



CRIMEAN HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP

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CRIMEAN HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION REVIEW

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

RIGHT TO LIBERTY AND SECURITY OF THE PERSON

DETENTIONS

On 17 May, the editor of the Crimean Tatar newspaper «Avdet» **Shevket Kaibullaev** was summoned to the district prosecutor's office of Simferopol, where he was threatened with administrative detention. The reason for such detention was the allegedly received message from a certain person Ivanov stating that Kaibullayev plans to conduct unauthorized mass events. Kaibullaev demanded to present this message and name the legal grounds for detention, but the prosecutors refused. A few hours later Kaibullayev was released.

SEARCHES

On 4 May, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation conducted a search in the house of **Tofik Abdulgaziev** in the city of Simferopol. Their actions were motivated by the fact that the search was conducted in the framework of the criminal case on the disappearance of Enver Memetov in June 2016, but did not explain how the search of Abdulgaziev was related to this case. During the search, nothing was withdrawn¹. After the search, Abdulgaziev was summoned for questioning to the Interior Ministry Center for Combating Extremism (Center «E»). In the Center «E» Abdulgaziev was intended to take fingerprints and explanations, but in the presence of the lawyer, he refused, because there were no legal grounds for this².

On 11 May, in the village of Strogonovka, the employees of the Center «E» searched the house of activist **Riza Izetov** and after the search took him to the Center «E». The area around the house was cordoned off by armed men in helmets and body armor that did not take part in the investigative actions³. During the search, a tablet and a phone were taken, which they promised to return after the examination. During interrogation Izetov was informed that the questioning was conducted after the disappearance of Enver Memetov in June 2016, who is suspected of involvement in a criminal group. The lawyer was not allowed to Izetov, he refused to answer the questions, after which he was released.

On 22 May, in the village of Lenino, around 7 am, Russian Interior Ministry officers conducted a search at **Nadir Mambetshayev** house. According to him, the search was carried out by about 10-12 people in camouflage uniforms with stripes «Police of Russia» and in masks. He was laid on the ground and handcuffed behind his back. The policemen explained their actions by investigating the criminal case on the loss of Enver Rustemovich Memetov. The search was conducted for 2 hours, after which Mambetshayev, accompanied by a member of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Alexei Karpov, was taken to the police station. Mambetshayev was interrogated, fingerprints and footprints were taken, but no charges were brought against him⁴.

Thus, we know of three cases of searches in May 2017, which the police explain by the search for Enver Memetov. However, in all cases, people who conducted searches, say that they do not know Memetov.

¹ <https://www.facebook.com/100006532780262/videos/1988332671394473/>

² <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0gs9oD9HyQU&feature=youtu.be>

³ <https://www.facebook.com/100006560143339/videos/1986864971542155/>

⁴ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jQAhTNJAXj8>



POLITICALLY MOTIVATED CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

«26 FEBRUARY CASE»

«26 February case» is considered in two trials: the first in the «Supreme Court» of Crimea in the case of **Ahtem Chyigoz** (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 remaining defendants as «participants in the riots.» (**Ali Asanov** and **Mustafa Degermendji** are under house arrest, with respect to **Eskender Katemirov**, **Eskender Emirvaliyev** and **Arsen Yunusov**, a preventive measure was chosen — personal bail).

On 19 May, Akhtemy Chyigoz's lawyer Alexander Lesovoi achieved the cancellation of statements against his client from the verdict of Talant Yunusov, a figurant of the 26 February case⁵. In 2015 Yunusov agreed for a special procedure for considering his case, which provides confession of guilt by the defendants without examining evidence in court. However, Yunusov's verdict contained unconfirmed statements regarding Akhtem Chyigoz. The prosecutors intend to attach the verdict with these statements to the materials of the case of Ahtem Chyigoz as a proven fact which contradicts the procedural legislation.

