance regarding nondisclosure of the case file. Close relatives of Umerov who refused to give evidence were invited for the questioning by the Federal Security Service of Russia.

On 27 May, parents of children that study in school № 15 in Blizhnee village (Feodosia) reported that Federal Security Service of Russia officers conduct interviews with the pupils of 9th class. These interviews were held in the office of the school principal, in the presence of parents and school psychologist. Federal Security Service of Russia officers questioned the children about whether they have met with such definitions as «annexation», «occupation», «vatnik» (stands for insulting name of the person with pro-Russian views), as well as regarding wearing of St. George's ribbons during the events dedicated to the victory day on 9 May. Elmira Gazieva, the mother of one of the pupils, reported that Crimean Tatars boys were summoned for the conversation. Suleiman Kadyrov, the member of Feodosia regional Mejlis reported that, according to the Federal Security Service of Russia, such conversations will be continued with other children³⁸.

OBSTRUCTION OF JOURNALISTS' WORK

On 11 May, Ukrainian journalist Igor Burdyga entered Crimea to prepare the material for the RBC-Ukraine about the holding of the anniversary of deportation of the Crimean Tatars. He attended one of the meetings in the «supreme» court of Crimea. During the break in the meeting, the journalist went out, where he was approached by two men in civilian clothes, and presented documents of police officers. They asked the journalist to follow them to the Zheleznodorozhnyi district police department for identification in connection with allegedly recent robbery of the store because the offender looks like a journalist. Igor Burdyga agreed to follow them.

³⁷ https://www.facebook.com/nariman.dzhelalov/posts/1103585353038657?pnref=story&_mref=message_bubble

³⁸ <http://hromadskeradio.org/2016/05/27/fsbshnyky-provely-v-krymu-besedy-so-shkolnykamy-yz-za-georgyevskiyh-lent>



However, officer of The Federal Security Service of Russia was waiting for him in the police department who, according to the journalist, knew that Burdyga is a Ukrainian journalist, and began to threaten him with the criminal case due to the lack of accreditation.

The Federal Security Service of Russia officer stated that he has reasons to detain the journalist on suspicion of membership in the «Right sector» organization that is banned in Russia on the basis of his report regarding the activities of the «Right Sector» on the Maidan in Kiev in February 2014, which was published in «Vesti.Reporter» magazine. Also the Federal Security Service of Russia officer promised journalist to reject such accusations, if he would agree to «voluntary interview». Journalist was scared of prosecution and agreed to such a conversation. He was questioned about his travels to other countries, whether he is familiar with Oleg Sentsov and Alexander Kol'chenko, as well as with other Crimean journalists and activists.

Under the threat of criminal proceedings Igor Burdyga was forced to testify in a criminal case that was opened in Crimea on the fact of explosions of pylons in the Kherson region during the «blockade of Crimea». Testimony was taken by the senior investigator of the Federal Security Service of Russia Mikhail Golyshev, who previously, according to the journalist, served in the Security Service of Ukraine. The journalist also reported that the police conducted a fingerprint registration, took his fingerprints, the prints of his shoes and saliva sample for the DNA analysis.

The journalist was released around 8 pm, after 7 hours of questioning by different investigators. He immediately left Crimea after that. A more detailed report regarding the interrogation of the journalist was published in the article on RBC-Ukraine site «About me being a spy: RBC-Ukraine reporter spent a day at the Federal Security Service of Russia office in Crimea»³⁹.

On 27 May, a warning about «inadmissibility of violation of countering extremist activities and media legislation» was issued to Crimean Tatar journalist Lilia Bujurova (former Deputy General Director of TV channel ATR). The warning was issued by the deputy prosecutor of the city of Simferopol Shkitovoy A.F.

The document indicates that the prosecutor's office employers monitor the information in social networks on personal accounts. In its warning prosecutor's office refers to the information published by Lilia Bujurova on «Facebook» social network and on the Centre for Investigative Reporting site. According to the prosecutor's office, the information of Lilia Bujurova may contain «signs of extremist statements», also the prosecutor's office considers that the journalist calls on people to protests.

Also in this warning deputy prosecutor of Simferopol recalled that earlier, in 2014, Bujurova was given a similar warning. She was warned about the possible subsequent prosecution (**Annex 7**).

By using such warnings and other norms of the Russian legislation, the de facto authorities are preventing the journalistic activity (such warning is a threat of possible prosecution for journalistic activities) and seek to limit the freedom of expression not only in the media but also in the personal accounts at social networks.

FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION

On 4 May, the representative of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people Nariman Djelyalov received a decision of the Supreme Court of Crimea from 26 April for the review regarding the ban the activities of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people on the territory of the Russian Federation. The decision was rendered by a court composed of following judges: Terentyeva N.A., Yusupova L. A. and Pawlowskiy E.G.

³⁹ <https://www.rbc.ua/rus/opinion/poldnya-fsb-eshche-odna-istoriya-akkreditatsiyu-1463131347.html>



The prosecutor of Crimea N. Poklonskaya justifies her demand about the ban of the Mejlis by the fact that the Mejlis doesn't have the state registration in accordance with the Russian legislation, was the organizer, from her point of view, of a few unauthorized and extremist acts, members of the Mejlis were issued 17 warnings regarding the inadmissibility of extremist activity and Refat Chubarov, Chairman of the Mejlis, according to the prosecutor, has repeatedly expressed extremist slogans that Crimea is part of Ukraine. The prosecutor was blaming the Mejlis regarding the events in 2004 and 2008, which occurred prior to the establishment of Russian control in Crimea, the «Crimea blockade» and explosions of transmission towers in the territory of Ukraine in Kherson region.

