



CRIMEAN HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP

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CRIMEAN HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION REVIEW

November 2018

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

BAN ON TORTURING, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT

On November 16th the **RF police beat a disabled man** in Kerch. He was at the public transport stop when four policemen got off the car that stopped nearby and were approaching him. Having disability of Group III due to schizophrenia, the man was terrified and tried to go away. The policemen caught him up, threw on the ground, and punched many times his face and chest. Then they checked him, and, when they became sure that he had no banned stuff, went away. His mother transported the injured to the trauma center where doctors detected a leg fracture and numerous bruises.¹

RIGHT TO LIBERTY AND SECURITY OF THE PERSON

SEARCHES AND DETENTIONS

On November 8th the house of **Mr Khalil Abliamitov** in the settlement of Azovskoye, Dzhankoy District, was searched at 06.00am. According to the activists' information, there were 11 men wearing OMON² uniform among those carrying the search. After the search the OMON men took Mr Abliamitov, a house owner's son, and convoyed him to the police department as well as his pregnant wife — Mrs Aidjan Abliamitova who was convoyed to the RF FSB department in Simferopol. Having been questioned, the spouses were released. As the relatives said, the questioning referred to a young girl Abliamitova who communicated with in 2013.³

On November 15th large scale searches were held in Dzhankoy among the **JEHOVAH WITNESSES religious organization members** (for more details see section 'Freedom of conscience and religion').

On November 21st in Stary Krym Town the FSB men examined the house and commercial premises owned by businessman **Ismet Memetov**. As the FSB men stated, this examination was held on suspicion of Mr Memetov's contacts with the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People⁴. The FSB believed that Mr Memetov provided funds for the Mejlis and stored extremist books. Due to the examination findings, nothing was withdrawn, and no accusation was made.⁵

The Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People is a representative body of the Crimean Tatars, so this could be a reason for search almost any Crimean resident with a Crimean Tatar name or appearance under such suspicion.

On November 28th the RF FSB men searched an apartment of Ms **Galina Balaban**, a Ukrainian Cultural Center activist (as activist reported), in Simferopol. Ms Balaban informed the CHRГ that the RF FSB men justified their search with a criminal case due to the publication in the VKontakte Social Network, though they did not mention which publication the case referred to and did not

¹ KERCH FM | Disabled Man Relatives stated that he had been punched up by the Kerch policemen <https://kerch.fm/2018/11/19/rodstvanniki-zajavili-ob-izbienii-sotrudnikami-policii-kerchi-invalida.html>

² special task force

³ <https://www.facebook.com/crimeansolidarity/posts/730952333938892>

⁴ On September 26th 2016 the RF Supreme Court declared the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People an extremist organization

⁵ <https://www.facebook.com/crimeansolidarity/posts/738395806527878>



determine the status of the activist in the case (a witness or a suspected). The search finished with withdrawing a laptop and mobile phones.

On November 28th the RF police searched again at **Ms Elina Mamedova's**, a Yalta resident. According to the information of journalist A.Yefimenko, the search was carried by three men headed by investigator I.Gayfullin in the presence of two witnesses who came together with the investigator. They were looking for the laptop used, as investigation stated, by Ms Mamedova to publish reposts in the VKontakte social network. No laptop was found, but a toothbrush was withdrawn for DNA testing.⁶

POLITICALLY MOTIVATED CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

«CASE OF CRIMEAN MUSLIMS»

In November the number of people in custody within the 'Crimean Muslims Case' totaled 29:

- **Mr Ruslan Zeytullayev, Mr Rustem Vaitov, Mr Nuri Primov, Mr Ferat Sayfullayev:** have been brought in guilty and are in the colonies on the RF territory;
- **Mr Inver Bekirov, Mr Vadim Siruk, Mr Muslim Aliyev, Mr. Emir Usein Kuku, Mr. Refat Alimov, Mr. Arsen Djepparov, Mr Enver Mamutov, Mr Remzi Memetov, Mr Zevri Abseitov, Mr Rustem Abil'tarov:** the case is being considered at the RF court, and they are in Rostov-na-Donu Detention Center;
- **Mr Teymur Abdullayev, Mr Rustem Ismailov, Mr Ayder Saledinov, Mr Uzeir Abdullayev, Mr Emil' Djemadenov, Mr Marlen Asanov, Mr Seyran Saliyev, Mr Memet Belialov, Mr Timur Ibragimov, Mr Server Zakiryayev, Mr Ernes Ametov, Mr. Enver Seytosmanov, Mr Server Mustafayev, Mr Edem Smailov:** a case is at pre-court investigation stage, and they are in Simferopol Detention Center.