«HIZB UT-TACHRIR CASE»

19 people are imprisoned in regards to the «Hizb ut-Tahrir case»: **Ruslan Zeitullaev**, **Rustem Vaitov**, **Nuri Primov**, **Ferat Sayfulaev** (convicted), **Inver Bekirov**, **Vadim Sirouk**, **Muslim Aliyev**, **Emir-Usain Kuku**, **Refat Alimov**, **Arsen Jepparov**, **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 of Part 1 of Article 205.5 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (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 2 May, medical staff of the Simferopol pre-detention centre conducted an examination of **Arsen Dzepparov**⁶. Lawyer Djemil Temishev and relatives of the prisoner for more than ten days sought an examination, declaring a threat to the life of Dzepparov. On 5 May, the lawyer said that Dzepparov was feeling better⁷.

On 5 May, at the request of the investigator of the FSS Sergei Makhnev four persons that were involved in the case **Remzi Memetov**, **Enver Mamutov**, **Zevri Abseitov** and **Rustem Abiltarov** were extended the detention period till 11 July 2017 by the «Supreme Court» of Crimea. The decision was made by the judges Olga Plastinina and Galina Redko⁸.

On 11 May, the judge of the «Supreme Court» of Crimea Anatoly Osochenko upheld the decision of «the Kiev District Court of Simferopol» (from 9 April, 2017) regarding **Enver Mamutov** custody until 11 May 2017. The appeal was examined only after the period of detention for Mamutov was extended for another 2 months⁹.

⁵ <https://www.facebook.com/nikolay.polofov/posts/1390433697688689>

⁶ https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=1629724373723194&id=100000569417326

⁷ https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=1632502220112076&id=100000569417326

⁸ https://vs--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&H_date=05.05.2017

⁹ https://vs--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&name_op=case&case_id=463641910&result=1&delo_id=4&new=4



On 18 May, a judges of «Supreme Court» of Crimea Timur Slezko, Anatoly Osochenko, Nelia Farina and Natalia Cherevatenko upheld the decision of the extension Remzi Memetov, Enver Mamutov, Zevri Abseitov and Rustem Abiltarov, which were made on 5 May, in the same court¹⁰.

Eden Semedlyaev — **Rustem Vaitov's** lawyer, who has been previously convicted, petitioned the Federal Service for Execution of punishment of Russia with a request to transfer his client from Kurgan (Urals Federal District) in the colony of Kerch (Crimea)¹¹.

On 17 May, the staff of the Consulate of Ukraine in Rostov-on-Don after numerous attempts visited **Ruslan Zeytullaev** in jail, who was previously convicted twice. At the time of the meeting Zeytullaev was on a hunger strike the second day in protest against the violation of his rights and the political repression of the Crimean Tatar people on the part of Russia in Crimea¹².

«UKRAINIAN SABOTEURS' CASE»

On 2 May, a judge of the Kyiv District Court of Simferopol, Olga Kuznetsova, extended the detention of **Vladimir Dudka, Dmitry Shtyblikov** and **Alexei Bessarabov** until 8 July, 2017¹³.

According to the court's decision the extension of the detention period to Vladimir Dudka, Dmitry Shtyblikov concluded a pre-trial agreement with the investigation, which presupposes a separate trial in a special order without examining the evidence in court. Relatives of Shtyblikov could not make their lawyer to be involved in the case. Te appointed lawyer Arman Petrosyan did not contact relatives¹⁴.

On 5 May, the investigator for especially important cases of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, Marchukov R.A. refused to open a criminal investigation regarding the use of torture to **Andrei Zakhtei**. Lawyer Alexey Ladin said that Zakhtei's medical documents were attached to the statement of the crime, in which injuries from the illegal use of handcuffs at the time of torture were recorded. The defense filed a complaint to the Sevastopol Military Court, in which it stated that this decision is illegal and oblige the investigator to eliminate the committed violations¹⁵.

On 11 May, a judge of the Zheleznodorozhny District Court of Simferopol, Dmitry Mikhailov, prolonged the detention of **Redwan Suleymanov** until 9 August, on charges of a false report on mining transport facilities in Crimea¹⁶.

