



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 October 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

SEARCHES

On 23 October, lawyer Mammet Mambetov reported about the search in the house of the activist Fazil Ibramov's son. In August 2017, an administrative arrest for Fazil Ibramov was imposed for 5 days for his public criticism of the administration of the city of Simferopol at public hearings. According to the lawyer, the riot police started the search at 7:45. During the search, nothing was withdrawn, but the owners of the house were not provided with the documents or their copies confirming the lawfulness of the search.¹

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 Chiygoz** (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 **Ali Asanov** and **Mustafa Degermenji** (under house arrest); in regard to **Eskender Katemirov**, **Eskender Emirvaliev** and **Arsen Yunusov** a preventive measure was chosen as a personal guarantee as «participants in mass riots».

On 3 October, the judge of the «Central District Court of Simferopol» Sergei Demenyuk extended the term of detention under house arrest of **Mustafa Degermenji** and **Ali Asanov** until 7 December, 2017² According to the activists, the meeting was held in closed mode, only lawyers were allowed in the hall, and relatives were forbidden to enter the hall. On 12 October, the judge of the «Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea» Timur Slezko, after considering the complaint of the defence, upheld this decision.³

On 25 October, as a result of talks between Turkish President Redzhep Tayyip Erdogan and Russian President Vladimir Putin and the visit of Redzhep Erdogan to Ukraine, **Ilmi Umerov** and **Ahtem Chiyhoz** were released to Ukraine for a meeting with President Petro Poroshenko; Ahtem Chiyhoz was previously sentenced till «8 February regarding «26 February case». Ahtem Chiygoz was taken by the Russian authorities from the Simferopol jail, and by plane through Anapa he and Ilmi Umerov were taken to Turkey.⁴ On 27 October they arrived in Kiev.⁵

¹ <https://www.facebook.com/crimeahrg/posts/1969033456715619>

² <https://www.facebook.com/zair.smedlya/videos/1476212495747247/>

³ «The Supreme Court of Crimea» | List of cases scheduled for hearing on 12/10/2017: https://vs--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&H_date=12.10.2017

⁴ 112 UA | Press conference of Ahtem Chiyhoz and Ilmi Umerov in Ankara, — full video: <https://112.ua/glavnye-novosti/press-konferenciya-ilmi-umerova-i-ahtema-chiygoza-onlayn-translyaciya-417648.html>

⁵ LIVE | Press conference of Akhtem Chiygoz and Ilmi Umerov in Kiev, video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7UaZAW2iKzo>



«HIZB UT-TACHRIR CASE»

There are **25** people imprisoned in the “Hizb ut-Tahrir case” — **Ruslan Zeytullaev, 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 Abdullaev, Rustem Ismailov, Aider Sabedinov, Uzeir Abdullayev** and **Emil Jemadenov**; **Marlen Asanov, Seyran Saliev, Memet Belyalov, Timur Ibragimov, Server Zakiryaev** and **Ernest Ametov** (are in custody). They are accused of 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 4 October, judges of the “Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea” Oleg Lebed and Yury Latynin extended the terms of the detention of **Refat Alimov, Emir-Usene Kuku, Arsen Dzepparov** and **Vadim Syruk**, who were detained by officers of the FSS in Yalta and nearby settlements in February and April 2016) until 9 December, 2017.

On 4 October, judges of the “Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea” Oleg Lebed and Yury Latynin extended the terms of the detention of **Refat Alimov, Emir-Usene Kuku, Arsen Dzepparov** and **Vadim Syruk**, who were detained by officers of the FSS in Yalta and nearby settlements in February and April 2016) until 9 December, 2017.⁶

On 5 October, the judge of the «Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea» Anatoly Osochenko, at the request of investigator S. Makhnev, prolonged the detention of **Inver Bekirov** and **Muslim Aliyev** (they were detained by officers of the FSS in Yalta and nearby settlements in February and April 2016) until 9 December, 2017.

