



CRIMEAN HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP

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CRIMEAN HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION REVIEW

September 2017

The monitoring review was prepared
by the Crimean Human Rights Group
on the basis of materials collected
in September 2017

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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 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

PROHIBITION OF TORTURE

On 13 September, at 5.40 am, people in masks (presumably FSS officers) entered the house of **Renat Paralamov** to conduct a search (the village of Nizhnegorsk). According to the relatives of Paralamov, 8 people in masks broke into the house, did not show the appropriate documents for the search, and seized a laptop and a religious book¹. After the search of Paralamov, without explanation of the reasons, was taken to an unknown direction, what was recorded on the video by the witnesses².

On 14 September, the deputy head of the Nizhnyegorsk Police Department informed relatives and activists that R.Paralamov had been released from the FSS of the Russian Federation in Simferopol on 13 September at 16:00, and on 14 September, according to him, he had returned to the FSS voluntarily³. However, in the main department of the FSS in Crimea, lawyer Emil Kurbadinov was informed that Paralamov was not there⁴. Relatives and witnesses filed applications regarding the abduction of the Crimean Tatar to the police.

On 14 September, around 3 pm activists found Renat Paralamov in Simferopol on the bus station "Vostochny"⁵. He could not move independently and clearly speak and said that since the moment of detention he was in the building of the FSS of the Russian Federation in Simferopol, where he was tortured. He was hit on the body, tortured with electric current, and a bag was always on his head. As a result of torture, his jaw dislocated. Employees of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation called a medical officer who gave him a few injections, after which the officers of the FSS of Russia independently fixed the jaw to Paralamov and continued the torture. Under torture, he was required to blame himself and other people on whom the FSS officers indicated⁶.

The lawyers went to the hospital to get a medical examination of the marks of beatings on the body of R.Paralamov. However, at the Semashko Clinical Hospital in Simferopol, they refused to accept the victim.

On 15 September, relatives of R.Paralamov, who were near the building of the FSS in Simferopol, recognized in one of the FSS officers a man who took part in the abduction of R.Paralamov⁷.

¹ <https://www.facebook.com/crimeansolidarity/videos/495570337477094/>

² <https://www.facebook.com/zair.smedlya/posts/1459425604092603>

³ <https://www.facebook.com/100014317569547/videos/278785402608710/>

⁴ <https://www.facebook.com/emil.kurbedinov/videos/1577378938993364/>

⁵ <https://www.facebook.com/100002017965634/videos/1482277415182843/>

⁶ Krym.Realiij| Kidnapped resident of Crimea tells about tortures (video): <https://ru.krymr.com/a/video/28736020.html>

⁷ <https://www.facebook.com/emil.kurbedinov/videos/1578429052221686/>



RIGHT TO LIBERTY AND SECURITY OF THE PERSON

DETENTIONS

On September 12, a citizen of Ukraine of Afghan origin **Kabir Mohammad** was released from custody in a pre-detention centre of Simferopol. He spent 11 months in custody. According to his wife Oksana Mokhamad, the medical examination confirmed that keeping of her husband in the pre-detention centre threatens his life and health⁸.

On 20 September, the lawyer received the results of a medical examination of Kabir Mohammad. The medical commission of the “Republican Clinical Hospital Semashko” showed that Kabir Mohammad suffers from serious illnesses that resulted from a stroke in the pre-detention centre. According to the results, these diseases are included in the list of diseases when it is dangerous for a person to be in custody⁹.

POLITICALLY MOTIVATED CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

THE CASE OF SENTSOV, KOLCHENKO, AFANASIEV, CHIRNIY

In early September, a citizen of Ukraine **Oleg Sentsov**, who was sentenced to 20 years in prison on fabricated charges of creating a terrorist community and committing terrorist attacks in Crimea, was taken from the Yakutsk colony to Irkutsk pre-detention centre-1¹⁰. On 12 September, Oleg Sentsov was taken from Irkutsk pre-detention centre -1 to Chelyabinsk¹¹. On 28 September, lawyer Dmitry Dinze reported that Sentsov was taken from Chelyabinsk, but his location is still unknown¹².

