



CRIMEAN HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP

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CRIMEAN HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION REVIEW

March 2018

The monitoring review was prepared
by the Crimean Human Rights Group
on the basis of materials collected
in March 2018

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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 LIFE, ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES

On March 26th Mr. Viktor Mozheliansky, a judge of 'Kievsky District Court of Simferopol', rejected a claim of lawyer Emil Kurbedinov on non-feasance of the RF Investigation Committee in investigating the disappearance of **Ervin Ibragimov**. On May 25th 2016 unidentified people wearing the RF Traffic Police uniform stopped Mr Ibragimov driving the own car in Bakhchisarai, then forced him to get into the car and took to an unknown location. At the session of March 26th the investigator informed that on September 25th 2017 he had informed Mr. Umer Ibragimov, Ervin's father, that the case had been suspended. Mr. Ibragimov told that he had not received any notices on suspending the investigation on the case of son's disappearance.¹

BAN ON TORTURE

On March 1st when the apartment of activist **Aleksey Shestakovich** was being searched, the FSB operatives handcuffed him, and, as his mother said, he was lying on the floor just in the underwear for four hours. The mother tried to close the door of the house so it would not be so cold in the apartment, but the FSB operatives forbad her to do this, and forbad also the activist to put on something. In the court Mr. Shestakovich informed lawyer Sergey Legostov that when he was being transported to the temporary containment cell, the FSB men had put a plastic bag on his head.²

On March 12th, when his administrative arrest had finished, Mr. Shestakovich reported that during the search an ALPHA FSB Unit operative had been hitting him in the nose, in the chest, and the throat. In the bus, when transporting to the containment cell, the FSB operatives had several times tightened the bag, put on his head, on his neck, almost had broken out the arms handcuffed behind by raising, had forced to shout 'I AM AN ANIMAL', his head and hands had been punched and kicked in, and the left hand finger had been dislocated.³ The activist recorded in the convoy report that he had been tortured (*Annex 1*).

The actions of RF FS operatives — torturing and human dignity abasement — violate Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights.

When Mr. Shestakovich was released from the temporary containment cell he had to leave Crimea.

Mr. **Igor Paniuta** reported that on March 1st when his apartment had being searched for two hours, he spent them lying on the floor handcuffed.⁴ On March 2nd the activist placed a claim on unlawful actions of the policemen during the search.⁵

On March 8th Mr. **Adbulla Ibragimov**, 24 years old, from Yevpatoria, was detained when entering Crimea at the ARMIANSK Russian Checkpoint. He was held at the checkpoint for 12 hours: from 01.00pm, March 8th, till 01.00am, March 9th. He reported that the FSB operatives had suppressed him physically and mentally, batonned his head and hit him in the face.⁶

¹ <https://www.facebook.com/server.mustafayev/videos/2052748031462319/>

² Mediazona | Anarchist Arrested in Crimea Told He Had Been Transported from His House After the Search With Bag on the Head e <https://zona.media/news/2018/03/02/siloviki-paket>

³ Mediazona | In Sevastopol Activist When Detained for Jesus Christ Group Songs Was Strangled with Bag and Forced to Shout 'I AM AN ANIMAL' <https://zona.media/preview/23928>

⁴ <https://www.facebook.com/Crimeatv/videos/773245996208577/>

⁵ <https://ru.krymr.com/a/news/29076938.html>

⁶ <https://www.facebook.com/crimeansolidarity/photos/a.416800078687454.1073741829.403544516679677/573877136313080/?type=3&theater>



RIGHT TO LIBERTY AND SECURITY OF THE PERSON

DETENTIONS AND SEARCHES

On March 1st RF police in Dzhankoy searched an apartment of activist **Mr Dmitriy Kisiyev**. As activist **Aleksey Yefremov** reported, the search had been made by about 15 policemen during several hours.⁷ On searching a mobile and a computer of Mr Kisiyev were confiscated.⁸

On March 1st in Sevastopol the police searched 5 activists of anarchist movement within 'Yevgeniy Karakashev's Case': **Aliona and Artem Vorobyevs, Aleksey Prisiashniuk, Igor Paniuta, Aleksey Shestakovich, and Ivan Markov**.

Mr. Paniuta informed that the search of his apartment had started about 07.00am. The RF policemen broke out an iron door to the entrance hall, then about 10 men ran in the apartment, with 4 or 5 of them armed with assault rifles. The police informed the activist that he was to be searched as a witness of 'Yevgeniy Karakashev's Case'. According to Mr. Paniuta's words, other activists in Sevastopol had been also searched as witnesses for this case. The police actions including force-based detention methods constitute an abuse of police powers and violate procedure rules regarding the criminal case witnesses. Mr. Paniuta also reported that mobiles, computers and printed materials including those over 20 years old had been confiscated during the searches at all activists'. After the search the activists had been convoyed to the police where they were interrogated on the Mr. Karakashev's case.⁹

Aleksey Shestakovich's mother informed that their apartment had been searched for 4 hours, with the RF police treating brutally the activist.