On 20 October, judges of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea Timur Slezko, Natalya Cherevatenko and Elena Mikhalkova reviewed the appeal of the defence and upheld the decision to extend the detention of Refat Alimov, Vadim Siruk and Muslim Aliyev.⁷

On 23 October a similar decision was taken by the judges of the «Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea» Tatyana Melnik and Yury Latynin against Emir-Usain Kuku and Inver Bekirov.⁸

In this case, the «Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea» is simultaneously the «court» of the first and second instances, which, in essence, deprives the defendants of the case of the right to appeal against court decisions and the fair consideration of complaints. All the «judges» who, after consideration of appeals, leave decisions on the extension of the term of detention in force, previously made decisions on the extension of the term of detention.

On 9 October, judges of the «Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea» Sergei Pogrubnyak and Alexei Posidov at the request of the investigator of the FSS RF Gorbachev R.S. extended the terms of detention of **Teymur Abdullayev, Uzeyir Abdullayev, Rustem Ismailov, Aider Saledinov** and **Emil Dzhemadenov** (they were detained by FSS officers in settlements near Simferopol on 12 October, 2016) until 11 December, 2017.

⁶ «The Supreme Court of Crimea» | List of cases scheduled for hearing on 04.10.2017: https://vs--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&H_date=04.10.2017

⁷ «The Supreme Court of Crimea» | List of cases scheduled for hearing on 20.10.2017: https://vs--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&H_date=20.10.2017

⁸ «The Supreme Court of Crimea» | List of cases scheduled for hearing on '23.10.2017' https://vs--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&H_date=23.10.2017



According to lawyer Emil Kurbedinov, the court session against Teimour Abdullayev was held in closed session. The «court» granted one of the petitions of the defence, after which the court decision was announced openly. However, only the mother and wife of Abdullayev were allowed to announce the decision, but the others were not allowed to go.⁹

On 25 October, the judges of the «Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea» Galina Redko, Oleg Lebed, Andrei Paliy, Tatyana Melnik and Lyudmila Kapustina upheld the decision to extend the detention on 9 October, 2017.¹⁰

On 11 October searches took place in Bakhchisarai in the homes of **Marlen Asanov**,¹¹ **Seyran Saliev**,¹² **Memet Belyalov**,¹³ **Timur Ibragimov**,¹⁴ **Server Zakiryaev**¹⁵ and **Ernest Ametov**.¹⁶ After the searches they were detained. On the same day, the TASS, with reference to the FSS of the Russian Federation, insubstantially reported on «the suppression of the activities of the Hizb ut-Tahrir cell in Crimea».¹⁷ The detained Crimean Tatars actively manifested their civil position. Marlen Asanov and Seyran Saliev were previously held administratively responsible for supporting Muslims detained in Bakhchisarai in 2016 as part of the «Hizb ut-Tahrir case.» In addition, several people were detained during the searches, including relatives who were near the place of the search.

Lawyers Emil Kurbedinov¹⁸ and Mammet Mambetov¹⁹ reported that they were not allowed to see their clients during the search.

On 12 October, the judge of the Kyiv District Court of Simferopol, Victor Mozhelyansky, on the petition of Dmitry Fradkov, investigator of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation, issued a decree for Suleyman Asanov, Memet Bilyalov, Ernest Ametov as a preventive measure until 9 December, 2017.²⁰ FSS investigator Dmitry Gramashov, a Ukrainian citizen, a former employee of the Security Service of Ukraine, is on the wanted list in Ukraine on suspicion of high treason.²¹

The website of the Kyiv District Court of Simferopol published information that similar decisions were taken against the remaining three detainees.²² All are accused under article 205.5 of the Criminal Code (Organization of the activities of a terrorist organization).

On 20 October, the judges of the «Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea» Galina Redko, Lyudmila Kapustina and Oleg Lebed retained the decision to keep Marlen Asanov, Seyran Saliev and Ernest Ametov in custody.²³ On 25 October the judge of the «Supreme Court of the Republic

⁹ <https://www.facebook.com/crimeansolidarity/videos/505424036491724/>

¹⁰ «The Supreme Court of Crimea» | List of cases scheduled for hearing on 25.10.2017: https://vs--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&H_date=25.10.2017