In response to the arguments of the Mejlis representative that the Mejlis is not a public organization, but is a representative body of the Crimean Tatar people, the court responded that, according to the norms of the Russian legislation, the court considers the Mejlis as public organization that doesn't have the legal identity and does not consider it as a representative body because the Mejlis doesn't refer to the local authorities in accordance with Russian law.

The representative of the Committee for international relations and deported citizens of Crimea believes that there are enough other non-governmental organizations in Crimea that work with issues of Crimean Tatars, and who work in collaboration with government agencies but the Mejlis is not cooperating with the authorities. The official stated that, in his opinion, Mejlis does not provide protection of the Crimean Tatars. However, the presence of other Tatar organizations in Crimea in no way is connected with the prosecution of the Mejlis on extremist activity.

The court decided that the prosecution arguments regarding the extremist nature of the activity of the Mejlis are sufficient. As a fact of the Extremist Activity the court took the event on 3 May, 2014 near Armyansk, when Crimean Tatars come out against a ban on the entry to Crimea for Mustafa Dzhemilev. As the main evidence of extremist activity of the Mejlis court considered «Crimea blockade» action that was organized with the participation of Refat Chubarov, Mustafa Dzhemilev and Lenur Islyamov due to which the supply of electric power in Crimea from the mainland Ukraine was interrupted. The court also pointed out a number of public appearances of Refat Chubarov in the Ukrainian media about the illegal actions of Russia in Crimea and the need for the return of the Crimea to Ukraine. Most of the evidences taken by the court are the links to various resources on the Internet and judgemental view about the work of the Mejlis.

Despite the fact that the Mejlis is the only representative and executive body of the Crimean Tatar people, the court decided that the Mejlis ban will not entail violations of the rights of the Crimean Tatar people for development and self-determination.

A member of the Mejlis Lemmar Yunusov and the lawyer Dzhemil Temishev brought the appeal before the Supreme Court against the court's decision to ban the activities of the Mejlis⁴⁰.

Ruslan Balbec, the Deputy Chairman of the Crimean Council of Ministers, despite the fact that the court's decision to ban the activities of the Mejlis has not entered into force, sent the letter to the heads of administrations of cities and villages, in which he not only calls the Mejlis an extremist organization, but also accused the Mejlis members in participation in «international terrorist groups». Moreover, Balbec stated that the Mejlis «does not have any connection to the Crimea and Crimean Tatars anymore». He also lists a number of restrictions for members of the Mejlis and obliges officials to report to the Crimean prosecutor's office regarding the violations of these prohibitions by the Mejlis members (**Annex 8**).

⁴⁰ https://vs--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&name_op=case&case_id=127462053&result=1&delo_id=1540005&new=



Thus, using the administrative resource, the Crimean Council of Ministers is trying to create extremely negative attitude to the Mejlis in the society and is stigmatizing the Mejlis members on the basis of their belonging to this association.

On 18 May, Kerch city administration held a seminar regarding countering extremist activity complicity with the representatives of the prosecutor's office and the police. Participants reported about the responsibility of citizens for aiding organizations that are engaged in extremist activities. Deputy of the head of the city administration Dilyaver Melgaziev, despite the fact that the judgment has not entered into force, reported that the activities of the Mejlis is prohibited on the territory of the Russian Federation. The employee of the Centre for counteraction to extremism in Crimea Anatoly Shuklin urged everyone to inform the law enforcement agencies regarding persons «whose activities have signs of extremism»⁴¹.

FREEDOM OF PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY

In majority of previously reported cases of unjustified restrictions on freedom of assembly — prohibition of peaceful assembly, dispersals of peaceful assembly, administrative penalties against the organizers and participants of the meetings — were applied to the Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar activists. However, recently there is an increase in meetings restrictions in respect of the supporters of the Russian leadership, which actively supported the actions of Russia in Crimea in 2014.

On 6 May, representatives of Crimean Cossacks came out to protest against the closure of the Crimean Cossack Cadet Corpus in Simferopol. Organizers of the event gave a notice regarding the action, but they were denied in holding of the public event due to the fact that at the same time and in the same place there will be another event. However, there were no other events carried out. In connection with this fact the protesters have decided to hold the planned event. The police officer demanded the event to be stopped because it wasn't agreed with the city administration. The organizer was warned that the report on administrative offense will be drawn up.

Protesters refused to stop the action, motivating its refusal by the fact that they do not violate public order, do not interfere with the movement of pedestrians and there are no other events in this place. However, the police officers, using force, began to disperse the protesters. It is reordered on the video⁴² that at least two protesters were detained and placed in the paddy wagon. The force and non-lethal weapons were used to one of them.

Local entrepreneurs protest arose spontaneously in Sevastopol on Istoricheskiy Boulevard. The protest was a reaction of small trade stands owners on an attempt to evacuate one of the pavilions by local authorities. State unitary enterprise's «Sevavtodor» loading car loaded one of the kiosks, but entrepreneurs — owners of the stalls blocked the movement of the car, requiring a court decision to demolish the stall⁴³.

This situation lasted until the evening. Later in the evening the attempt of violent disperses of entrepreneurs and unblocking of the car with the stall took place. According to entrepreneurs and witnesses, police, local authorities and local self-defence took part in the attempt to disperse the protest. Finally it was decided to remove the stall from the truck and put it in its previous place. After that entrepreneurs have unblocked the truck and it left Istoricheskiy Boulevard⁴⁴.