Mr. Aleksey Shestakovich and Mr. Ivan Markov, an activist of "LEVORADICAL' movement were arrested for 11 and 10 days, correspondingly, after the searches, according to the RF CAO Article 20.29 (Production and distribution of extremist materials).¹⁰

On March 8th Mr. Markov was released from restraint when 'Sevastopol City Court' satisfied a motion of his defence and terminated administrative proceedings against him. The activist was charged with publishing 'Orthodoxy or Death' pamphlet on his page in the social network in 2013 (RF laws enforced retrospectively in Crimea). According to the federal extremist material register, only 'Orthodoxy or Death' pamphlet only when printed out was recognized extremist. The case files lacked also any evidence that the activist had distributed this pamphlet in the printed version. The 'court' terminated the proceedings on the case due to the absence of offence elements.¹¹

On March 20th the mass media, referring to the RF FSB press office, reported the detention of a Crimean Tatar for his being with the colours of N.Chelebidjikhhan Crimean Tatar Battalion for December 2016 — October 2017. According to the information, he 'participated actively in military actions aimed at changing the constitutional fundamentals and destroying a territorial integrity of the RF'. The N .Chelebidjikhhan Crimean Tatar Battalion quarters close to the Ukrainian checkpoints to Crimea in Kherson Region.¹²

⁷ KRYM REALII | Yefremov, Crimean Navalny's Supporter, Reported Search in Activist Kisiyev's Apartment <https://ru.krymr.com/a/news/29070663.html>

⁸ <https://www.facebook.com/anton.naumlyuk/posts/1879498405418424>

⁹ <https://www.facebook.com/Crimeatv/videos/773245996208577/>

¹⁰ ForPost | Anarchist Shestakovich Arrested in Sevastopol <https://sevastopol.su/news/anarhista-shestakovicha-arestovali-v-sevastopole>

¹¹ <https://www.facebook.com/crimeahrg/posts/2029765917309039>

¹² RIA NOVOSTI | FSB Detained a Crimean Resident for Participation in Military Actions in Ukraine <https://ria.ru/incidents/20180320/1516818402.html>



On March 22nd Mr. **Nariman Memedeminov**, a Crimean Tatar, a Muslim, and an activist, was detained by the RF FSB operatives in the village of Kholmovka, Bakhchisarai District.¹³ When searching, the equipment and printed materials were confiscated, while he was conveyed to the temporary containment cell in Simferopol.

Upon the RF FSB motion, Mr. Memedeminov will be kept in custody till May 16th 2018.¹⁴ He has been accused under RF CC Article 205.2-2 (Public appeals to terrorist activities, public acknowledgement of terrorism or propaganda of terrorism) for videos published on YouTube prior to Crimea occupation where he condemned the RF for persecuting the Muslims, and also presented his religious beliefs in restoring the Caliphate.¹⁵

Mr Memedeminov has been a social activist in Crimea, supported the Muslims that were unlawfully searched, and reported about illegitimate actions of RF law enforcement bodies on the peninsula. He was brought under an administrative action for his support of the Muslims on 13 April 2017 — imposed a fine of RUR10,000.00 for video recording the law enforcement bodies actions on detaining the Muslims in Bakhchisarai. Therefore, the relatives and human rights experts believe that the social activism has become the reason for persecuting criminally Mr. Memedeminov.

¹³ KRYM REALII Crimean Tatar Activist Memedeminov Conveyed for Interrogation to the RF FSB Office in Simferopol — wife <https://ru.krymr.com/a/news/29114569.html>

¹⁴ <https://www.facebook.com/emil.kurbedinov/posts/1765696300161626>

¹⁵ <https://www.youtube.com/user/NarimanChannel>



POLITICALLY MOTIVATED CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

THE CASE OF SENTSOV-KOLCHENKO

Mr Aleksandr Kol'chenko, a citizen of Ukraine, was put into the punishment cell in the prison colony (town of Kopeysk, RF) for March 8th – 21st for walking to the library and the canteen non escorted by the colony staff.¹⁶

“FEBRUARY 26 CASE”

The 'February 26 Case' (events at the Parliament of Crimea in 2014) is being heard at two legal proceedings. The first one is the case of Mr **Akhtem Chygoz**, with a verdict of eight-year's sentence. Due to the negotiations between Presidents of Turkey and the RF, Mr Recep Erdoğan and Mr Vladimir Putin, and the meeting between Mr Erdogan and Mr Petro Poroshenko, President of Ukraine, Mr Chygoz was freed and now he is in Kyiv.