On 18 May, a judge of the Gagarinsky District Court of Sevastopol, Pavel Kryllo, sentenced **Vladimir Prisich** to three years in prison. Prisich was detained in August 2016, and Russian media called Prisic «a spy of Ukrainian intelligence» in Crimea, and the Russian Federal Security Service published a video with his confession, which was obtained through illegal investigative methods. However, Prisich was found guilty under Part 2 of Article 228 of the Criminal Code (distribution of drugs). Speaking in court, he said that all charges of storage and transportation of drugs were fabricated by the FSS after the accusation of espionage completely collapsed. During the verdict the judge ignored the fact that drugs (a packet of marijuana) were found in Prisich's car 10 hours after his arrest. Also, the court did not take into account the court's statement about torture, which was used by the FSS to obtain confession in espionage¹⁷.

¹⁰ https://vs--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&H_date=18.05.2017

¹¹ <https://ru.krymr.com/a/news/28478908.html>

¹² https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=812499748920036&id=732046070298738

¹³ <http://crimeahrg.org/en/crimean-saboteurs-are-left-in-the-pre-detention-centre-of-simferopol-until-8-july/>

¹⁴ <https://zona.media/news/2017/05/19/sht>

¹⁵ <http://crimeahrg.org/zashhita-andreya-zahteya-obzhaluet-v-sude-otkaz-sledkoma-vozbuzhdat-ugolovnoe-delo-o-pyitkah/>

¹⁶ <https://ru.krymr.com/a/news/28480418.html>

¹⁷ <http://crimeahrg.org/en/ukrainian-whom-the-russian-media-called-a-saboteur-was-sentenced-in-crimea-for-3-years/>



On 19 May, a judge of the Supreme Court of Crimea, Natalya Cherevatenko, dismissed the appeal and upheld the court's decision to extend the detention of Vladimir Dudka until 8 July. Dudka's lawyers were absent at the meeting for objective reasons, which were notified to the court in advance. Dudka asked to postpone the meeting due to the absence of his lawyers, but the court refused him and held a meeting with the court appointed lawyer¹⁸.

On 22 May, Yevgeniy Panov's lawyer Olga Dinze said that the defense will appeal against the refusal of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation (IC of the RF) to initiate a criminal investigation regarding the torture of Panov¹⁹.

VLADIMIR BALUKH CASE

On 23 May, the judge of the Razdolnensky District Court, Maria Bedritskaya, extended the detention of **Vladimir Balukh** until 4 September, 2017. The judge grossly violated the procedural norms and independently applied for an extension of the preventive measure, thus assuming the functions of the prosecutor. The representative of the prosecution who attended the meeting supported this initiative of the court, but the prosecutor did not state any petitions. The defense of the activist objected to such a gross violation, but the court ignored it. The lawyer Dmitry Dinze reported that the prosecution did not provide evidence indicating the need to keep Vladimir Balukh in custody.

In court, Balukh complained of headaches and chest pains, and again drew the court's attention to the fact that his mother needs constant care due to age and health²⁰.

¹⁸ <http://crimeahrg.org/en/figurant-of-the-case-of-ukrainian-saboteurs-dudka-was-left-in-custody-by-crimean-court/>

¹⁹ <http://crimeahrg.org/en/the-investigative-committee-of-the-russian-federation-did-not-initiate-criminal-proceedings-against-the-torture-of-ukrainian-citizen-panov/>

²⁰ <http://crimeahrg.org/en/the-ukrainian-citizen-baluch-was-kept-in-pre-detention-centre-for-another-3-months-on-the-request-from-the-crimean-court/>



FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND EXPRESSION OF OPINIONS*

On 2 May, the judge of the «Supreme Court» of Crimea Natalia Mostovenko upheld the decision of the «Simferopol District Court» about the administrative arrest of **Remzi Bekirov** for publishing the video 7 years ago²². Bekirov told the court that the publication was deleted a month and a half before Ruslan Shambazov, an employee of the Russian Interior Ministry's Center for Combating Extremism, drafted an administrative protocol. Ruslan Shambazov told Bekirov that he found a violation in February, but the protocol was made in March²³.