⁴¹ <http://gorsovetkerch.ru/news/18-05-2016/sostoyalsya-seminar-o-merah-po-protivodejstviyu-posobnichestvu-ekstremistskoj-deyatelnosti.html>

⁴² The video of the Crimean Cossacks's protest against the closure of the Crimean Cossack Cadet Corpus, May 6, 2016, Simferopol: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gdMleM5EeFU>

⁴³ <http://sevastopol.su/news.php?id=87075>

⁴⁴ <http://sevastopol.su/news.php?id=87104>



An attempt of local authorities to attract self-defence (paramilitary forces) for disperse of local entrepreneurs is a threat of the use of unjustified violence, which can result in injuries or property damages. It also indicates the intentions of the local authorities to use illegal methods to resolve the conflict.

FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY VIOLATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH REMEMBRANCE DAY OF THE VICTIMS OF CRIMEAN TATARS DEPORTATION

On 13 May, administration of Voinka village Krasnoperekopsky area represented by the chairman of the village council and the head of the village administration Maximov E.V. refused the regional representative of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people Saniye Ametova to hold a rally on 18 May in connection with the Remembrance Day of the deportation of the Crimean Tatars. The reason for rejection: the local authorities are carrying out landscaping works in the park, where it was planned to hold the event. In this regard, the administration banned the conduction of any events on 18 May except of the laying of flowers at the memorial sign to those killed during the deportation, which was organized by the local authorities (**Annex 9**).

On 17 May, three police officers of Bakhchisarai intended to give a warning about the inadmissibility of violation of the legislation of the Russian Federation on the Day of Remembrance of the deportation of the Crimean Tatars to the deputy chairman of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people Ilmi Umerov. Ilmi Umerov refused to sign the warning, because he is not an organizer of any public events on 18 May. He reported that on 18 May he plans to take part in laying flowers at the memorial plaque and during the prayer service at the midday prayer in memory of the victims of the deportation. These activities are not subject to the norms of the Russian legislation on public events⁴⁵.

Days before 18 May, the message regarding the ban on missing of the classes by students or teachers on May 18 was spread in number of educational institutions of Crimea as well as the requirement to inform the school management about the number and reasons of absence on 18 May «separately for Crimean Tatar children» (**Annex 10**).

On 18 May, motor rallies dedicated to the Day of memory of victims of deportation took place in several cities in Crimea. Motor rallies did not create any accidents on the roads, did not interfere with traffic. However, several members of motor rallies were detained.

17-year-old Eskender Ganiev was detained on the way to Bakhchisarai. The protocol was drawn on him about administrative offense and administrative fine in the amount of 4,000 rubles. He was released afterwards⁴⁶.

Four participants of the motor rally were detained in Lgovskoe village Kirovskiy district: Kurukch S., Yapalahov R., Fakhriev U. and Berberov E. The protocols were drawn up for committing an administrative offense under Part 2, Article 20.2 of the Administrative Code of the Russian Federation «Violation of the order of organizing or holding of meetings, rallies, demonstrations, marches and pickets». On 19 May the judge of the Kirov district court Mikhailov Roman adjudged the four participants of the rally guilty of committing an administrative offense under Part 6.1 Article 20.2 of the Administrative Code of the Russian Federation — participation in unsanctioned rallies, meetings, demonstrations, processions and picketing, which caused interference with the functioning of critical infrastructure, transport and social infrastructure, communication, movement

⁴⁵ https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=1768632480048284&id=100007046477228

⁴⁶ <http://avdet.org/node/19198>



of pedestrians and (or) the vehicles or citizens access to premises or facilities of transport or social infrastructure⁴⁷. In respect of each of them the judge ruled on administrative punishment in the form of 20 hours of compulsory work⁴⁸. The decree came into force on 31 May.

Four Crimean Tatars Ablyakim Ablyakimov, Seytmamut Seytumerov, Enver Chavushev and Alim Muslyadinov were arrested in Sudak. On 18 May, they drove through Sudak on cars with Crimean Tatar symbols. They stopped near the monument to the victims of deportation to take part in the «Light a Candle» event. They were detained by police near the monument, and taken to the city police station, where they were drawn up protocols for committing an administrative offense under Part 2 Article 20.2 of the Administrative Code of the Russian Federation «Violation of the order of organizing or holding of the meetings, rallies, demonstrations, marches and pickets».

Administrative proceedings in respect of all four members were appointed to run at Sudak City Court on 25, 30 and 31 May. Each time the meeting was postponed by the judge Haraman Helena Petrovna. The next meeting is scheduled for 7 June⁴⁹.

OTHER CASES OF VIOLATIONS OF FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY

Yalta city administration refused to local residents in organising of the event on the occasion of the Crimean Tatar celebration Hydyrlez on 3 May in the Koreiz village. The reason for the refusal was «lack of security measures». The inability to ensure the safety was explained by the local authorities that their powers will be used to ensure safety at the event at «Scheherazade» cultural and entertainment centre. This event was organized by the local authorities and in their refusal Yalta authorities offer local residents of Koreiz to visit exactly this event, rather than to organise their own (**Annex 11**). Local residents consider the refusal in holding of the local holidays of Hydyrlez as a way to increase the number of people at the event that is organized by the Crimean authorities.

FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT AND ISSUES RELATED TO CHECKPOINTS PASSING

On 25 May, Ilham Shakirov, a resident of Yalta, Ukrainian citizen was denied in entry to Crimea by Russian border guards. Earlier, about six months ago, officer of the Interior Ministry of the Russian Federation found out during the checking of his documents that he was checked on entry to Turkey, but there is no mark regarding his return. The court found Ilham Shakirov guilty of violating the immigration laws of the Russian Federation, namely, in his words, in fact of providing of void migration card with missed period of validity, as well as the availability of dual citizenship in Ukraine and Turkey. The court appointed Shakirov a penalty of a fine of 2,000 rubles and ordered to leave Russia within 10 days. Shakirov left Crimea, hoping to extend the migration card, but the Russian border guards informed him about the ban of the entrance to Crimea and the Russian Federation for 5 years. His wife and minor children are in Yalta. He doesn't have an opportunity to see them as well as he has no means of living outside of Crimea⁵⁰.

⁴⁷ https://kirovskiy--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&H_date=19.05.2016

⁴⁸ <https://www.facebook.com/nariman.dzhelalov/posts/1107699962627196>

⁴⁹ https://sudak--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&H_date=31.05.2016

⁵⁰ <http://15minut.org/news/160126-grazhdanina-ukrainy-ne-puskayut-v-krym-k-zhene-i-dochke>



On 30 May, the officer of border department of the Federal Security Service of Russia in Crimea Shalukin A.V. conducted the searches and questioning of Ali Ozenbash who is the head of the Audit Commission of the Kurultai, the executive board member of the World Congress of Crimean Tatars at the Russian checkpoint with Crimea Dzhankoy (**Annex 12**). Ali Ozenbash reported that the officer of the Federal Security Service of Russia refused to present himself during the interrogation and did not give reasons for a personal inspection⁵¹.

It is important to note that using the language of hatred and administrative resources, local authorities are trying to restrict the movement of Crimea citizens to the Ukrainian mainland. Thus on 31 May the head of the city administration of Sudak Serov V.N. sent the letter to all heads of state and municipal enterprises. The letter states that «the sphere of influence of the Crimean Tatar extremists in the Ukrainian checkpoints expanded» so the city administration recommends residents «not to travel to Ukraine through the Crimean land border» (**Annex 13**).

THE REVIEW WAS PREPARED BY:

Olga Skrypnyk, *coordinator of the Crimean Human Rights Group;*

Vissarion Aseev, *coordinator of the monitoring direction of the Crimean Human Rights Group;*

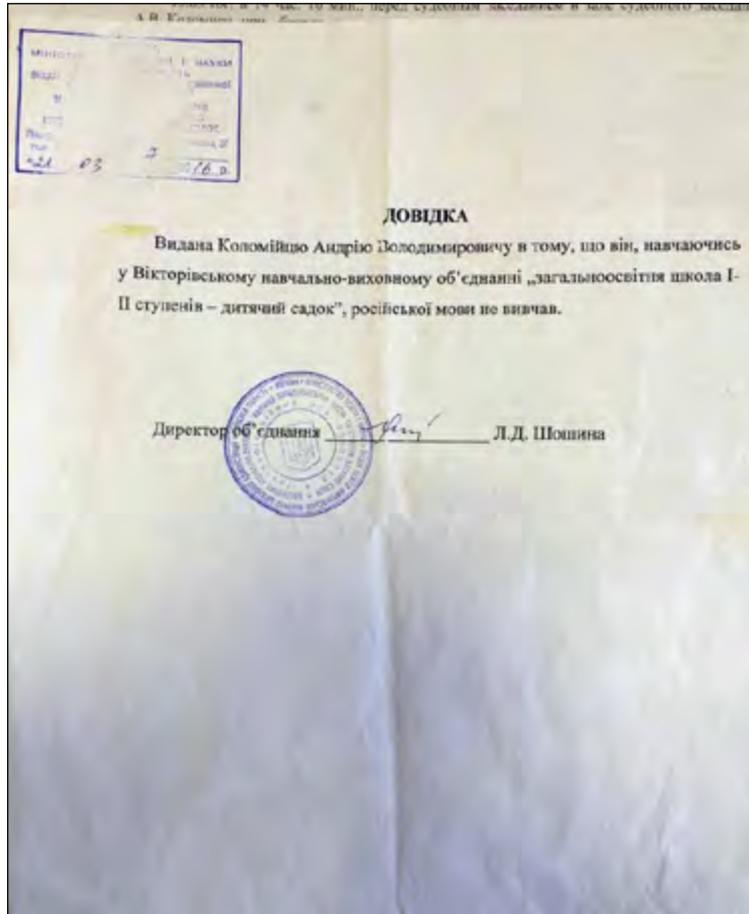
Alexander Sedov, *analyst of the Crimean Human Rights Group.*