ANDREI KOLOMIETS CASE

A citizen of Ukraine Andrei Kolomiets, previously convicted in Crimea on a fabricated case, was brought to work at one of the enterprises of the penal colony No. 14 in Krasnodar (RF), in which he is serving a sentence. According to his wife Galina Kolomiets, sugar bags are produced at the enterprise. A. Kolomiets works from 07:00 to 21:00 (14 hours a day), almost without days off. For the first month of such work as a payment, he received 20 packs of cigarettes¹³.

⁸ CHR| Kabir Mohammad released from Crimean pretrial detention facility against undertaking not to leave the town: <http://crimeahrg.org/en/kabir-mohammad-was-released-from-the-crimean-pre-detention-centre-under-a-written-undertaking-not-to-leave-the-place/>

⁹ CHR| Kabir Mohammad is not to be behind the bars given his devastating disease <http://crimeahrg.org/kabiru-mohammadu-nelzya-nahoditsya-za-reshetkoy-iz-za-ego-tyazhelogo-zabolevaniya/>

¹⁰ Sibir bez tsenzury| Public Monitoring Commission finds Oleg Sentsov in Irkutsk prison: <https://pravoirk.ru/archives/10747>

¹¹ Interfax| Ukrainian citizen Oleg Sentsov, convicted for terrorism, is transferred from Irkutsk to Chelyabinsk: <http://www.interfax.ru/russia/578737>

¹² Interfax| Ukrainian filmmaker Oleg Sentsov, convicted for terrorism, is transferred by prisoner transport: <http://www.interfax.ru/russia/580956>

¹³ CHR| Ukrainian political prisoner Kolomyets was attracted to physical labor in a prison camp in the RF: <http://crimeahrg.org/en/ukrainian-political-prisoner-kolomiets-was-engaged-in-the-physical-labour-in-the-russian-colony/>



«26 FEBRUARY CASE»

«26 February case» is considered in two trials: the first — in the «Supreme Court» of Crimea in the case of **Ahtem Chygoz** (in custody) as the «organizer of unrest» near the Crimean parliament, the second — in the «Central District Court» of Simferopol in the case of the other defendants as «participants in the riots» (**Ali Asanov** and **Mustafa Degermenji** which are under house arrest, a preventive measure as a personal bail was chosen for **Eskender Katemirov**, **Eskender Emirvaliyev** and **Arsen Yunusov**).

On 11 September, the judges of the «Supreme Court» of Crimea Viktor Zinkov, Alexei Kozyrev and Igor Kryuchkov made a verdict to Ahtem Chygoz, deputy chairman of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people, and sentenced him to 8 years of imprisonment in a general regime colony. He was found guilty under Part 1 of Article 212 of the Criminal Code (organization of mass riots). During all court hearings regarding the case, including the passing of the verdict, Ahtem Chygoz was deprived of the opportunity to personally attend the hall. He was allowed to participate in the process only in the videoconference mode.

In court it was not proved that the rally on 26 February, 2014 was a mass riots. Out of more than two hundred victims and witnesses in the case, the testimony directly against Chygoz was given only by three «secret witnesses» whose personalities are not known even to the lawyers. There was another person who has testified against Chygoz; he had a personal dislike against him. The judges ignored the fact that the events for which Chygoz was accused had occurred prior to the announcement of the extension of its jurisdiction to the territory of Crimea by the Russian Federation. Despite the fact that on 26 February, 2014, two rallies were held at the building of the Verkhovna Rada of Crimea, the authorities of the Russian Federation opened a criminal case only against representatives of the pro-Ukrainian rally, and the participants in the pro-Russian rally acted as «victims» and witnesses. These and other facts indicate that the «26 February case» is a politically motivated persecution. During the investigation and trial against Ahtem Chygoz, the right to liberty and security of person, the right to a fair trial, the right to freedom of assembly, the principle of punishment solely on the basis of the law and the principle of non-discrimination, as well as the norms of international humanitarian law were violated.