On 23 May, **Rustem Mennanov** was summoned to the Soviet District Department of Internal Affairs because of the mentioning of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people in the social network without specifying that the association is prohibited on the territory of the Russian Federation. Nariman Dzhelalov reported that the mentioning of Mejlis was connected with the congratulation of Mustafa Dzhemilev on his birthday²⁴. A protocol for violation of Part 2 of Article 13.15 of the Administrative Code of the Russian Federation (Abuse of freedom of mass information in the form of dissemination of information on an organization included in the list of banned in the Russian Federation) was drawn up on Mennanov. The activist refused to sign the protocol, the date of the trial is not yet appointed.

On 29 May, Ukrainian activist **Natalya Kharchenko** was summoned for questioning to the FSS Directorate of Crimea. After a search in her house in January, the activist was interrogated for the fourth time. During the interrogation, she was asked to name the password from her account in the social network «VKontakte». Natalia's lawyer Edem Semedlyaev said that she refused to answer, referring to Article 51 of the RF Constitution. Pre-investigation checks against Natalia Kharchenko are held on suspicion of violation of 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)²⁵.

OBSTRUCTION OF JOURNALISTIC ACTIVITIES

On 10 May, a judge of the Zheleznodorozhny District Court of Simferopol, Nadezhda Shkolnaya, refused to satisfy the petition of journalist **Anton Naumlyuk** about permission to take photos and videos during the trial of Nikolai Semena.

On 18 May, a «closed regime in connection with a complex socio-political situation» was established in the «Supreme Court» of Crimea. On this basis, journalists were not admitted to court sessions, appointed from 9 to 11 a.m. on that day.

On 18 May, in Simferopol, during mourning events near the memorial stone to the victims of deportation, police officers attempted to detain the film crew of the **Crimean tatars Club** project of the production studio «Kara-Deniz». Police officers explained their actions by the fact that journalists do not have permission to shoot. Law enforcers threatened with the detention of journalists, but after the intervention of the management of the production studio and public attention, police officers confined themselves to copying the passport data of journalists, the type and number of the camera which was used during the funeral events for the filming.

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

²² https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=1988029844758089&id=100006532780262

²³ https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=1988017681425972&id=100006532780262

²⁴ <https://www.facebook.com/nariman.dzhelalov/posts/1487161211347734>

²⁵ <http://crimeahrg.org/en/the-fss-persecutes-vinogradov-family-of-ukrainian-activists-in-crimea/>



NIKOLAI SEMENA CASE

On 10 and 22 May, two regular court hearings were held in the Zheleznodorozhny District Court of Simferopol in the case of journalist **Nikolai Semena**, who is charged under part 2 of Article 280.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (Public Appeals for the implementation of actions aimed at violating the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation using the media) for his article in the mass media. On 10 May, during the meeting, the witness of the accusation, Sergei Meshkovoy, confirmed that he does not have concrete facts regarding Semena, but only assumes that he admitted some publications with a pro-Ukrainian stance. Meshkovoy did not inform the court that he was an employee of the information service of the illegal formation of the «LNR». At the meeting on 22 May, the study of the case materials continued, including Nikolai Semena's correspondence with the Crimean Reality editorial office on information security. Since the letters were compiled and announced in Ukrainian, lawyer Alexander Popkov said that he cannot prepare objections to this evidence, because he does not understand the Ukrainian language. The judge announced a break until 5 June.

ILMI UMEROV CASE

On 31 May, a preliminary hearing was held in the Simferopol District Court regarding the criminal case of **Ilimi Umerov**, who is charged under part 2 of Article 280.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation «Public appeals for the implementation of actions aimed at violating the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation, committed using information and telecommunication networks (including the Internet)» for his public statements that Crimea is the territory of Ukraine. Earlier, the FSS deprived his lawyer **Nikolai Polozov** of his status as a defender.