⁵¹ <http://ru.krymr.com/content/news/27769368.html>



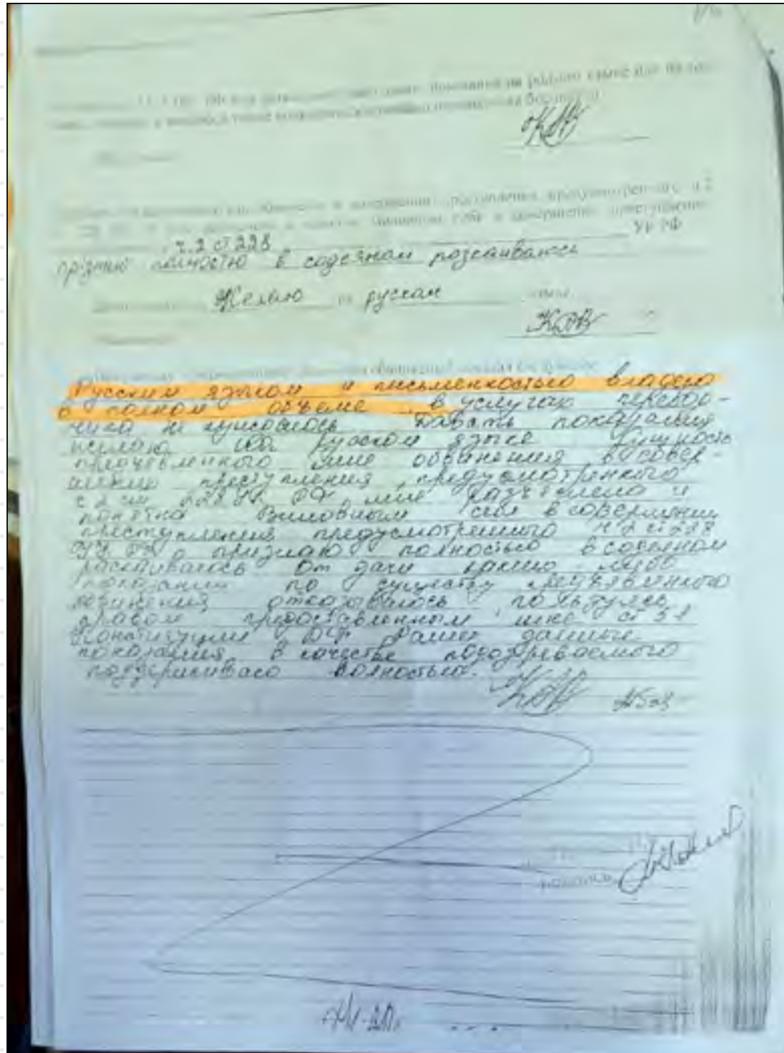
ANNEXES

ANNEX 1



The certificate from the school in Viktorivka village
in which Andrew Kolomiets studied in Ukrainian

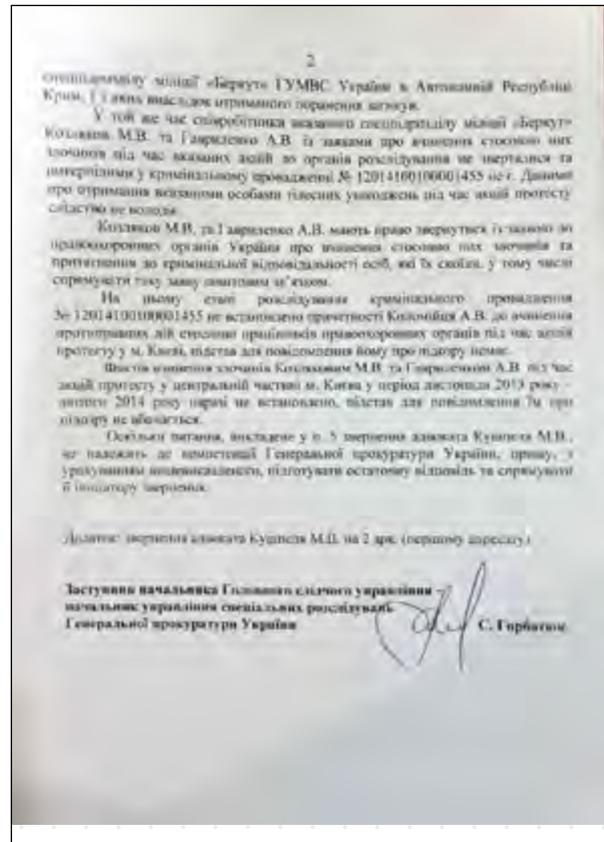
ANNEX 2



The fragment of the protocol of interrogation of Andrei Kolomiets, in which falsification signs appear. The protocol filled by different people on behalf of the interviewee



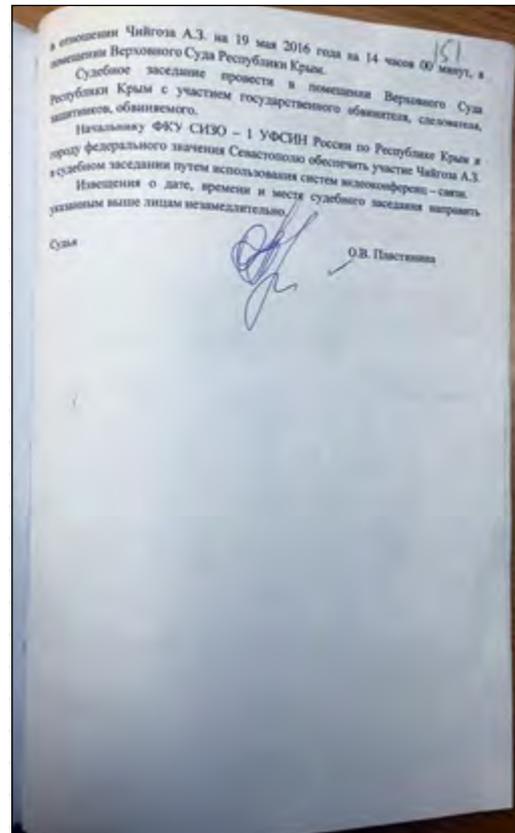
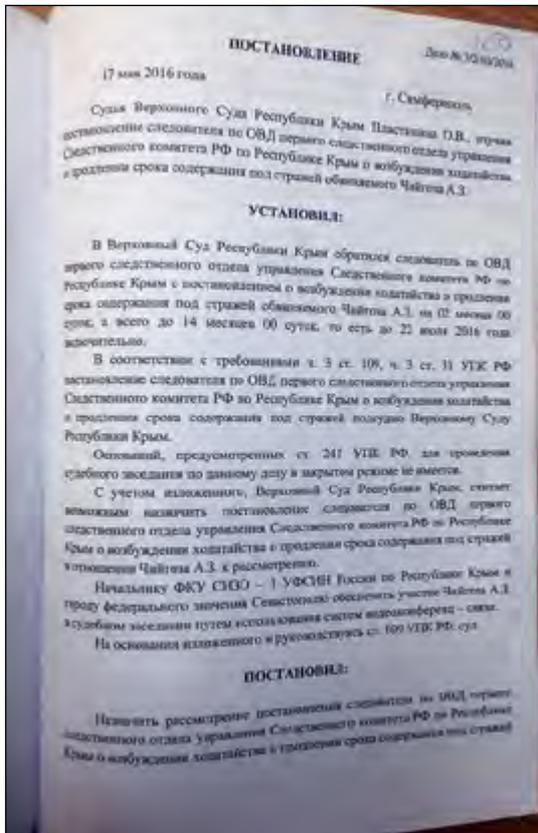
ANNEX 3