All have been charged with 'Hizb-ut-Tahrir' membership, RF CC Article 205.1 (*Establishment of terrorist organization*) and/or RF CC Article 205.5-2 (*Membership in the terrorist organization*). Later some defendants were charged under RF CC Article 278 (*Violent upheaval or violent power retention*).

Mr Nariman Memedeminov is charged with publishing a video with 'Hizb-ut-Tahrir' symbols, RF CC Article 205.2-2 (*Public appeals to terrorist activities, public justification of terrorism or propaganda of terrorism*).

On November 8th Mr Viacheslav Korsakov, a judge of the North Caucasus Area Military Court (NCAMC) upheld the ruling on keeping in custody till December 11th 2018 for **Mr Teymur Abdullayev, Mr. Rustem Ismailov, Mr Ayder Saledinov, Mr. Uzeir Abdullayev and Mr Emil' Djemadenov.**⁷ They as well as their lawyers participated in the court session via videolink from the Simferopol Detention Center.

On November 22nd the NCAMC hold a hearing on the case of **Mr Emir-Usein Kuku, Mr Inver Bekirov, Mr Muslim Aliyev, Mr Vadim Siruk, Mr Refat Alimov, and Mr Arsen Djepparov.** The court decided to extend their detention periods till February 28th 2019, and upheld the decision

⁶ <https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=365420757597120&set=a.130228214449710>

⁷ NCAMC | Ruling on appeal No 22A-447/2018 https://ovs--skav.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&name_op=doc&number=314580&dello_id=4&new=4&text_number=1&case_id=291922



to return the case for re-consideration to the 'Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Crimea' to charge Mr Bekirov with a severer crime.⁸

In the November hearings on the case of **Mr.Enver Mamutov, Mr.Remzi Memetov, Mr.Zevri Abseitov and Mr.Rustem Abil'tarov** went at the NCANC, with 7 sessions held.⁹

"UKRAINIAN SABOTEURS' CASE"

In November 13 people accused on detaining with espionage or preparation of sabotage by RF FSB were in custody: **Mr Yevgeniy Panov, Mr Andrey Zakhthey, 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, Mr Yunus Masharipov.** Unlawful methods of investigation and torturing for securing confessions were recorded in these cases.

On November 13th the PR office of the RF FSB disseminated the statement via the mass media that **Mr Yunus Masharipov**, a Crimean resident, was sentenced by the 'Yalta Town Court' to 4 years in the general regime penal colony and a fine of RUR110,000 under Articles RF CC 223.1-1, and 222.1 (*Unlawful production of explosive device, unlawful procurement, storage and holding explosive devices or explosive substances*).¹⁰

On November 16th the mass media published a video with the 'Masharipov's 'admission. A lawyer is not seen on the interrogation video, and interrogators are not named. According to the mass media statements, Masharipov 'as instructed by the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People and the SBU (Security Service of Ukraine), threw syringes around the beaches, fired forests, disseminated anti-Russian leaflets, collected local newspapers, information on various traffic accidents, filmed military equipment, took photos of garbage, bad roads, destroyed grounds'.¹¹

According to the rulings on Masharipov's appeals on the extension of the detention periods published at the SCRC (Supreme Court of Republic of Crimea) website, the Crimean acknowledged many times at the 'court' that he had been tortured by the RF FSB men to get his 'admission'.¹²

The hearings on the case of **Mr. Vladimir Dudka and Mr. Aleksey Bessarabov** went on at the 'Sevastopol City Court'. There were 4 sessions during which witnesses for the prosecution were examined.¹³

On November 29th **Mr Dmitriy Shtyblikov** who had been earlier sentenced, was examined as witness within this case. He followed the testimony he had made for the plea deal and stated that this case defendants 'had prepared an act of sabotage'.¹⁴