In March the second legal proceedings were in progress at the 'Tsentralny District Court' of Simferopol within the case of 'mass riot participants': Mr **Ali Asanov** and Mr **Mustafa Degermendji** are under the house arrest, the restriction selected for Mr **Eskender Katemirov**, Mr **Eskender Emirvaliyev**, Mr **Arsen Yunusov** is personal surety; Mr **Eskender Nebiyev** and Mr **Taliat Yunusov** were given a suspended sentence.

On March 2nd Judge Sergey Demeniuk extended a house arrest for Mr Ali Asanov and Mr Mustafa Degermendji for a month¹⁷. And on March 21st Mr Eduard Belousov, a judge of 'Supreme Court of Republic of Crimea', upheld this judgement.¹⁸

“CASE OF CRIMEAN MUSLIMS”

Under the 'Case of Crimean Muslims' who are accused of being 'Hizb-ut-Tahrir' members **25** people are in custody as of the late March: **Ruslan Zeitullayev, Rustem Vaitov, Nuri Primov, Feirat Saifullayev** (all convicted), **Inver Bekirov, Vadim Siruk, Muslim Aliyev, Emir Usein Kuku, Refat Alimov, Arsen Djepparov, Enver Mamutov, Remzi Memetov, Zevri Abseitov, Rustem Abiltarov, Teimur Abdullayev, Rustem Ismailov, Aider Saledinov, Uzeir Abdullayev, Emil Dje-madenov, Marlen Asanov, Seyran Saliyev, Memet Belialov, Timur Ibragimov, Server Zekir-yayev and Ernes Ametov** (in custody). They are accused under Article 205.5.1 of RF CC (Creation of terrorist organization) and/or Article 205.5.2 of RF CC (Membership in the terrorist organization). Later some defendants have been also charged under Article 278 of RF CC (Violent coup or violent retention of power).

In March the hearings on the case of **Refat Alimov, Arsen Djepparov, Emir Usein Kuku, Muslim Aliyev, Inver Bekirov, Vadim Siruk** detained in the vicinity of Yalta in February and April 2016 and charged with RF CC Articles 205.5 and 278, went on at the North Caucasus Area Military Court, Rostov-na-Donu (RF).

¹⁶ https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=2051652918442360&id=100007930145803

¹⁷ <https://www.facebook.com/crimeansolidarity/videos/570431123324348/>

¹⁸ "Supreme Court of Republic of Crimea" | List of cases to be heard on 21 March 2018 https://vs--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&H_date=21.03.2018



On March 1st Ms Yelena Spasenova and Ms Nana Petiusheva, judges of 'Supreme Court of Republic of Crimea', upheld a judgement on retaining in custody till 12 April 2018 for Mr **Enver Mamutov and Mr Remzi Memetov**.¹⁹ On March 2nd Ms Yelena Mikhal'kova, a judge of 'Supreme Court of Republic of Crimea', upheld a judgement on retaining in custody till 12 April 2018 for Mr **Rustem Abiltarov**.²⁰ The first instance court judgements on extending the detention periods for Enver Mamutov, Remzi Memetov, Zevri Abseitov, Rustem Abiltarov were taken on February 8th 2018 at the same 'Supreme Court of Republic of Crimea', that violates a right to a fair trial. The judges who considered the appeals had passed judgements on extending detention periods for other 'Crimean Muslim Case' defendants earlier.

On March 5th Mr Anton Tsykurenko, a judge of 'Kievsky District Court', upon a motion of Mr Dmitriy Gramashov, a FSB investigator, extended detention periods for Mr **Server Zekiryayev, Mr Timur Ibragimov, Mr Ernes Ametov, Mr Marlen Asanov, Mr Seyran Saliyev, and Mr Memet Belialov** till 9 July 2018²¹ (they were detained in Bakhchisarai on October 11th 2017 and charged with RF CC Article 205.5).

On March 6th Ms Nelia Farina, Mr Anatoliy Osochenko, Mr Yuriy Latynin, Mr Oleg Lebed', and Mr Konstantin Karavayev, judges of the 'Supreme Court of Republic of Crimea', upheld judgements for retaining in custody till 11 April 2018²² for Mr **Teimur Abdullayev, Mr Rustem Ismailov, Mr Aider Saledinov, Mr Uzeir Abdullayev, and Mr Emil Djemadenov**.²³ The judgement on extending detention periods was taken on February 9th 2018 at the same 'Supreme Court of Republic of Crimea'.

In addition, a criminal case against **Mr Renat Suleymanov** (pre-trial facility, SIZO), **Mr Arsen Kubedinov, Mr Taliat Abdurakhmanov, and Mr Seyran Mustafayev** (house arrest) went on under RF CC Clause 282.2 (Organization of extremist institution activities) on the charge of membership in the 'Tablighi Jamaat'.