The answer of the General Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine regarding the request of Michael Kushpel, lawyer of Andrei Kolomiets



ANNEX 4



The decree of the judge of the Supreme Court of Crimea Plastinina O.V. regarding the appointment of the meeting for 19 May about the extending of the period of detention of Ahtem Chiyyoz, 17 May, 2016



ANNEX 5



КРЫМСКАЯ ПРАВООЩИТНАЯ ГРУППА

e-mail: crimeahrg@gmail.com website: crimeahrg.org

«ДЕЛО ХИЗБ УТ-ТАХРИР»: для преследования мусульман в Крыму де-факто власти используют нормы «антитеррористического» законодательства РФ. Уголовное преследование основывается на решении Верховного Суда РФ от 14 февраля 2003 года о признании Хизб ут-Тахрир террористической организацией и запрете её деятельности в РФ. Под предлогом поиска членов Хизб ут-Тахрир проводятся массовые обыски в домах крымских татар и регулярные допросы и аресты.

Согласно украинскому законодательству, Хизб ут-Тахрир действовала в Крыму легально и свободно. На данный момент в Крыму по «делу Хизб ут-Тахрир» — по обвинению в нарушении ст. 205.5 УК РФ «Организация деятельности террористической организации и участие в деятельности такой организации» — **под стражей содержится 14 человек**. Им грозит лишение свободы сроком до 10 лет (ч. 2 ст. 205.5 УК РФ) или до 20 лет (ч. 1 ст. 205.5 УК РФ). Доказательства их причастности к террористической деятельности нет, при обысках были найдены только книги и фильмы религиозного содержания.


14 МУСУЛЬМАН ПОД АРЕСТОМ ПО ДЕЛУ «ХИЗБ УТ-ТАХРИР»

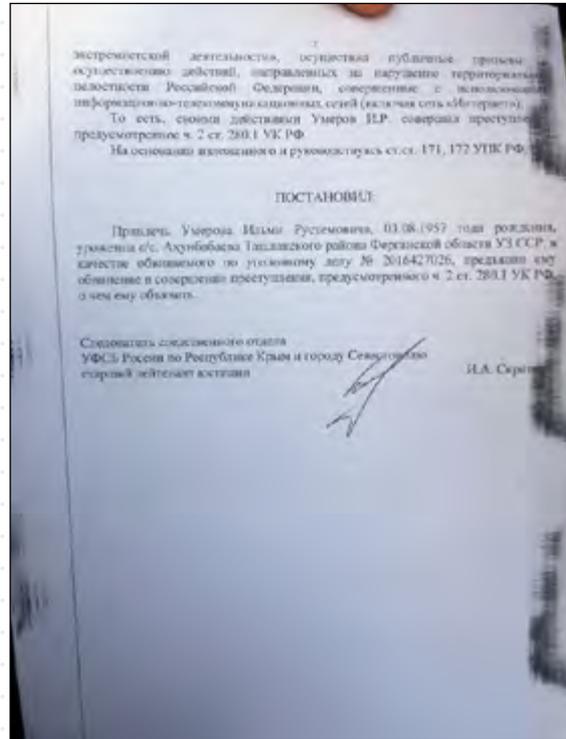
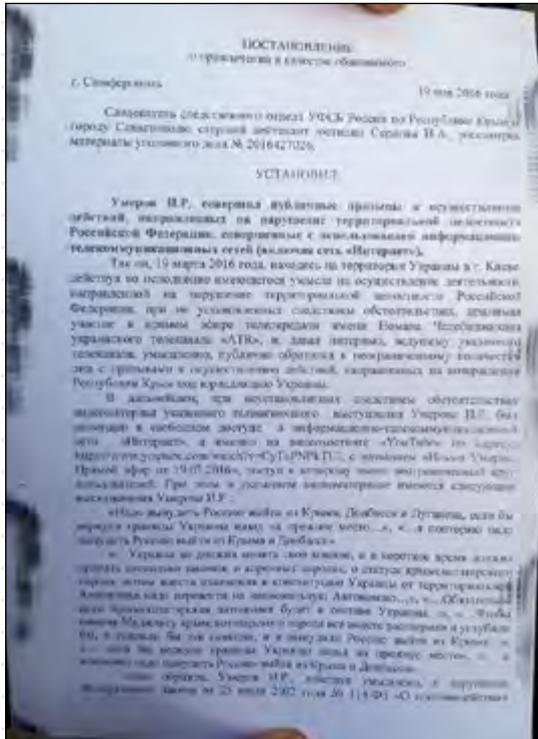
23 ЯНВАРЯ 2016 г.				9 ФЕВРАЛЯ 2016 г.	
					