Lawyer Edem Semedlyaev said that four applications were filed for protection, but the court refused on all motions. The judge refused Umerov to postpone the preliminary hearing due to the absence of two lawyers Emil Kurbedinov and Mark Feigin, who entered the case after Nikolai Polozov was stripped of his status as a defender. The judge rejected applications to exclude from the criminal case file the protocol on interrogation of lawyer Nikolai Polozov as received in violation of the law, and on the termination of the criminal case against Ilimi Umerov²⁶. The hearing is scheduled for 7 June.

SULAYMAN KADYROV CASE

On 25 May, **Suleiman Kadyrov's** lawyer Dzhemil Temishev said that the psycho-linguistic examination found no signs of calls for inciting ethnic hatred and violating the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation in Kadyrov's commentary on the video posted on the social network²⁷. The activist is accused of violating Part 1 of Article 280 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (Public calls for actions aimed at violating the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation). Also after the examination the expert concluded that the commentary contains signs of approval of the video that was posted on the page of Suleiman Kadyrov. Despite the results of the examination, the investigator issued a ruling on the appointment of an outpatient forensic psychiatric examination to the activist, which threatens with a forced placement to a psychiatric hospital.

²⁶ <https://www.facebook.com/ayshe.umerova/videos/1365307966840357/>

²⁷ <https://ru.krymr.com/a/news/28508891.html>



FREEDOM OF PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY

On 12 May, Svetlana Tkachenko, the deputy head of Sudak administration, refused to allow activist **Ilver Ametov** to coordinate a public event dedicated to the anniversary of the deportation of the Crimean Tatar people²⁸. The reasons for the refusal were not named.

Nariman Dzhelalov reported that the representative of the administration of Simferopol Galina Viktorovna Alexandrova refused to agree on holding a picket against political persecution on ethnic and religious grounds in Crimea. The picket was scheduled for 19 May in Simferopol at Lenin Square. Galina Alexandrova did not name the reasons for the refusal and only enumerated the norms of the law of the Russian Federation No. 24-FL «On meetings of rallies, marches and pickets»²⁹.

On the eve of 18 May (the Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Deportation of the Crimean Tatar People), the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation sent warnings to Crimean Tatar activists against the violation of the laws of the Russian Federation, which restrict freedom of peaceful assembly. On 16 May such a warning was received by **Rustam Mennanov** from the Soviet district³⁰; 17 May — **Ilver Ametov** from Sudak³¹, **Emine Avamilev**³² and **Nariman Dzhelalov**³³ from Simferopol. The Ministry of Internal Affairs regularly applies the practice of such warnings before the memorable dates in Crimea.

On 18 May, the Interior Ministry officials did not allow the laying of flowers at the monument to the victims of deportation. Police officers took documents from people near the monument. Their actions were explained by the fact that their duty was not to ensure the safety of the assembled, but not to allow an uncoordinated public event³⁴.

On 18 May, Interior Ministry officials stopped activist **Osman Izmaylov** for four times for driving his car, which had a small Crimean Tatar flag. The activist published a video of two such stops on his social network page. The video recorded that police officers can not name the exact reasons for such stops³⁵.

On 18 May, police officers detained 76-year-old **Servet Karametov** during a single picket. He stood alone with the Crimean Tatar flag at the monument to Lenin in Simferopol. Aisha Umerova published a video of his detention, which happened around 11:00. Karametov was taken to the regional department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Simferopol, and, according to Umerova, was released after the questioning in 4 hours³⁶.

Nariman Dzhelalov reported that **Suleiman Kadyrov** was detained in Feodosia while laying flowers at the monument; he was released soon after his arrest³⁷.