ANDREI KOLOMIETS' CASE

On March 9th the administration of the penal colony No 14, Krasnodar Area 9RF), put again Mr **Andrey Kolomiyets**, a citizen of Ukraine, for 10 days in the punishment isolation cell. Mr Kolomiyets was drawn a 10-year's sentence in Crimea on a falsified case of attempt to kill two former BERKUT unit officers during the Maidan events in Kyiv. A day before the end of his first punishment the colony staff made a photo of him sleeping on the cell floor. According to the information of Mrs Galina Kolomiyets, his spouse, the prisoners are forbidden to lie from 05.00am to 07.00pm in the punishment cell. For the violation of this ban he was put again to the isolation cell.²⁴

¹⁹ "Supreme Court of Republic of Crimea" | List of cases to be heard on 1 March 2018 https://vs--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&H_date=01.03.2018

²⁰ "Supreme Court of Republic of Crimea" | List of cases to be heard on 2 March 2018 https://vs--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&H_date=02.03.2018

²¹ "Kievsky District Court" | List of cases to be heard on 5 March 2018 https://kiev-simpf--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&H_date=05.03.2018

²² "Supreme Court of Republic of Crimea" | List of cases to be heard 6 March 2018 https://vs--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&H_date=06.03.2018

²³ Mr Saledinov, Mr Ismailov, Mr Djemadenov, and Mr T.Abdullayev and Mr U.Abdullayev were detained in the settlements close to Simferopol on 12 October 2016, and charged with RF CC Article 205.5.

²⁴ <https://www.facebook.com/crimeahrg/posts/2030030247282606>



“UKRAINIAN SABOTEURS’ CASE”

In March 13 people accused on detaining with espionage or preparation of sabotage by RF FSB were in custody: **Mr Yevgeniy Panov, Mr Andrey Zakhtey, Mr Redvan Suleymanov, Mr Vladimir Prisich, Mr Vladimir Dudka, Mr Dmitriy Shtyblikov, Mr Aleksey Bessarabov, Mr Gleb Shabliy, Mr Aleksey Stogniy, Mr Gennadiy Limeshko, Ms Anna Sukhonosova, Mr Dmitriy Dolgopolov, Mr Konstantin Davydenko.** Unlawful methods of investigation and torturing for securing confessions were recorded in these cases.

On March 1st Mr Aleksey Kozyrev and Ms Nelia Farina, judges of ‘the Supreme Court of Republic of Crimea’, upheld a judgement on retaining in custody for **Mr Yevgeniy Panov** till 9 April 2018 and for **Mr Vladimir Dudka** till 8 April 2018.²⁵

On March 26th Lawyer Sergey Legostov informed that the ‘Prosecutor’s Office of Crimea’ had approved indictments against Mr Panov and Mr Dudka and sent the Mr Panov’s Case to the ‘Supreme Court of Republic of Crimea’ and Mr Vladimir Dudka’s Case to the ‘Sevastopol City Court’.²⁶

On March 24th the relatives informed that Mr Shtyblikov had been moved from Crimea and was being convoyed to Omsk Region (RF) to serve the sentence.²⁷

VOLODYMYR BALUKH’S CASE

On March 14th Mr. Timur Slezko, a judge of ‘the Supreme Court of Republic of Crimea’, on considering the appeal of defence, modified the sentence of ‘Razdol’noye District Court’ on **Mr. Volodymyr Balukh** in terms of punishment under RF CC Article 222.1 ‘illegal procurement, transfer, sales, storage, transportation or bearing of weapons, their components, ammunitions’ and RF CC Article 222.1.1 ‘illegal procurement, transfer, sales, storage, transportation or bearing of explosive substances or devices’). The imprisonment period was shortened by 2 months — to 3 years and 5 months in the penal settlement.²⁸

On March 19th Ms. Tatiana Pyrkalo, a judge of Razdol’noye District Court’, on considering another criminal case against the activist, RF CC Article 321.2 (Disorganization of activities of establishments providing isolation from society), selected remanding in custody till 19 June 2018 as restriction measure. Therefore the activist was not convoyed to the penal settlement to serve an unlawful sentence, but left in the Detention Center for the period of considering the case under RF CC Article 321.2.²⁹

On March 19th Volodymyr Balukh, protesting against the unlawful sentence, went on a hunger strike, having submitted a relevant notice to the Detention Center. Then he was moved to a single man cell.