«HIZB UT-TACHRIR CASE»

There are 19 people being imprisoned in connection to the «Hizb ut-Tahrir case»: **Ruslan Zeitullaev**, **Rustem Vaitov**, **Nuri Primov**, **Ferat Sayfulaev** (convicted), **Inver Bekirov**, **Vadim Sirouk**, **Muslim Aliyev**, **Emir-Usein Kuku**, **Refat Alimov**, **Arsen Dzheparov**, **Enver Mamutov**, **Remzi Memetov**, **Zevri Abseitov**, **Rustem Abil'tarov**, **Teymur Abdullayev**, **Rustem Ismailov**, **Eider Saledinov**, **Uzeir Abdullayev** and **Emil Jemadenov** (in custody). They are accused according to the Part 1 of Article 205.5 of the Criminal Code (Establishment of a terrorist organization) and / or part 2 of Article 205.5 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (Participation in a terrorist organization). Later, some of the defendants were also charged under article 278 of the Criminal Code (Forcible seizure of power or forcible retention of power).

On 8 September, judges of the Supreme Court of Crimea Eduard Belousov, Galina Redko and Alexei Aftertov, according to the petition of investigator of the Federal Security Service Sergei Makhnev, extended the terms of detention of **Enver Mamutov**, **Rustem Abil'tarov**, **Zevri Abseitov**



and **Remzi Memetov**¹⁴ (they were detained by FSS officers in Bakhchisaray on 12 May, 2016) until 11 November, 2017.

The lawyer of Enver Mamutov Edem Smedlyaev reported that during the hearings the defence announced a number of motions: regarding the holding an open session, inadmissibility of holding the defendant in a cage, adjournment of the meeting in connection with the Friday prayer and replacing the convoy, that behaved aggressively and prohibited the defender to communicate with defendants in Crimean Tatar language. The lawyer was refused in satisfaction of all the petitions. Enver Mamutov declared a challenge to the judge, but Judge Galina Redko refused. After that Mamutov announced that he does not want to participate in the process anymore, and he was withdrawn from the hall¹⁵.

On 21 September, the judges of the «Supreme Court» of Crimea Alla Ovchinnikova, Anatoly Osochenko and Elena Mikhalkova upheld the decision to extend the terms of detention of Zevri Abseitov, Rustem Abil'tarov and Remzi Memetov¹⁶. Апелляции защиты на постановления о продлении рассматривались в том же суде, в котором они были ранее вынесены.

«UKRAINIAN SABOTEURS' CASE»

On 7 September, a judge of the Kyiv District Court of Simferopol, Yanina Okhota, on the petition of investigator of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation Kulakov S.V. extended the detention of **Vladimir Dudka, Dmitry Shtyblikov** and **Alexei Bessarabov** until 8 November, 2017 (detained in Sevastopol on 9 November, 2016)¹⁷.

On 29 September, the FSS of the Russian Federation announced the detention of Anna Sukhnosova and Dmitry Dolgopolov in Crimea. Through the media, the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation distributed video fragments of the staging interrogation, in which D. Dolgopolov confessed to spying for Ukraine. Dmitriy Dolgopolov is a citizen of Ukraine who served in the Ukrainian Armed Forces prior to the Crimea's occupation, and then he was transferred to the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation¹⁸.

VLADIMIR BALUKH CASE

In September, the defence of Vladimir Balukh appealed against the verdict; the consideration of the appeal was scheduled for 2 October, 2017.

¹⁴ "The Supreme Court of the RC" | The list of cases scheduled for listening on 08.09.2017: https://vs--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&H_date=08.09.2017

¹⁵ Krym.Realii | The authorities extended the period of detention for Mamutov, involved in Bakhchisarai's «Case of Hizb ut-Tahrir» <https://ru.krymr.com/a/news/28724380.html>

¹⁶ "The Supreme Court of the RC" | The list of cases scheduled for listening on 21.09.2017: https://vs--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&H_date=21.09.2017

¹⁷ "Kiev District Court of the city of Simferopol" | The list of cases scheduled for listening on 07.09.2017 https://kiev-simp--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&H_date=07.09.2017

¹⁸ NTV | Married couple detained in Crimea were gathering intelligence on the Black Sea Fleet: <http://www.ntv.ru/video/1521840/>



FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND EXPRESSION OF OPINIONS*

On 15 September it became known that Marlen Mustafayev was summoned for questioning to the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation. Earlier, in February 2017, he was already brought to administrative responsibility for posting «banned in the Russian Federation» materials in social networks. At the moment, it is not known exactly regarding what case he was summoned for interrogation. Marlen Mustafayev said only that he referred to Article 51 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation and refused to give evidence.