¹¹ <https://www.facebook.com/100013207334578/videos/365606217222953/>

¹² <https://www.facebook.com/namatullaev/videos/1536879879725769/>

¹³ <https://www.facebook.com/100013207334578/videos/365602573889984/>

¹⁴ <https://www.facebook.com/crimeansolidarity/videos/506089213091873/>

¹⁵ <https://www.facebook.com/100013207334578/videos/365603967223178/>

¹⁶ <https://www.facebook.com/100013207334578/videos/365624030554505/>

¹⁷ TASS | In the Crimea, the activities of the cell of the banned Hizb ut-Tahrir group were suppressed: <http://tass.ru/proisshestiya/4635226>

¹⁸ <https://www.facebook.com/emil.kurbedinov/posts/1601956813202243>

¹⁹ <https://www.facebook.com/mammet.mambetov/posts/1124857747650826>

²⁰ Kyiv District Court of Simferopol | List of cases scheduled for hearing on 12.10.2017: https://kiev-simph--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&H_date=12.10.2017

²¹ Security Service of Ukraine | The list of former SSU employees who betrayed their oaths and turned to the enemy <https://ssu.gov.ua/ua/news/1/category/2/view/586#.b86D74c0.dpbs>

²² «Kyiv District Court of Simferopol» | On the election of a measure of restraint to members of the cell of the terrorist organization «Party of Islamic Liberation» («Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami») http://kiev-simph.krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=press_dep&op=1&did=117

²³ «The Supreme Court of Crimea» | List of cases scheduled for hearing on 20.10.2017: https://vs--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&H_date=20.10.2017



of Crimea» Yury Latynin upheld the decision to keep Timur Ibragimov in custody.²⁴ On 26 October, a judge of the «Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea» Tatyana Melnik left a decision on the detention of Server Zekiryaev.²⁵

«UKRAINIAN SABOTEURS' CASE»

On 6 October, the judge of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea, Yelena Mikhalkova, at the request of Mikhail Golyshev, an investigator of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation, extended the terms of detention of **Evgeny Panov** and **Andrei Zakhtei** (accused of preparing terrorist acts under Part 1, Article 30, 2 Article 281 of the Criminal Code) until 9 December, 2017.²⁶

On 24 October, the judge of the «Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea» Anatoly Osochenko dismissed the appeal of the defines of E. Panov and upheld the decision to extend the term of detention.²⁷

On 9 October, the judge of the «Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea» Anatoly Osochenko upheld the verdict to **Redvan Suleimanov** on the imprisonment for 1 year and 8 months in a colony of the general regime and a fine of 3.5 million rubles (under part 2 of Article 207 of the Criminal Code).²⁸

On 11 October, the judge of the Kyiv District Court of Simferopol, Denis Didenko, ruled to extend the detention of Gennady Limeshok until 13 December, 2017. The press service of the «court» published information about this with clarification that he was charged under part 1 of Article 223.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (Illegal manufacture of explosives, illegal manufacture, alteration or repair of explosive devices).²⁹ This accusation does not correspond to the accusation, which was previously stated by the press service of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation about the preparation of sabotage.

CHRG became aware that **Vladimir Prisich**, detained on charges of the FSS of Russia in the preparation of sabotage and convicted under part 2 of Article 228 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (possession of narcotics) was transferred from Crimea to the territory of the Russian Federation to serve a sentence in Correctional Colony No. 1 of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia for the Kabardino-Balkarian Republic.

VLADIMIR BALUKH CASE

On 2 October, the judge of the «Supreme Court» of Crimea, Anatoly Osochenko, considered a complaint against the verdict to **Vladimir Balukh** (under part 1 of Article 222 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (illegal acquisition, transfer, sale, storage, transportation or carrying of weapons, its main parts, ammunition) Article 222.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation

²⁴ «The Supreme Court of Crimea» | List of cases scheduled for hearing on 25.10.2017: https://vs--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&H_date=25.10.2017

²⁵ «The Supreme Court of Crimea» | List of cases scheduled for hearing on 26.10.2017: https://vs--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&H_date=26.10.2017

²⁶ «The Supreme Court of Crimea» | List of cases scheduled for hearing on 06.10.2017: https://vs--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&H_date=06.10.2017

²⁷ «The Supreme Court of Crimea» | List of cases scheduled for hearing on 24.10.2017: https://vs--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&H_date=24.10.2017