⁸ <https://www.facebook.com/crimeansolidarity/posts/738901779810614>

⁹ North Caucasus Area Military Court | Case No 1-42/2018 https://ovs--skav.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&name_op=case&case_id=6468&delo_id=1540006&new=&hide_parts=1

¹⁰ TASS | A Crimean Resident Sentenced to 4 Years for Producing an Explosive Device <https://tass.ru/proisshestiya/5787274>

¹¹ KRYM 24 | Exclusive for KRYM 24. Shots of Interrogation of subversive Yunus Masharipov <http://1tvcrimea.ru/pages/news/078321-jekskljuziv-kryma-24-kadry-doprosa-diversanta-junusa-masharipova>

¹² «SCRC» | Ruling on Appeal. Case 22K-2076/2018 https://vs--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&name_op=doc&number=2007529639&delo_id=4&new=4&text_number=1

¹³ «Sevastopol City Court» | Case No 2-7/2018 https://gs--sev.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&name_op=case&case_id=1962394056&result=1&delo_id=1540006&new=

¹⁴ CHRIG | Mr Shtyblikov sentenced earlier, examined at the court within the 'Case of Ukrainian Commandos' <https://crimeahrg.org/v-sude-po-delu-ukrainskih-diversantov-doprosili-osuzhdennogo-ranee-shtyblikova/>



VOLODYMYR BALUKH'S CASE

On November 1st lawyer Dmitriy Dinze and Father Clement, Archbishop of Simferopol and Crimea (KP UOC) were rejected visiting Mr Balukh in the penal colony no 2 of Kerch Town due to 'keeping him in quarantine'.¹⁵

On November 8th his sister was able to see him during a short-term visit.

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 November 13th Mr Aleksey Kozyrev and Mr Andrey Paliy, 'SCRC' judges, extended detention periods for **Mr Kiazim Ametov, Mr Bekir Degermendji, and Mr Ruslan Trubach** till December 7th 2018. Mr Konstantin Karavayev, a "SCRC' judge, extended a house arrest period for **Mr Asan Chapukh**. The extension was requested by Mr Sergey Pogorelov, a 'RF MIA investigator'.¹⁶

On November 23rd Mr Aleksey Posledov, a 'SCRC judge', upheld a decision on keeping in custody for Mr Ametov¹⁷. On November 27th Ms Yelena Spasenova and Mr Sergey Pogrebniak, 'SCRC' judges, upheld the decision on keeping in custody for Mr Degermendji, and Mr Trubach.¹⁸

A decision on extending the detention period was issued and an appeal against it was considered by one and the same 'court' that violates the rights of defendants to a fair trial.

YEVGENII KARAKASHEV'S CASE

On November 1st Mr Timur Slezko, a 'SCRC judge', upheld a decision on keeping in custody for activist **Yefgeniy Karakashev** till November 30th 2018.

On November 7th lawyer A.Ladin informed that 'investigator' Algiz Abushayev rejected closing the criminal case of Mr Karakashev under RF CC Article 282-1 (*Incitement of hatred or enmity in social networks*). The lawyer had requested earlier to dismiss the criminal case because no crime had been committed.¹⁹

On November 22nd Ms Tatyana Markina, 'a judge of Yevpatoriya Town Court', as applied by investigator Algiz Abushayev, extended a detention period for Mr Karakashev till 31st January 2019. Mr Abushayev grounded this by the fact that the preliminary investigation regarding Mr Karakashev had not been finished yet.²⁰

¹⁵ KRYM. REALII | Lawyer Dmitriy Dinze and Archbishop Clement were rejected visiting Mr Balukh due to quarantine — lawyer <https://ru.krymr.com/a/news-advokatu-dinze-otkazali-v-poseshchenii-baluha/29579590.html>

¹⁶ «SCRC» | List of cases to be heard on 13 November 2018. Case 3/12-24/2018, 3/2-58/2018, 3/2-59/2018, 3/2-60/2018, https://vs--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&sv_num=1&H_date=13.11.2018

¹⁷ «SCRC» | List of cases to be heard on 23 November 2018. Case 22K-3223/2018 https://vs--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&sv_num=1&H_date=23.11.2018