On March 30th the layer visited the activist in the Detention Center and was informed that Mr Balukh had been moved from the single-man cell to another one, with a video surveillance system. There is also another prisoner in this cell, and as Mr Balukh thinks, the Detention

²⁵ “Supreme Court of Republic of Crimea” | List of cases to be heard on 1 March 2018 https://vs--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&sv_num=1&H_date=01.03.2018

²⁶ KRYM REALII | Russian Prosecutor’s Office Approved Indictment against ‘Crimean Commandos’ — Mr Panov and Mr Dudka — Lawyer <https://ru.krymr.com/a/news/29124121.html>

²⁷ Ukrinform | “Crimean Commando” Shtyblikov Convoyed to Omsk <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-crimea/2428567-krimskogo-diversanta-stiblikova-etapuvali-do-omska.html>

²⁸ CHRG | ‘Supreme Court’ of Crimea Reduced the Sentence Period for Ukrainian Patriot Balukh only by 2 Months <https://crimeahrg.org/ukrainskomu-patriotu-baluhu-verhovnyiy-sud-kryima-vsego-na-2-mesyatsa-snizil-srok-nakazaniya/>

²⁹ CHRG | Political Prisoner Volodymyr Balukh Will Remain In Custody Till June 19th <https://crimeahrg.org/politzaklyuchennyiy-vladimir-baluh-ostanetsya-pod-strazhey-do-19-iyunya/>



Center staff is using his cellmate to make the activist stop the hunger strike, providing that man with homemade meals.³⁰

VEDJIE KASHKA'S CASE

Mr Bekir Degermendji, Mr Asan Chapukh, Mr Kiazim Ametov and Mr Ruslan Trubach were detained on November 23rd due to a fake charge of extorting the money from a citizen of Turkey. During the detention Mrs Vedjie Kashka, a Crimean Tatar movement veteran, whom, as the detained said, the citizen of Turkey was to return the borrowed money, died.

On March 13th Ms Galina Red'ko, a judge of 'the Supreme Court of Republic of Crimea', cancelled a decree on retaining in custody for Mr Bekir Degermendji, Mr Asan Chapukh, Mr Kiazim Ametov and Mr Ruslan Trubach due to the mistakes made by the first instance court. However, then she made a judgement on retaining them in custody till 15 March 2018.³¹

On March 14th Mr Denis Didenko, a judge of 'Kievsky District Court', upon a motion of Mr M.A.Rudkovsky, an investigator, extended detention periods for Mr Bekir Degermendji, Mr Asan Chapukh, Mr Kiazim Ametov and Mr Ruslan Trubach till 15 May 2018.³²

YEVGENII KARAKASHEV'S CASE

On March 28th Ms. Irina Kamen'kova, a judge of 'Yevpatoria City Court', extended the detention period for activist **Yevgenii Karakashev** till 30 April 2018. One of the reasons for extending the detention was Ukrainian citizenship of Mr. Karakashev³³. He was detained on February 1st 2018 under charge of violating RF CC Article 282.1 (Incitement of hatred or enmity as well as abasement of human dignity) and RF CC Article 205.2 (Public appeals to acts of terror) for two comments in VKontakte social network.

FAZIL IBRAIMOV'S CASE

On March 14th Ms. Oksana Aykasheva, a judge of 'Supreme Court of Republic of Crimea', upheld a decision on remanding Mr. **Fazil Ibraimov** in custody till March 23rd.³⁴ Previously he had been put under an administrative arrest for criticizing actions of the Simferopol administration. On December 6th 2017 his house was searched to find forbidden Islamic literature and documents about the 'protest lawn' participants. On February 15th he was detained and charged with violations of RF CC Article 222 (fraud). According to the investigation's version, he had been collecting the money from the 'STRELKOVAYA protest lawn' participants for seven years for support in receiving the land in the property.

³⁰ CHRNG | Ukrainian Patriot Balukh Facing Attempts To Make Him Stop Hunger Strike in Detention <https://crimeahrg.org/ukrainskogo-patriota-baluha-v-sizo-pyitayutsya-zastavit-prekratit-golodovku/>

³¹ <https://www.facebook.com/crimeansolidarity/videos/576298479404279/>

³² Kievsky District Court | List of cases to be heard on 14 March 2018 https://kiev-simph--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&H_date=14.03.2018

³³ <https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=1692041280848877&set=a.615606405159042.1073741827.100001290637615&type=3&theater>

³⁴ <https://www.facebook.com/crimeansolidarity/videos/576720789362048/>



PRESSURE ON THE RELATIVES OF THE PERSONS PERSECUTED DUE TO POLITICAL REASONS

On March 20th hearings of the case of Mrs. **Zarema Kulametova**, a mother of Crimean Tatar activist, a participant of single-man protest on October 14th 2017, Mr. Girai Kulametov, started. She is accused of offending a policeman on the day of her son's detention (RF CC Article 319). The session was in camera. Lawyer Emil Kurbedinov informed that a RF police lieutenant colonel had demanded a compensation of RUR50,000 from Mr Kulametova at the session.³⁵

³⁵ <https://www.facebook.com/crimeansolidarity/videos/579927369041390/>



FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND EXPRESSION OF OPINIONS*

In early March the CHRNG monitored an access to 30 internet resources via 5 Crimean providers. It was found out that 9 websites were blocked by all providers (**Annex 2**). The other websites are blocked by Crimean providers in a different way., namely: AKS Provider (Simferopol) blocks 28 websites of 30, YALTANET (Yalta) does 24, BELNET (Belogorsk) — 22, BOSPORTELEKOM (Kerch) — 12, and SEVSTAR (Sevastopol) — 10.³⁷

On March 22nd the 'Supreme Court' of Crimea allowed an appeal of the prosecutor's office against the judgement of Krasnogvardeysk District Court on **Ms. Lilia Tatarisova**. She was sentenced under RF CC Article 282-1 (Incitement of hatred or enmity as well as human dignity abasement) for criticizing actions of the Russian troops in the statements she had published in the social network in April of 2014. Having considered the appeal, the 'court' issued a suspended punitive ruling for 1 year and 6 months in custody, with a 10-month's probation period.