²⁸ «The Supreme Court of Crimea» | List of cases scheduled for hearing on 09.10.2017: https://vs--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&H_date=09.10.2017

²⁹ «Kyiv District Court of Simferopol» | On the extension of the term of detention in relation to G.Limeshko: http://kiev-simph.krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=press_dep&op=1&did=116



(illegal acquisition, transfer, sale, storage, transportation or carrying of explosives or explosive devices.) The judge did not take into consideration the defence's arguments about the illegality of initiating a criminal case, the falsification of evidence, violation of procedural rules, but decided to cancel the verdict of the court of first instance and return the case to a second trial in another composition of the court. The reason for this decision was that the judge of the first instance M. Bedritskaya did not have the right to examine this case, since she had already ruled against Vladimir Balukh. Also, the judge upheld the decision to keep the Ukrainian in custody until 4 December, 2017.³⁰

On 24 October, the judge of the Razdolnensky District Court, Elena Tedeeva, unlawfully extended the term of the activist's detention until 16 January, 2018. According to Part 5 of Article 255 of the Russian Federation Criminal Code, the term of detention cannot exceed six months from the day the case is brought to court. This term expired in October 2017, and, therefore, Vladimir Balukh had to be released from custody. But the «judge» extended the term of detention even in violation of the norms of the legislation of the Russian Federation, de facto acting in Crimea. Thus, the new composition of the «court», like the previous one, grossly violates the right to freedom and the right to a fair trial in respect of Vladimir Balukh.

«TABLIGHI JAMAAT CASE»

On 2 October, officers of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation conducted searches in Muslim homes in several settlements of Crimea. After that **Talyat Abdurakhmanov**, **Renat Suleymanov** (Molodezhnoe village, Simferopol district), **Arsen Kubedinov** and **Seyran Mustafayev** were detained. Lawyer Edem Sememlyayev said that the cases of all the Crimean Tatars that were detained were united in one case on suspicion of participating in the religious association Tablighi Jamaat, which on 7 May, 2009 was recognized as extremist by the decision of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and banned on the territory of the Russian Federation. According to the lawyer, the detainees were forced to cooperate with the investigation, promising a softer measure of restraint in return.³¹

The Russian mass media with reference to the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation reported on the detention of «members of the Tablighi Jamaat organization» in Crimea and the initiation of cases against them under Article 282.2 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (Organization of the activities of an extremist organization).³²

On 3 October, a judge of the Kyiv District Court of Simferopol, Viktor Mozhelyansky, on the petition of the investigator of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation, R.S. Gorbachev³³ made a decision on preventive measures against detainees: house arrest until 29 November, 2017 for Seyran Mustafayev and the detention of Talyat Abdurakhmanov, Renat Suleymanov and Arsen Kubedinov until 29 November, 2017.³⁴ One of the reasons stated by the investigator for the detention was that the detainees have Ukrainian citizenship.³⁵

³⁰ «The Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea» Appeal Decision in the case No. 22-2623/2017: https://vs--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&name_op=doc&number=713868662&delo_id=4&new=4&text_number=1

³¹ <https://www.facebook.com/crimeansolidarity/posts/502750393425755>

³² TASS | The FSS suppressed the activities of members of the Tablighi Jamaat organization in Crimea: <http://tass.ru/proisshestiya/4608093>

³³ «Київський районний суд г. Симферополь» | Список дел, назначенных к слушанию на 03.10.2017: https://kiev-simp--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&H_date=03.10.2017

³⁴ «Київський районний суд г. Симферополь» | Об избрании меры пресечения членам ячейки организации «Таблиги Джамаат» http://kiev-simp.krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=press_dep&op=1&did=115

³⁵ <https://www.facebook.com/crimeansolidarity/posts/503272430040218>



FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND EXPRESSION OF OPINIONS*

On 18 October, a judge of the «Nakhimovsky District Court of the City of Sevastopol» Olga Kolupaeva convicted **Vitaliy Shevchenko** based on part 1 of Article 282 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (Raising hatred, enmity, as well as humiliation of human dignity) and sentenced to compulsory work.³⁷ The comments of V. Shevchenko under his publication in the social network «Vkontakte» in August 2015 were recognized as actions to «incite ethnic hatred.» The author's comments contain negative statements and value judgments against the residents of the Russian Federation. However, at the same time, other comments to this same publication contain extremely negative and offensive statements by other users of the social network about Ukrainians. But the criminal case under article 282 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation on the fact of this publication and comments to it was brought only against V. Shevchenko, as a result only he was brought to justice. Such actions of the investigating authorities testify to the practice of selectivity and prejudiced attitude towards the defendant. After the case was referred to the court, Shevchenko posted a new comment under this publication, in which he apologizes and regrets the act.