On 18 May, five drivers were detained in Bakhchisarai, they were moving with Crimean Tatar flags³⁸. Employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation made protocols

²⁸ <https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=1518265191578541&>

²⁹ <https://www.facebook.com/nariman.dzhelalov/posts/1480624862001369>

³⁰ <https://www.facebook.com/nariman.dzhelalov/posts/1480678901995965>

³¹ <https://www.facebook.com/lenora.dylber/posts/1519884994749894>

³² <https://www.facebook.com/emine.avamileva.3/posts/1068828266580546>

³³ <https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=1481572105239978>

³⁴ <https://www.facebook.com/nariman.dzhelalov/videos/1482566038473918/>

³⁵ <https://www.facebook.com/100001331702616/videos/1318847618169616>,

<https://www.facebook.com/100001331702616/videos/1318851538169224/>

³⁶ <https://www.facebook.com/ayshe.umerova/videos/1353230898048064/>

³⁷ <https://www.facebook.com/nariman.dzhelalov/posts/1482454495151739>

³⁸ <https://www.facebook.com/ayshe.umerova/posts/1353062971398190>



for administrative violation under Part 5 of Article 20.2 of the Administrative Code of the Russian Federation (Violation of the procedure for holding a peaceful assembly). On 19 May, the «Bakhchisarai District Court» returned these five protocols to the district department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs for revision, since the protocols did not indicate signs of an offense³⁹. On 30 May, after the protocols were finalized, the judge of the «Bakhchisarai District Court» Herman Atamanyuk delivered the first decision against **Ametkhan Yusupov**. He was found guilty and fined 10 thousand rubles⁴⁰. On 31 May, a hearing was held on the cases of **Ibraim Abdurefiev** and **Servers Umerov**, but due to the absence of several witnesses, the hearings were postponed till 2 and 8 June, 2017⁴¹.

³⁹ <https://www.facebook.com/ayshe.umerova/videos/1353947927976361/>

⁴⁰ <https://15minut.org/news/171956-krymskogo-tatarina-oshtrafovali-na-10-tysyach-rublej-za-nacionalnyj-flag>

⁴¹ <https://www.facebook.com/server.mustafayev/videos/1635534599850333/>



VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

FORCIBLE TRANSFER OF THE POPULATION

Article 3 of Protocol No. 4 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms «On securing certain rights and freedoms other than those already included in the Convention» and the First Protocol to it prohibit the expulsion of people from the territory of the state of which they are citizens. Article 49 IV of the Geneva Convention prohibits the deportation of persons from the occupied territory to the territory of the occupying Power.

On 3 May, the prisoner **Andrei Lugin** was transported from Crimea to the Russian Federation immediately after a complex surgery. The surgery was conducted to Lugin after he cut his throat in protest during the previous attempted transportation. According to his wife Irina Lugina, her husband was taken from Crimea to the Russian Federation without medical support, without removing the surgical sutures. She assumes that Lugin was taken to the Krasnodar Region; from there he was sent to the Mordovia colony (RF)⁴².

On 8 May, in the village of Morskoye, **Server Toroz** was detained after a search in his house. The search was carried out by police officers from Krasnodar and they searched for weapons and prohibited substances in the house of Toroz. After the search, armed individuals wearing uniforms with SOBR strips (Special Rapid Response Unit of the National Guard of the Russian Federation) delivered Server Toroz to the private hotel «Surozh», and after that he was taken to Russia. On 9 May Lenora Dyulber reported that Toroz called his parents and said that he was in one of the pre-trial detention centers in Krasnodar (Russia). He asked his parents to collect characteristics about him⁴³.

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

On 25 May in Sevastopol, for the first time after the occupation of Crimea, 30 people were sent for military service outside the peninsula. Conscripts will be taken to Russia for military service⁴⁴.

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⁴² <http://crimeahrg.org/en/the-prisoner-lugin-was-transferred-from-crimea-to-the-rf-immediately-after-complicated-surgery-his-wife-said/>

⁴³ <https://ru.krymr.com/a/news/28474654.html>

⁴⁴ <https://youtu.be/ccOkUtro2yQ>