COERCION TO PARTICIPATE IN THE RF PRESIDENT ELECTIONS

On March 18th, in violation of international law, the RF authorities held the elections of RF President in Crimea. Some Crimean residents refused participating in these unlawful elections on the peninsula territory. The CHRNG has recorded facts of coercion to come to the polling stations.

The administration of public Crimean establishment — 'Oktiabrsk Assisted Living Facility for Aged an Disabled People' — threatened the Crimean Tatar staff with firing if they rejected to vote at the RF President elections in Crimea.³⁸

Fevzie, a resident of the settlement of Sovetskoye, informed that Mr. Vasiliy Lazarevich Doroshenko, a chief surgeon of Sovetskoye District Hospital, discharged her from hospital before the treatment period had finished, because she refused coming to the polling station to vote.³⁹

A Crimean resident reported about a strain put by the administration of Pochetnenskoye Educational and Training Complex, Krasnoperekopsk District. As she informed, on March 15th there was a meeting for teachers where they were informed that all teachers as well as members of their families should participate in the RF President elections, and reported their voting as well as voting of their family members to the headmaster by phone. On March 18th the headmaster called the teacher and demanded her, threatening with discharging, to vote.⁴⁰

SULEIMAN KADYROV'S CASE

On March 1st Ms Anastasia Shapoval, a judge of 'Feodosiya Town Court', sentenced Mr. **Suleyman Kadyrov** to two years in custody (suspended) and a ban for any public activities for 2 years.⁴¹ He was found guilty under RF CC Article 280.1.2 (Public appeals to actions aimed at violating the

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

³⁷ CHRNG | Minimum 30 Ukrainian internet resources are not accessible in Crimea in full or in part — monitoring <https://crimeahrg.org/en/at-least-30-ukrainian-internet-sites-are-completely-or-partially-inaccessible-in-crimea-monitoring/>

³⁸ CHRNG | Crimean Tatars Forced To Vote Under Threat of Firing <https://crimeahrg.org/kryimskih-tatar-pod-ugrozoy-uvolneniya-zastavlyayut-idti-na-vyibory/>

³⁹ <https://www.facebook.com/rustem.mennanov.9/videos/579889455724927/>

⁴⁰ CHRNG | Teacher from Crimea Planning To Appeal Against Coercion to Vote <https://crimeahrg.org/uchitelnitsa-iz-kryima-namerena-obzhalovat-prinuzhdenie-k-vyiboram/>

⁴¹ <https://www.facebook.com/anton.naumlyuk/posts/1879297882105143>



territorial integrity of the RF) for comments 'Suleyman Kadryov agrees! Crimea is Ukraine. Was, is and will be! Thanks to the author for the video! Supporting!' to the other user's video in the social network.

The judge disregarded the resolutions of UN Security Council and EU bodies verifying that Crimea is a Ukrainian territory and defining the actions of Russia in spring of 2014 as an unlawful annexation of Crimea, the Budapest Memorandum on Security Assurances of territorial integrity of Ukraine as well as the agreement between Ukraine and Russia on borders that establishes a state border through Kerch Strait.

The defence is planning to appeal against the sentence.

IGOR MOVENKO'S CASE

On March 14th at the scheduled court hearing on the Movenko's Case the activist informed that he had confessed himself guilty in publishing the extremist materials under duress of the FSB operatives.⁴² He is charged under RF CC Article 280-2 (Public appeals to extremist actions) for the comment which, as the FSB states, he published in the summer of 2016 in KRYM — UKRAINA (Crimea — Ukraine) Group in VKontakte social network.

On March 21st the judge satisfied a motion of the prosecutor to call an expert — linguist Ilya Vinogradov who had been involved already as expert for the prosecution within the similar case against Suleyman Kadyrov — to the court.

LARISA KITAYSKAYA'S CASE

On March 15th Mr. Yuriy Latynin, a judge of the 'Supreme Court of Republic of Crimea, on considering the appeal against the sentence of 26 December 2017, reduced a suspended prison sentence for Ms **Larisa Kitayskaya** from 2 years to 1 year and 10 months, with a ban to leave Crimea. During the session the judge rejected the Ukrainian activist's request to be provided an interpreter, since, according to the judge's opinion, 'Ukrainian is very similar to Russian'.⁴³ The facts of faked evidence, unjustified accusation, and a prejudice of the investigation due to pro-Ukrainian actions of Ms Kitayskaya in Yalta during the 'EUROMAYDAN — CRIMEA' movement were disregarded, too. The activist was found guilty under RF CC Article 282-1 (Incitement of hatred or enmity as well as human dignity abasement) for a pro-Ukrainian post in the social network.