¹⁸ «SCRC» | List of cases to be heard on 27 November 2018. Case 22K-3245/2018, Case 22K-3248/2018, https://vs--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&sv_num=1&H_date=27.11.2018

¹⁹ KRYM. REALII | To close a 'case of extremism' against anarchist Karakashev rejected in Crimea — lawyer <https://ru.krymr.com/a/news-v-krymu-otkazalis-zakryt-delo-protriv-karakasheva/29585828.html>

²⁰ KRYM. REALII | Court in Crimea extended arrest for leftward activist Karakashev within the 'case of extremism' <https://ru.krymr.com/a/news-sud-prodlil-arest-karakashevu/29615615.html>



CONFINEMENT CONDITIONS IN DETENTION FACILITIES

On November 14th lawyer E.Kurbedinov informed that Mr Enver Mamutov, a 'case of Crimean Muslims' defendant, had been moved to the special unit of the Rostov-na-Donu Detention Center. According to the lawyer, water flows down all time from the ceiling in that cel²¹.

On November 14th Mr Ilya Dudka, a son of Vladimir Dudka, a 'case of Ukrainian commandos' defendant. Informed that Mr Dudka did not receive a treatment he had been prescribed according to the examination results, in the Detention Center.²²

PRESSURE ON LAWYERS

On November 6th 'prosecutor' Valentin Chupryna accompanied with the men in masks, came to the office of lawyer Emil' Kurbedinov who was a defender in some politically reasoned cases. The 'prosecutor' handed the lawyer 'a notice on inadmissibility of extremist activity'. In the October the same notices were handed lawyers Edem Semedliayev and Lilia Gemedji.²³

RIGHT TO A FAIR TRIAL

On November 2nd, according to the statement of lawyer A.Ladin, when the SCRC was considering an appeal against the arrest extension for Mr Pavel Stepanchenko, Alushta Town Council member, and Mr Aleksey Nazimov, TVOYA GAZETA Alushta Newspaper editor, the defense found a preliminary prepared judgement on upholding the first instance court ruling in the case files.²⁴ Thus the court decision had been prepared and documented even before the court session started that deprives man completely from the right to a fair trial.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND EXPRESSION

According to the CHRG monitoring of radio broadcasting in the northern Crimea, the signal of Ukrainian radio stations is broadcast only in three settlements of thirteen. Frequencies of the Ukrainian radio stations are used by the Russian ones for broadcasting or there is no signal at all. Regarding the administrative border with Crimea, the Ukrainian radio stations broadcast only at the CHONGAR Check Point, while only the Russian ones broadcast at the KALANCHAK and CHAPLINKA Check Points²⁵. **The Crimean authorities de facto suppress the signal of Ukrainian broadcasters**, using also the same frequencies for broadcasting the Russian radio stations.

On November 20th Ms Yekaterina Timoshenko, a 'SCRC judge', upheld the judgement on the case of **Ms Riana Kulametova**, — a RUR1,000 penalty. Ms Kulametova was fined for reposting

²¹ <https://www.facebook.com/crimeansolidarity/photos/a.416800078687454/734274366940022>

²² KRYM. REALII | Son of 'Ukrainian Commando' Dudka ^ Father is not treated in the Detention Center <https://ru.krymr.com/a/news-syn-ukrainskogo-diversanta-dudki-otets-ne-poluchaet-lechenie-v-sizo/29600345.html>

²³ <https://www.facebook.com/n.sheikhmambet/videos/2252405434834940/>

²⁴ <https://www.facebook.com/anton.naumlyuk/posts/2207035062664755>

²⁵ <https://crimeahrg.org/minimum-v-10-naselennyih-punktah-severnogo-kryima-net-signala-ukrainskih-fm-ctantsiy/>



videos of 2011 and 2013 years in VKontakte social network, where one could see black flags with the statement in Arabic script: «There is no God [but God](#) and Muhammad is the prophet of God.» The judge decided that this was a symbol of 'Hizb-ut-Tahrir' organization forbidden in the RF.²⁶

On November 24th the RF FSB men barred Ms **Aliona Savchuk**, a Ukrainian journalist, at the DZHANKOY Check Point (CHONGAR at the Ukrainian side) from entering the RF for 10 years (up to August 28th 2028), including the territory of occupied Crimea (**Annex 1**). The RF FSB men handed her 'a foreign citizen notification about the taken decision on barring from entering the Russian Federation'.