OBSTRUCTION OF JOURNALISTIC ACTIVITIES

On 8 September, in the «Supreme Court» of Crimea, during the consideration of the petition regarding the extension of the measure of restraint to the persons involved in the «Hizb ut-Tahrir case» that were detained in Bakhchisarai, bailiffs announced that the entrance to the court building was closed by order of the judge. For this reason, journalists were not able to attend the meeting.

On 15 September journalist Taras Ibragimov was taken to the «Simferopol City Public Security Department». He was detained near the FSS building by police officers, where he was among Crimean Tatar activists who demanded explanations from the FSS in connection with kidnapping of Renat Paralamov. Taras Ibrahimov reported that he gave explanations and refused to give his fingerprints. He didn't receive the protocols on detention.

NIKOLAI SEMENA CASE

On 18 September, during a debate in the Zheleznodorozhny District Court of Simferopol, the Svetlana Budinskaya, who is the prosecutor's office worker, demanded three years of probation, with prohibiting of the right to publicly speak in the media for **Nikolai Semena**²⁰. Nikolay Semens is charged under part 2 of Article 280.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (Public calls for actions aimed at violating the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation using the media) for his article in the media. The journalist did not admit his guilt.

On 22 September, the «Zheleznodorozhny District Court» of Simferopol found guilty Nikolai Semena and sentenced him to two years and six months of probation with a three-year probation period and a banned on engaging in public activities for three years²¹.

The case of Nikolai Semena has signs of politically motivated persecution because of his statements about the territorial belonging of Crimea to Ukraine.

ILMI UMEROV CASE

On 6 September, the judge of the «Simferopol District Court» Andrei Kulishov²² denied the lawyer Edem Semedlyayev to use in the **Ilmi Umerov** case the results of the linguistic expertise of the Bureau of Linguistic Expertise of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. The examination

* The section was prepared in cooperation with the **Human Rights Information Center**: <https://humanrights.org.ua/en>

²⁰ <https://www.facebook.com/crimeahrg/photos/a.1677121552573479.1073741828.1676669515952016/1955310874754544/?type=3>

²¹ <https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=1472151252822694&set=a.501061043265058.103013.100000834995847&type=3>

²² Facts on Case No. 1-171/2017 https://simpheropolskiy--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&name_op=case&case_id=458778499&result=1&delo_id=1540006&new=



was carried out to determine whether Ilmi Umerov used his calls to violate the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation²³. He is charged under part 2 of Article 280.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation «Public calls for the implementation of actions aimed at violating the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation, committed using information and telecommunications networks (including the Internet)» for his public statements that Crimea is the territory of Ukraine during the interview with the television channel ATR.

On 20 September, during the debate in the Simferopol District Court, Prosecutor Semenchuk demanded three years and six months of probation with three years and deprivation of the right to be engaged in teaching and public activities for three years for Ilmi Umerov²⁴.

On 27 September, the judge of the Simferopol District Court, Andrei Kuleshov, found guilty and sentenced Ilmi Umerov to two years in prison in a settlement colony.

The verdict to the deputy chairman of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people was made in violation of fundamental human rights and international humanitarian law, including the right to a fair trial and the right to defence.

Throughout the entire trial process Ilmi Umerov did not abandon his position and continued to insist on the territorial belonging of Crimea to Ukraine, Russia's obligations to observe internationally recognized borders, to follow UNGA Resolution No. 68/262 on «Territorial Integrity of Ukraine» of 27 March, 2014 and No. 71/205 «Situation with human rights in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol (Ukraine)» on 19 December, 2016.