On 24 October in the «Nakhimovsky District Court» of Sevastopol, a new criminal case started against Vitaliy Shevchenko under article 282 of the Criminal Code. However, soon information about this was removed from the court site.

OBSTRUCTION OF JOURNALISTIC ACTIVITIES

On 6, 9, 20, 24, 25 and 26 October, the «Supreme Court» of Crimea announced the closed mode of holding hearings on criminal cases on «terrorist articles» and the case of Yevgeny Panov. The bailiffs prohibited journalists from entering the courthouse. On 6 October, the bailiff did not let journalist Taras Ibragimov and mother of Evgeny Panov into the court. On 9 October, the entrance to the courthouse was free, but the bailiffs forbidden to enter the floor where the meetings were held in closed session. At the same time, the bailiffs refused to give their name, the number of the breastplate and the grounds for such a ban.

On 25 October, journalist Anton Naumlyuk filed an application for photo and video filming in a court hearing on the case of one of the Crimean Tatars accused of involvement in the activities of a terrorist organization. The application was rejected, and the bailiffs asked him to leave the premises.

ILMI UMEROV CASE

Ilmi Umerov was released on 25 October as a result of talks between Turkish President Redzhep Tayyip Erdogan and Russian President Vladimir Putin and the visit of Redzhep Erdogan to Ukraine to meet with President Petro Poroshenko. He was found guilty 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

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

³⁷ «Nakhimovsky District Court of the City of Sevastopol» | Criminal case No. 1-335/2017: https://nakhimovskiy--sev.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&name_op=case&id=821240934&deloid=1540006&caseType=0&new=0



Crimea is a territory of Ukraine in an interview with the television channel ATR, and sentenced to two years of imprisonment with serving in a colony-settlement. At the time of release, the verdict did not enter into force, because was appealed, and Ilmi Umerov was in hospital on treatment. Ilmi Umerov and Ahtam Cheygos were taken from Crimea and transported via Anapa to Turkey.³⁸ On 27 October they arrived in Kiev.³⁹

Russian and Crimean media reported that the basis for the release was according to the petition for clemency filed to the president of the RF by the mufti of Crimea. Lawyer of Ilmi Umerov said that his client himself did not file a petition for pardon.

SULAYMAN KADYROV CASE

On 18 October, officers of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation handed to **Suleyman Kadyrov** a decision to bring him as a defendant 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).⁴⁰ The case against Suleiman Kadyrov was initiated in October 2016 in connection with his comments on the video on the social network, the psychological and linguistic examination of the commentary did not reveal signs of calls to ethnic hatred and violation of the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation, but despite this, the investigation was continued.

On 25 October, the criminal case was referred to the «Feodosiya City Court». Suleiman Kadyrov was informed with the indictment.

IGOR MOVENKO CASE

On 26 October, **Igor Movenko**, in the FSS Directorate for Sevastopol, was handed a decision to bring him as an accused under Part 2 of Article 280 of the Criminal Code (Public calls for the implementation of extremist activities). The criminal case against Igor Movenko was initiated for comment, which, according to investigators, he published in the summer of 2016 in the group «Crimea-Ukraine» in the social network «VKontakte».⁴¹ The comment expresses the opinion on the need for violent actions against those who participated in the occupation of Crimea. The commentary demonstrates the author's apparent disagreement with the occupation of Crimea, and earlier Igor Movenko openly demonstrated support for the territorial integrity of Ukraine by placing Ukrainian symbols on his personal bicycle. Given this, a criminal case against him may be politically motivated. Also, the FSS's selective practice of using «extremist articles» is confirmed by the fact that a criminal case against Igor Movenko was opened after he tried to obtain an investigation into the attack by a former employee of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, Berkut. The same comment was published much earlier, but then did not draw attention to the FSS. The case of the attack on the Ukrainian was never opened, but after his repeated statements about the attack, a criminal case against him was opened.