On November 27th 'Kerch Town Court' officers forbade journalists of **KERCH FM** web media to take photos and videos in the court building. This was the day when a pre-trial restraint was to be imposed on Ukrainian military men captured in the Black Sea on November 25th.²⁷

ISMAIL RAMAZANOV'S CASE

On November 7th lawyer A.Ladin informed that the investigation had closed one criminal case against Mr Ismail Ramazanov under RF CC Article 222-1 (*unlawful storage of ammunition*) due to the absence of elements of crime. However, the case under RF CC Article 282 (*Incitement of hatred or enmity*) for statements in the ZELLO web radio air remains open.²⁸

²⁶ SCRC | Judgement on administrative case No 12-742/2018 https://vs--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srvcnum=1&name_op=doc&number=2015247567&delo_id=1502001&new=&text_number=1

²⁷ KERCH FM | It is unclear where the trial of wounded Ukrainian seamen was held in Kerch <https://kerch.fm/2018/11/28/gde-prohodil-sud-nad-ranenymi-ukrainskimi-morjakami-v-kerchi-ne-ponjatno.html>

²⁸ KRYM. REALII | The Russian investigation closed a criminal case against Ramazanov from Crimea — lawyer <https://ru.krymr.com/a/news-v-krimu-zakrili-delo-ramazanova/29587983.html>



FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE AND RELIGION

On November 15th many houses of the **JEHOVAH WITNESSES** religious organization members were searched in Dhankoy. According to the VESTI KRYM mass media, about 30 houses were searched.²⁹ Journalist A.Naumliuk reported that searches had been held at least at five addresses. Upon the search findings none was detained.³⁰

Lawyer A.Ladin informed the CHRГ that a criminal case under RF CC Article 282.2-1 was opened against Mr **Sergey Filatov**, a Dzhankoy resident (*Management of religious association declared extremist by court*). The investigator imposed travel restrictions as pre-trial restraint.³¹

The grounds for criminal persecution of the JEHOVAH WITNESSES religious organization members are that on April 20th 2017 the Supreme Court of Russian Federation declared the 'Management Center for Jehovah Witnesses in Russia' organization extremist. The court decided to dissolve it and forbid its activities on the RF territory that was applied also to 22 'Jehovah Witnesses' organizations located in Crimea. According to the information of the Jehovah Witnesses in Russia website, 8,000 faithful being 'Jehovah Witnesses' live in Crimea.

On July 17th 2017 the Supreme Court of RF upheld the ruling on declaring the 'Jehovah Witnesses' organization extremist and banning its activities.

On August 16th 2017 the RF Ministry of Justice included the 'Management Center for Jehovah Witnesses in Russia' as well as 395 local religious organizations subordinate to it, into the list of extremist organizations. These included also 18 religious organizations of Crimea which activities became forbidden.

²⁹ Large Scale Special Purpose FSB Operation in Crimea <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SdQXhiOQyho>

³⁰ <https://www.facebook.com/anton.naumlyuk/posts/2225992874102307>

³¹ CHRГ | FSB investigator imposed a pre-trial restraint on the Jehovah Witnesses Dzhankoy Case defendant <https://crimeahrg.org/sledovatel-fsb-izbral-meru-presecheniya-figurantu-dzhankoyskogo-dela-svideteli-iegovyi/>



3. VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

CONVENTION (III) RELATIVE TO THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR

On November 25th the RF FSB Border Guard ships attacked and seized three ships of the Ukrainian Navy (hereinafter UkrNavy), with 22 UkrNavy military men and 2 SBU officers onboard, in the Black Sea close to the Kerch Strait outside the RF territorial waters. The ships planned to sail from Odesa Port to Mariupol Port (Sea of Azov) via the Kerch Strait. Due to the attack two military men and one SBU officer were wounded.