²³ Krym.Realii| The court that tried the «Umerov's case» refused to attach to the case files an expert assessment made in Ukraine: <https://ru.krymr.com/a/news/28720447.html>

²⁴ <https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=1470517692986050>



FREEDOM OF PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY

On 1 September, local residents went out for a rally against the actions of the authorities to deprive the owners of land on Nakhimov Square in Sevastopol²⁵. On 22 August, the administration of Sevastopol refused to give approval on this meeting. Employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation made an administrative report on the organizer of the rally **Lenur Usmanov** on Part 1 of Article 20.2 of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation «Violation of the established procedure for organizing or holding a meeting by the organizer of a public event» (**Annex 1**). On 20 September, the judge of the Leninsky District Court of Sevastopol, Olga Prohorchuk, found Lenur Usmanov guilty and ordered an administrative penalty of 10,000 rubles²⁶.

On 13 September, the judge of the Supreme Court of Crimea, Sergei Yakovlev, upheld the decision of the Bakhchisarai District Court on 6 July, 2017, about a fine of 150,000 rubles against the activist from Bakhchisaray **Emil Bilyalov**. He was found guilty under Part 8 of Article 20.2 of the Administrative Code of the Russian Federation (repeated violation of the procedure for holding a rally, meetings) for being near the house of Seydamet Mustafayev, who was detained for a post in the social network. The court regarded this as a repeated participation in an unsanctioned rally. The defence stated that the court had committed procedural violations. Emil Bilyalov insisted on the political nature of his persecution, and for this purpose the events near the house were wrongfully qualified as a rally. However, the judge of the «Supreme Court» left the previous decision unchanged (**Annex 2**).

On 14 September, the lawyer Dzhemil Temishev reported that the administration of Simferopol refused to coordinate the rally on 15 September, the purpose of which was «to draw attention to the world community and the leadership of the Russian Federation to the assistance in protecting and humanitarian help to the Rohinj people in Myanmar.» In the «warning regarding the inadmissibility of violation of the law» signed by the police captain Put'ko N.A. it is reported about the responsibility for violating the law «On Countering Extremism», the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation and the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation in the event of unauthorized mass events (**Annex 3**).

On 15 September in Simferopol activists and relatives of Renat Paralamov gathered near the FSS office and demanded explanations from the leadership of the FSS of the Russian Federation on the fact of abduction and torture against him. Officers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation came to the place of the peaceful assembly and detained 14 protesters. During the detention, the officers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs did not identify themselves and did not draw up protocols on detention. One of the employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs said that the gathered people are considered as participants in the unauthorized assembly, because of the «slogans». However, a video that was published by one of detainees Nazim Sheikhmambetov shows that people stood silently without posters²⁷. Nazim Sheikhmambetov said that Ibraim Ibragimov, Suleiman Dzepparov, Ajar Server and journalist Taras Ibrahimov were detained with him²⁸.

²⁵ 5 oborona Sevastopolya | Live broadcast of unauthorized meeting in Nakhimov's Square of Sevastopol, 1 September 2017 <http://sevorona.info/pryamaya-translyaciya-nesankcionirovannogo-mitinga-v-sevastopole-na-ploshhadi-naximova-1-sentyabrya-2017-goda/>

²⁶ «Leninskii District court of the city of Sevastopol » | Case No. 5-334/2017, scheduled for hearing on 20.09.2017: https://leninskiy-sev.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&name_op=case&case_id=624956400&result=1&delo_id=150000

²⁷ <https://www.facebook.com/n.sheikhmambet/videos/1619673098108180/>

²⁸ <https://www.facebook.com/n.sheikhmambet/posts/1619707108104779>



The lawyer Emil Kurbedinov also informed about his detention²⁹. Later, Taras Ibrahimov said that all detainees were taken to different police departments: Kiev, Central, Zheleznodorozhny and the Department for the Protection of Public Order. All the detainees were released; fingerprints and DNA samples were taken in violation of the law from the three of the detainees.

On 16 September, Crimean Tatar activist Aisha Umerova (Ilmi Umerov's daughter) reported that in the village of Krestyanovka of the Pervomaysky district, the officials of the Ministry of Internal Affairs banned a sports event. **The football tournament «Altyn tamga»** was dedicated to the kidnapping of Ervin Ibragimov³⁰. According to Umerova, Alexander Yurchenko — deputy head of the police department of Pervomaysky district, accompanied by police officers, banned the event. The formal reason for the ban was the lack of coordination of the event with the local authorities. The police demanded to remove the Crimean Tatar flag and stop the tournament³¹.