³⁸ 112 UA | Press conference of Ahtim Chiyhoz and Ilmi Umerov in Ankara, — full video: <https://112.ua/glavnye-novosti/press-konferenciya-ilmi-umerova-i-ahtema-chiygoza-onlayn-translyaciya-417648.html>

³⁹ LIVE | Press conference of Akhtem Chiygoz and Ilmi Umerov in Kiev, video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7UaZAW2iKzo>

⁴⁰ <https://www.facebook.com/alexey.ladin.3/posts/1395332990584082>

⁴¹ <http://crimeahrg.org/ukrainsa-igorya-movenko-v-kryimu-budut-sudit-za-ekstremizm/>



FREEDOM OF PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY

On 11 October, searches were conducted in Muslim homes in Bakhchisarai (more in the section «Politically motivated criminal prosecution», «Hizb ut-Tahrir case»). In addition to the detainees in the «Hizb ut-Tahrir case», 9 Crimean Tatars were also detained, they were near the houses where the searches were conducted. With respect to them, protocols were compiled under Article 20.2.2 Administrative Code of the Russian Federation (Organization of a mass simultaneous stay of citizens in public places, which resulted in violation of public order). However, the video of the detention recorded that the detained people did not violate public order.⁴²

On the same day, the «Bakhchisarai District Court» issued rulings on the imposition of penalties in the form of fines against 8 of the 9 detainees. On 12 October the last of the detainees was fined — Ernest Ibragimov. **Ilnur Asanov, Refat Asanov, Ernest Ibrahimov, Amet Suleymanov** and **Eskender Lyumanov** were fined 15,000 rubles, **Rudem Nedzhiyev** and **Ruslan Belyalov** — 10,000 rubles, **Asan Ismayilov** and **Eldar Ishnazarov** — 20,000 rubles.⁴³ Decisions on fines were made by «judges» Herman Atamanyuk, Alexander Skisov, Vasily Koshelev.⁴⁴

Five of the detainees reported that representatives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation had beaten them during their detention; they filed corresponding complaints about the actions of police officers.⁴⁵

On 27 October, the judge of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea Vladimir Agin upheld the decisions on fines against Amet Suleymanov and Rudem Nejiev and reduced the fine to Ilnur Asanov from 15,000 to 10,000 rubles.

On 14 October in Crimea there were single pickets with posters «Crimean Tatars are not terrorists», «Muslims are not terrorists», «enough to pursue Crimean Tatars», etc. The association «Crimean solidarity» reported that more than 100 people took part in single pickets. Many picket participants were detained by officers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation and taken to the detention centre. The CHRG documented information on 38 activists who were detained during solitary pickets. «Ministry of Internal Affairs in the Republic of Crimea» reported that 49 people were taken to the detention centre to conduct single pickets.⁴⁶ The reason for the detention was the violation of Federal Law No. 54 «On meetings, rallies, demonstrations, marches and pickets.» However, holding a single picket is not prohibited by this law and does not require coordination with the authorities. In addition, the detainees reported that they had not drawn up protocols on the commission of any offense. The detainees also reported that, in violation of procedural norms, their fingerprints were taken and copied contact details from mobile phones.

Later, several people were summoned to the detention centre at their place of residence to conduct a «survey». One of the respondents said that the purpose of that was to identify the organizers of the single pickets held earlier.⁴⁷

⁴² <https://www.facebook.com/osmanarifm/videos/2067381566823828/>

⁴³ <https://www.facebook.com/crimeansolidarity/posts/506089013091893>

⁴⁴ «Bakhchisarai District Court» | List of cases scheduled for hearing on 11.10.2017: https://bahchisarai--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&sv_num=1&H_date=11.10.2017

⁴⁵ Krym.Realii | Activists beaten up in Bakhchisarai filed complaints against the actions of law enforcers — lawyer <https://ru.krymr.com/a/news/28789530.html>

⁴⁶ «Ministry of Internal Affairs for the Republic of Crimea» | A check is conducted on the fact of an uncoordinated public event <https://82.xn--b1aew.xn--p1ai/news/item/11345690>