The Ukrainian nationals were seized due to act of aggression from the RF and within an international military conflict. The seized persons are in the military forces of Ukraine and they carried out an order of commandment. Therefore, pursuant to Geneva Convention III Article 4.1, all Ukrainian national seized by Russia are prisoners of war.

The RF refused recognizing the status of prisoners of war and opened a criminal case against the seized seamen under RF CC Article 322-3 (*Unlawful crossing of the RF state boundary*).

The seized ships were moved to Kerch. The wounded military men were sent to the Kerch hospital, the others were transported to Simferopol and Belogorsk. On November 27th and 28th Mr Viktor Mozheliensky, Mr Mikhail Belousov, and Mr Andrey Dolgoplov, judges of 'Kievsky District Court' of Simferopol, imposed detention on remand as pre-trial restraint for 21 prisoners of war. The same judgement was made by the Kerch Town Court regarding three wounded Ukrainians. The POWs in Simferopol were sent to the Simferopol Detention Center.

On November 29th the lawyers of POWs informed that their clients were being moved from the Detention Center to an undisclosed location. On November 30th it became known that the Ukrainian nationals had been moved to Moscow: 21 of them are in the LEFORTOVO Detention Center, and 3 wounded persons are in the MATROSSKAYA TISHINA Detention Center Medical Unit. The first days the seamen were kept in single man quarantine cells. All Ukrainian military men were forced to change to the prison uniform, while their military uniform was taken away. There is no communication with the relatives.

The RF actions violate the provisions of the III GENEVA CONVENTION RELATIVE TO THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR OF, namely:

- Article 5 that states that a person shall not be treated as prisoner of war only if determined determined by a competent tribunal
- Article 18 that prohibits withdrawing all effects and articles of personal use from the prisoners of war
- Article 21 that prohibits holding the prisoners of war in close confinement or depriving them from a right to leave the confinement
- Article 25 states that prisoners of war shall be quartered under conditions as favourable as those for the forces of the Detaining Power who are billeted in the same area
- Article 84 states that a prisoner of war shall be tried only by a military court
- Article 85 states that prisoners of war may be prosecuted under the laws of the Detaining Power for acts committed prior to capture only if these are a crime against humanity, a genocide or a military crime.



THE REVIEW WAS PREPARED BY:

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4. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1

Савчук Алена Олеговна, _____ года
(фамилия, имя, отчество (при наличии), дата рождения уведомляемого
рождения, национальный паспорт гражданина
Украины _____
_____ иностранного гражданина или лица без гражданства)

УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ
иностранного гражданина или лица без гражданства о принятом решении
о неразрешении въезда в Российскую Федерацию.

Пограничное управление ФСБ России по Республике Крым (далее –
Управление) уведомляет Вас о том, что в отношении Вас Федеральной
службой безопасности Российской Федерации
(наименование федерального органа исполнительной власти, принявшего решение о неразрешении
въезда в Российскую Федерацию)

принято решение о неразрешении въезда в Российскую Федерацию
в соответствии с подпунктом 1 части 1 статьи 27 Федерального закона от 15
августа 1996 г. № 114-ФЗ «О порядке выезда из Российской Федерации и
въезда в Российскую Федерацию», в связи с чем, въезд
на территорию Российской Федерации Вам не разрешен
до 27.08.2028 года
(день, месяц, год до которого закрыт въезд в Российскую Федерацию)

Информируем, что пересечение государственной границы Российской
Федерации при въезде в Российскую Федерацию иностранным гражданином
или лицом без гражданства, въезд которым в Российскую Федерацию
заведомо для виновного не разрешен, является незаконным. Ответственность
за совершение данного деяния предусмотрена частью 2 статьи 322
Уголовного кодекса Российской Федерации от 13 июня 1996 г. № 63-ФЗ.

Дата получения уведомления: _____ 24.11.2018 г.
(день, месяц, год)

_____ должностное лицо Управления _____
(подпись, фамилия, инициалы)

Уведомление получил(а) _____ Савчук А.О.
(фамилия, имя, подпись иностранного гражданина или лица без гражданства)

'A foreign citizen notification about the taken decision on barring from entering the Russian Federation' (including the territory of occupied Crimea), handed to Ms Aliona Savchuk by the RF FSB men, November 24, 2018