On 26 September, the initiative «Crimean solidarity» reported that the organizer of the tournament **Enver Emirasanov** was summoned to the police station for a report on the issue of an offense under article 20.2 of the Administrative Code of the Russian Federation (Violation of the established procedure for holding a picket) for organizing a sporting event³².

SERVER KARAMETOV CASE

On 28 September, the judge of the «Supreme Court» of Crimea, Vladimir Agin, upheld the decisions on fines against activists of **Server Karametov** and **Yarikul Davlatov**³³. They held single pickets with the demand to stop the persecution of the Crimean Tatars in August 2017 and were found guilty of violating Part 1 of Article 20.2 of the Administrative Code of the Russian Federation (Violation of the established procedure for holding a picket)³⁴.

²⁹ <https://www.facebook.com/emil.kurbedinov/videos/1578460568885201/>

³⁰ Ervin Ibragimov — Crimean Tatar campaigner missing from May 2016. The circumstances of his disappearance indicate to the forced kidnapping organized by the agents of the RF.

³¹ <https://www.facebook.com/ayshe.umerova/videos/1467097399994746/>

³² <https://www.facebook.com/crimeansolidarity/videos/501432546890873/?fref=mentions>

³³ «The Supreme Court of the RC» | The list of cases scheduled for listening on 28.09.2017: https://vs--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&H_date=28.09.2017

³⁴ See details in «CHRG. Monitoring review of the situation with human rights in Crimea. August 2017», pages 10-11: http://crimeahrg.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Crimean-Human-Rights-Group_August_2017_EN.pdf



VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

FORCING TO MILITARY SERVICE AND PROPAGANDA FOR THE VOLUNTARY ENTRY INTO THE ARMY OF THE OCCUPITING COUNTRY

On 27 September, the «military commissar» of Sevastopol, Alexei Astakhov (a Russian citizen, a former deputy military commissioner of Moscow), during a meeting of the conscription commission of Sevastopol reported that 400 residents of the city will be called up during the autumn conscription campaign in the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation. One hundred of them will be sent to military units on the territory of the Russian Federation. Astakhov said that the draft campaign will start on 1 October, 2017. The conscription commission was held under the chairmanship of the «deputy governor» of Sevastopol, Yuri Krivov (a Russian citizen, a former deputy chairman of the Government of the Penza region of the Russian Federation)³⁵.

On 28 September, the press service of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation reported that a resident of Sevastopol was being prosecuted under Part 1 of Article 328 of the Criminal Code (Evasion from military and alternative civilian service). According to the report, in May 2017 the «suspect» received a summons to be sent to the military service in the Russian armed forces and did not appear in the military commissariat of Sevastopol³⁶.

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³⁵ «Government of Sevastopol»| Yuri Krivov: «During the autumn draft, it is critical to apply individual approach to each draftee» <https://sevastopol.gov.ru/info/news/42238/>

³⁶ «The Investigations Department of the Investigations Committee of the city of Sevastopol»| A young resident of Sevastopol is suspected of the evasion of the enlistment: <http://sevastopol.sledcom.ru/news/item/1167566/>



ANNEXES

ANNEX 1

ПРОТОКОЛ 92СВ № 049787
об административном правонарушении

« 01 » 20 17 г. г. Севастополь

Я, Усманов Ленур руководствуясь п. 1 ч. 2 ст.23.3, ст.ст. 28.2 и 28.3 КоАП РФ, ст.12,ст.13ФЗ «О полиции», составил настоящий протокол о том, что гражданин (гражданка) Усманов Ленур лицо (физическое, должностное, юридическое):

(гражданство)	(гражданка)	(нужное подчеркнуть)
Фамилия	Имя	Отчество

Дата рождения « / / г.
Семейное положение _____
Место работы _____
тел. контактный _____

место рождения зарегистрирован фактический

страна _____
область _____
район _____
город _____

дом _____ корп. _____ кв. _____ дом _____ корп. _____ кв. _____

Документ, удостоверяющий личность _____
серия _____ номер _____ орган, выдавший документ, и дата выдачи _____
г. в « / » часов « / » минут, по адресу: г. Севастополь _____

то есть совершил административное правонарушение, предусмотренное ч. _____ ст. _____ КоАП РФ