Ильхам Маммадов	Ислам Сулеймов	Нур Османов	Шериф Абдурахманов		
12 ФЕВРАЛЯ 2016 г.			12 АПРЕЛЯ 2016 г.		
					
Руслан Бекмурзаев	Тимур Ахмедов	Руслан Бекмурзаев	Руслан Бекмурзаев	Алиев Бекмурзаев	Рафат Бекмурзаев
19 МАЯ 2016 г.					
					
Руслан Бекмурзаев	Руслан Бекмурзаев	Руслан Бекмурзаев	Руслан Бекмурзаев		

Обыски и задержания по этому делу продолжаются.
 Более подробная информация о задержании, обысках и судебных заседаниях по «делу Хизб ут-Тахрир» в обзорах Крымской правозащитной группы: <http://dramedemocracy.org/ru/obsledeniya>

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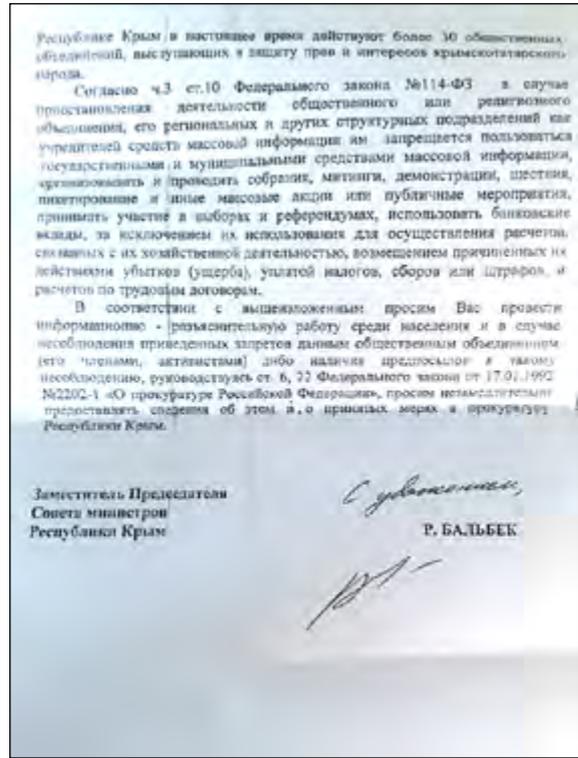
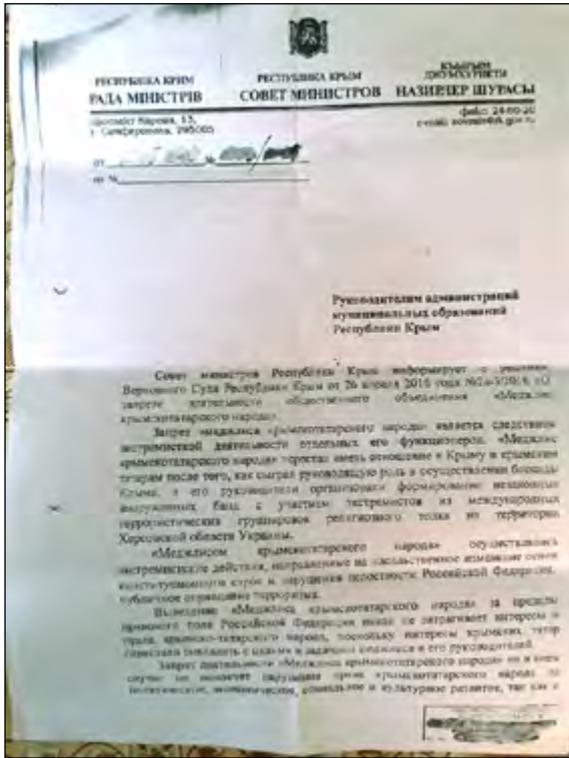
ANNEX 6



Resolution of the investigator of the investigation department of Federal Security Service in Crimea and Sevastopol Skrypka I.A. to prosecute an accused Ilmi Umerov in a criminal case under Part 2 Article 280.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian federation, 19 May 2016



ANNEX 8



The letter of Ruslan Balbek, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Crimea addressed to the heads of administrations of cities and villages of Crimea regarding the prosecution of the Mejlis because of involvement in «international terrorist groups»