ISMAIL RAMAZANOV'S CASE

On March 14th Ms Oksana Aykasheva, a judge of the 'Supreme Court of Republic of Crimea, upheld a detention judgement for Mr. Ismail Ramazanov until March 15th 2018.⁴⁴ On March 16th Ms Anna Timofeyeva, a judge of 'Simferopol District Court', extended a detention period for Mr Ramazanov till April 18th 2018.⁴⁵ He was detained on January 23rd 2018 and charged under RF CC Article 282.1 (Incitement of hatred or enmity as well as human dignity abasement) for statements in the air of ZEL-LO online radio station. According to his words, he was beaten by RF policemen when detained.

⁴² CHRГ | Ukrainian Movenko Stated in Sevastopol Court That Confessed Under FSB Duress <https://crimeahrg.org/ukrainets-movenko-v-sevastopolskom-sude-zayavil-cto-priznal-vinu-pod-davleniem-fsb/>

⁴³ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NdGHlb5kdcM&feature=youtu.be>

⁴⁴ <https://www.facebook.com/crimeansolidarity/videos/576868849347242/>

⁴⁵ <https://www.facebook.com/crimeansolidarity/photos/a.416800078687454.1073741829.403544516679677/577696512597809/?type=3&theater>



FREEDOM OF PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY AND OF ASSOCIATION

On February 26th Mr Aleksey Shestakovich said, that on 1st March 'Anarchists of Sevastopol' public association will report the 'Government of Sevastopol' on the intention to hold a rally under the POSITION OF PRESIDENT — MONARCHY ATAVISM slogan on March 10th. On March 1st the RF policemen searched at the **Mr Aleksey Shestakovich's**, **Mr Aleksey Prisiazhniuk's**, and **Mr Igor Paniuta's** who were indicated in the notice as people responsible for the rally (for more information see section 'Right to liberty and security'). The RT Russian website informed that these activists 'had been planning some provocations at the eve of President of Russia elections'.⁴⁶

On March 14th the RF police intended to hand a 'warrant on inadmissibility of violating the RF law on public meetings' to activist **Rustem Yseinov**. According to the information of activist Lenora Diul'ber, the policemen came to the activist's house in the village of Morskoye by 5 cars. One of them introduced himself as Maxim Chegrintsev. Mr Useinov refused signing the warrant and then the policemen left.⁴⁷

'Administration of Sevastopol City' did not allow 'Soyuznoye Dvizheniye of 17 March' (17 March Union Movement) NGO to hold a rally for keeping the USSR at Nakhimova Square on March 17th. The rally was held at Svobody Square.⁴⁸

On March 16th the RF police interrupted the meeting of **MARAT garage cooperative** members. The meeting purpose was to discuss the issues of documenting the land titles. Mr **Igor Vovk**, a meeting organizer, was forcedly transported to the police station. The official reason for breaking up the meeting was that the event had not been agreed with the administration. The breakup was directed by Mr Sergey Voronchikhin, a Kerch administration representative.⁴⁹

⁴⁶ RT | Source: Crimean Anarchists Planned Provocations At Election Eve <https://russian.rt.com/russia/news/488161-krymskie-anarhisty-planirovali-provokacii>

⁴⁷ <https://www.facebook.com/lenora.dyulber/posts/1891396170932106>

⁴⁸ Krym Realii | Sevastopol Authorities Did Not Allow Rally for Keeping the USSR in City Downtown <https://ru.krymr.com/a/news/29102486.html>

⁴⁹ Kerch.com.ru | Meeting of Garage Cooperative Members in Kerch Finished with Detention <http://kerch.com.ru/articleview.aspx?id=72693>



3. VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

FORCED MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FROM OCCUPIED TERRITORY

Mr. **Konstantin Sizarev**, a resident of Crimea and a citizen of Ukraine, managed to cancel a ruling on his forced deportation from Crimea. But he can't return to Crimea, a place of his permanent residence, since the previous ruling of the Crimean 'court' on his voluntary deportation is valid.⁵⁰

THE REVIEW WAS PREPARED BY:

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

⁵⁰ CHRГ | Konstantin Sizarev Deported From Crimea Has Been Over Year Fighting for Coming Home <https://crimeahrg.org/deportirovannyiy-iz-kryima-konstantin-sizarev-bolshe-goda-boretsya-za-svoe-vozvrashhenie-domoy/>



4. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1

ПРОТОКОЛ № _____
о доставлении

" 01 " 03 2018 г. " 13 " час. " 00 " мин. г. Севастополь
(дата составления) (время составления) (место составления)

я, 447 ОЧЧП и ПДН ОМВД России по Ленинскому району 15 полиции
(должность, специальное звание, подразделение, фамилия, инициалы должностного лица составившего протокол) Д.А. Алексеев
в соответствии со статьей 27.2 Кодекса Российской Федерации об административных
правонарушениях (далее - КоАП РФ) составил настоящий протокол о том, что гражданин(ка)

фамилия	ШЕСТАКОВИЧ
имя	АЛЕКСЕИ
отчество	АЛЕКСАНДРОВИЧ

(заполняется печатными буквами)

21.06.1980 г. г. Севастополь гражданство Украина, русским языком да
(дата и место рождения) (владеет/не владеет)

в услугах переводчика не нуждается перевод протокола не требуется
(нуждается/не нуждается) (требуется/не требуется)

зарегистрированный(ая) по месту жительства/пребывания г. Севастополь, _____ тел.: _____
фактически проживающий(ая) г. Севастополь, _____ тел.: _____

работающий(ая)/учащийся(ая) официально не трудоустроен _____ тел.: _____
(название и адрес организации, телефоны) (должность)

паспорт (документ, удостоверяющий личность) Украины _____ выдан _____
Галафимским РО УМВД Украины в г. Севастополь 25.08.2005
(серия, номер, когда и кем выдан)

Дата и место государственной регистрации, ИНН _____
(для индивидуальных предпринимателей без образования юридического лица)

" 01 " 03 2018 г. с " 12 " час. " 30 " мин. по " _____ " час. " _____ " мин.
(дата составления) (время составления)

при наличии оснований (ненужное зачеркнуть):
невозможность составления протокола об административном правонарушении на месте
выявления административного правонарушения, предусмотренного
частью _____ статьи _____ КоАП РФ, составление протокола о котором является обязательным;
принятие решения об административном задержании лица, совершившего
административное правонарушение, предусмотренное частью _____ статьи _____ КоАП РФ,
влекущего административный арест.

доставлен(а) в 447 ОЧЧП и ПДН ОМВД России по Ленинскому району
(наименование служебного помещения органа внутренних дел (полиции))

_____ органа местного самоуправления сельского поселения, адрес) _____
(подвергался/не подвергался)

Замечания доставленного по процедуре доставления ими не проводились
и была в соответствии со мне произведена смена
места не являясь, следовательно дух, как о нем не слышал
(подпись)

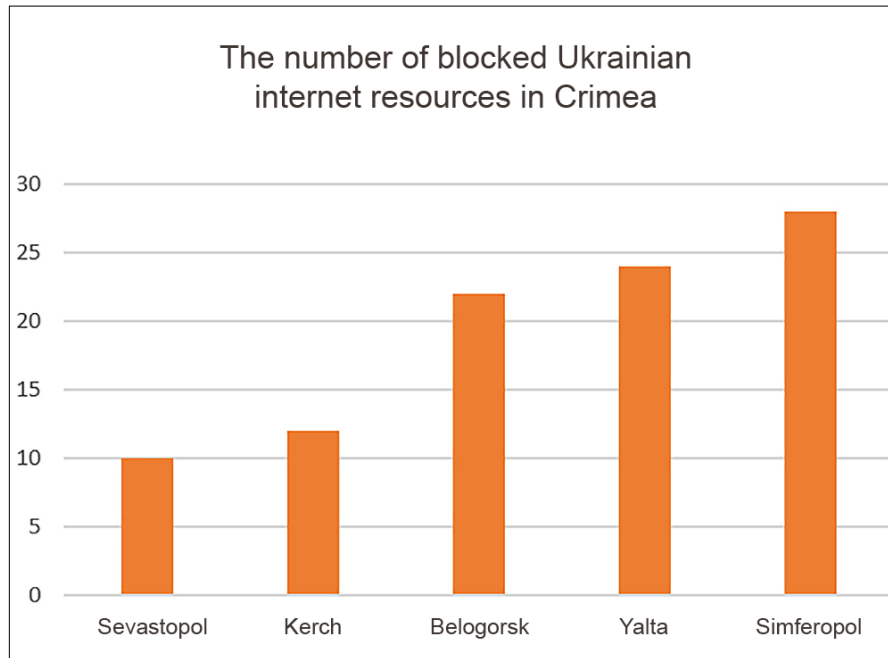
Подпись должностного лица, составившего протокол _____

Копию протокола получил(а) _____
(вручается доставленному лицу по его просьбе) (подпись доставленного)

The convoy's report on Aleksei Shestakovich's delivery to the police department dated March 01, 2018, in which he indicated information about the use of torture



ANNEX 2



Results of the CHRГ's monitoring: The number of blocked Ukrainian Internet resources in Crimea, March 2018