Свидетель 1. Ф.И.О. _____
адрес места жительства _____ тел. _____
об ответственности по ст.17.9 КоАП РФ предупрежден(а), со ст.ст. 25.2-25.10 КоАП РФ и ст. 51 Конституции РФ ознакомлен(а) (подпись лица)

Свидетель 2. Ф.И.О. _____
адрес места жительства _____ тел. _____
об ответственности по ст.17.9 КоАП РФ предупрежден(а), со ст.ст. 25.2-25.10 КоАП РФ и ст. 51 Конституции РФ ознакомлен(а) (подпись лица)

со ст.51 Конституции РФ ознакомлен(а) (подпись лица, привлекаемого к административной ответственности)

Русским языком владею, в переводчике не нуждаюсь (подпись лица)

Объяснения, ходатайства, замечания лица, привлекаемого к административной ответственности

Права и обязанности, предусмотренные ст. 25.1, ч.4 ст. 28.2, ст.20.25, ч.3 ст. 30.2 КоАП РФ, мне разъяснены; со ст.5 Закона «О полиции» ознакомлен (а) (смотри на обороте)

К протоколу прилагается: _____ (подпись лица)
(перечень прилагаемых к протоколу документов, если есть)

О явке для рассмотрения материалов к _____ ч. _____ г. по адресу: _____ извещен(а)

О том, что на основании ч.2 ст. 25.1 КоАП РФ в случае моей неявки без уважительной причины дело будет рассмотрено в мое отсутствие, предупрежден(а) (подпись лица)

С протоколом ознакомлен (а), копию протокола получил(а) _____ (подпись правонарушителя, (в случае отказа делается соответствующая запись))

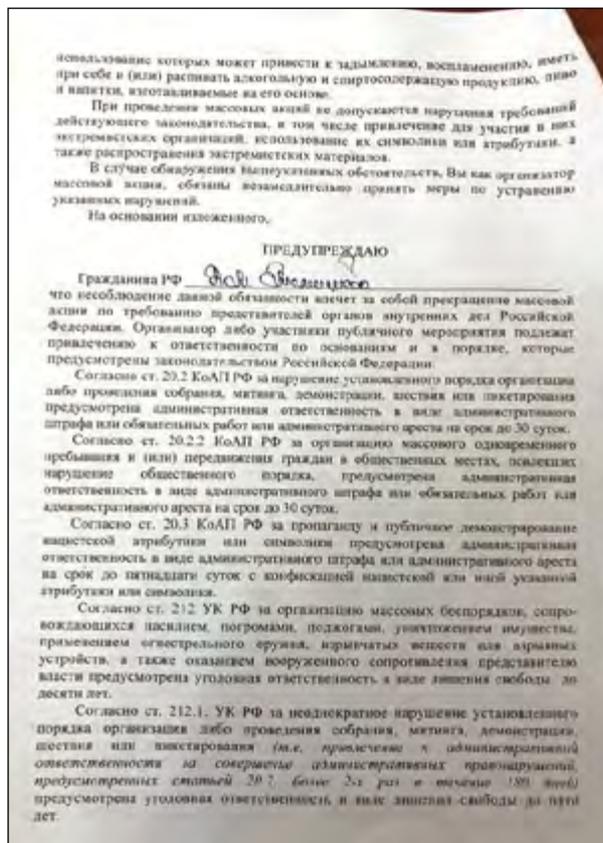
Подпись должностного лица, составившего протокол _____
Ранее подвергался административным взысканиям _____
(по иной статье, когда, какому органом)

Проверку по ИЦ произвел: _____ г. _____ (фамилия, инициалы и подпись сотрудника, выполнявшего справку, № оператора ИЦ)

Administrative protocol in respect of the organizer of the meeting Lenur Usmanov prepared under p. 1 of art. 20.2 of the Code of Code of Administrative Violations of the RF «Violation by the organizer of the public event of the established procedure for organization or conduct of the meeting», 1 September 2017.



ANNEX 3



The warning about inadmissibility to violate the laws and liability in case of conduct of an event to «draw attention of the global community and the leadership of the RF with the appeal to facilitate protection and render humanitarian aid to the people of rohinja in Myanmar»