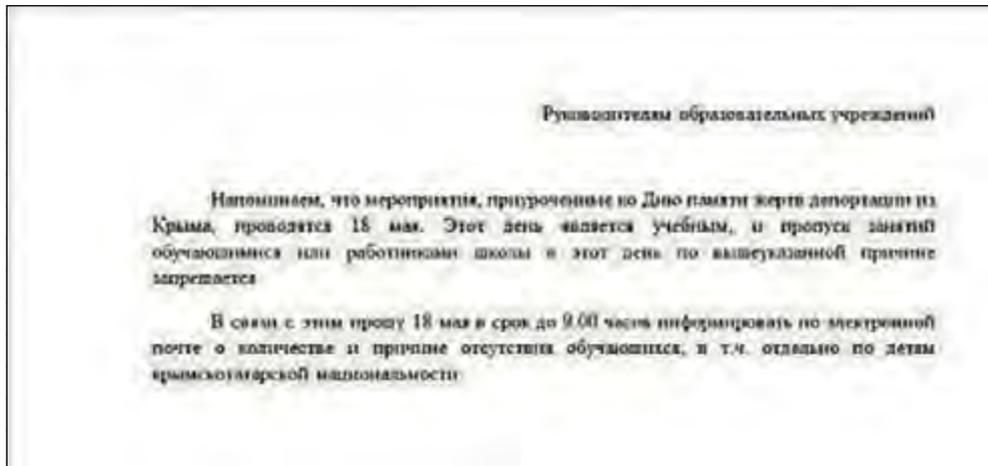
ANNEX 9



The refusal of the Voinka village administration of Krasnoperekopsky district to hold a rally on 18 May dedicated to the Day of memory of victims of deportation of the Crimean Tatars, 13 May, 2016



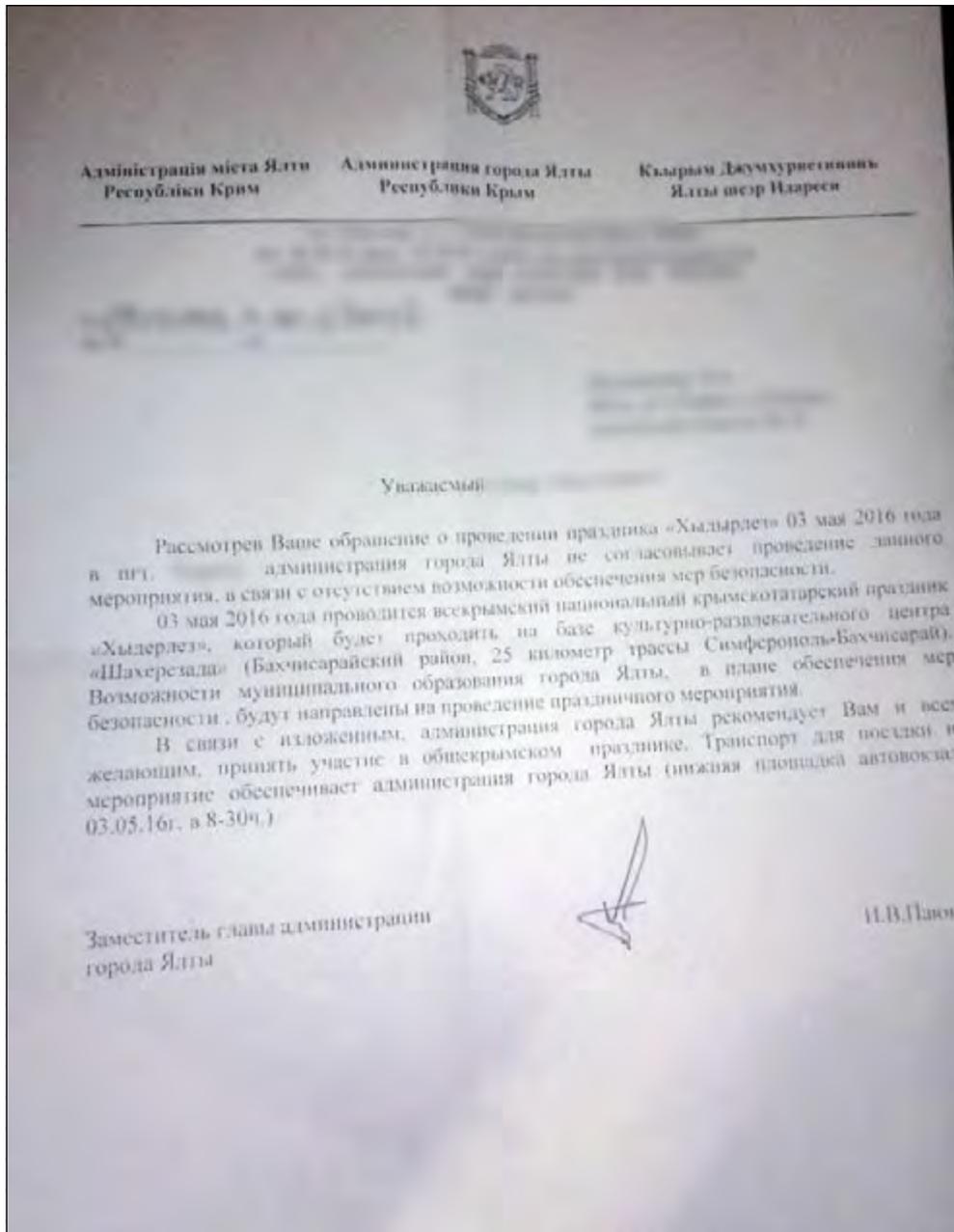
ANNEX 10



The notice about mandatory reporting about the number and reasons of the absence on 18 May, including «children of Crimean Tatars in particular»



ANNEX 11



The refusal of Yalta city administration to hold the event on the occasion of the Hydyrlez celebration of the Crimean Tatars on 3 May in Koreiz village



ANNEX 13



The letter of the Head of the city administration of Sudak Serov V.N. to the heads of state and municipal companies with a warning «not to travel to Ukraine through the Crimean land border», 31 May, 2016