⁴⁷ <https://www.facebook.com/100007250143725/videos/189241945434041/>



The founder of the **GayRussia** community, **Nikolay Alekseev**, applied for gay pride parades in Crimea. The administrations of the cities of Simferopol, Kerch, Feodosia, Dzhankoy, Armyansk, Krasnoperekopsk and Bakhchisaray refused to hold such events.⁴⁸ Part of the refusals N. Alekseev published on his page in the social network.⁴⁹

⁴⁸ Крым.Realii| Полуостров нетерпимости: что происходит с ЛГБТ-сообществом в Крыму
<https://ru.krymr.com/a/28823713.html>

⁴⁹ <https://www.facebook.com/nikolai.alekseev.5/posts/10155564355580272>



VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

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

On 1 October an autumn campaign started in Crimea to call residents of Crimea, including citizens of Ukraine, into the Russian army. During the press conference, Vadim Meshalkin, the head of the department for preparation and enlistment of citizens for military service of the Military Commissariat of the Republic of Crimea, said that during the autumn campaign, 2,400 Crimean citizens are planning to draft into the Russian army. 645 people will be sent to serve on the territory of the Russian Federation. They will be distributed in military camps of the Russian Armed Forces, which are located in the Moscow and Rostov regions, Stavropol and Krasnodar regions. Sending conscripts to military units will take place from 10 November to 20 December, 2017.⁵⁰

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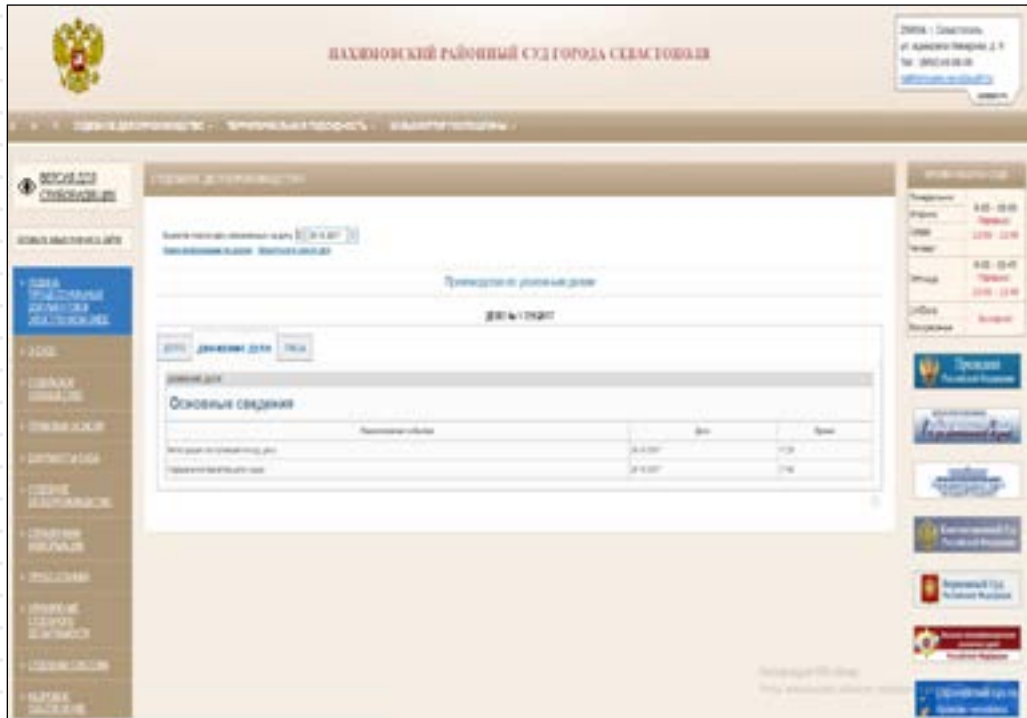
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⁵⁰ https://video.img.ria.ru/Out/Flv/direct/2017_10_04_t_u4c322uc.ksd.mp4



ANNEXES

ANNEX 1



*«Nakhimovsky District Court of Sevastopol» website's screenshot
on the receipt of a new case against V. Shevchenko*