



CRIMEAN HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP

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CRIMEAN HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION REVIEW

May 2019

The monitoring review was prepared
by the Crimean Human Rights Group
on the basis of materials collected
in May 2019

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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 TORTURE

On May 18th lawyer M.Esimont reported that when detaining on April 16th 2019, Mr **Remzi Ayvazov**, a defendant of the 'Crimean Muslims case', was subject to torturing by the RF FSB men. Mr Ayvazov informed the lawyer that the RF FSB men at the Crimean check point put him in the car, kicked, and handcuffed then moved to the field, forced to knee and threatened with shooting his knees through. When he was on knee, the gun was put to his head, imitating the execution, and the men insulted him with naughty words, promising to throw his body in the lake¹.

RIGHT TO LIBERTY AND SECURITY OF THE PERSON

SEARCHES AND DETENTIONS

On May 7th 'Kievsky District Court of Simferopol' sentenced Mr **Yevgeniy Gayvoronsky**, to 10 day's administrative arrest for rejecting a medical examination after his detention on March 26th 2019. Mr Gayvoronsky thinks that the persecution started when he published pro-Ukrainian statements on his page in the social networks².

On May 30th at about 02.30pm the RF MIA Extremism Counteracting Center (E Center) men detained **Mrs Mumine Saliyeva** in Bakhchisarai and **Ms Luftiye Zudiyeva** in Dzhankoy. Both women are Crimean Solidarity activists. Mrs Saliyeva is a spouse of Crimean activist Seyran Saliyev, a defendant of the 'Crimean Muslims case'. Both were detained in the street and transferred to Simferopol. The relatives and lawyers could not get any information of the place of their being and the reason of detention from the RF police for several hours. Lawyers were not allowed to see them. Mrs Saliyeva left the RF Police Simferopol Department building at 06:15pm, and Ms Zudiyeva at 06:58pm.

The activists informed that the reports under RF CoAO Article 20.3 had been made on them for publications in the social network with the symbols of the organizations forbidden in the RF³.

Ms Zudiyeva informed that she had been showed a screenshot of other person's post in which she was just mentioned⁴, i.e. she herself did nothing to publish that post. Mrs Saliyeva was accused of propagandizing symbols of extremist organizations for the post published in the social network in 2013, before the Crimean occupation. Therefore, the authorities de facto applied the laws against her retrospectively.

Lack of actual grounds for holding liable, cooked up accusations, simultaneous detention in different town, and participation of both women in the Crimean Solidarity point out a political reason for persecuting the civil society representatives.

¹ <https://www.facebook.com/maria.eismont/posts/2364600746912940>

² Krym.Realii / Court in Simferopol Arrested Blogger Gayvoronsky <https://ru.krymr.com/a/news-sud-v-krymu-arestoval-blogera-gaivoronskogo/29927368.html>

³ <https://www.facebook.com/crimeansolidarity/posts/852243091809815>

⁴ <https://www.facebook.com/crimeansolidarity/videos/682174285634834/>



On May 31st Anton Tsykurenko, a judge of 'Kievsky District Court of Simferopol, imposed a 1,000RUR fine on Mrs Saliyeva, and 'judge' Olga Gurina imposed a RUR2,000 fine on Ms Zudiyeva.⁵

POLITICALLY MOTIVATED CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

As at May 2019, 86 people are in custody due to a politically reasoned criminal persecution. The full list is published on the CHRG website.⁶

«CASE OF CRIMEAN MUSLIMS»

In May the number of people deprived of liberty due to the "Crimean Muslims Case" totaled **57**, including 55 accused of RF CC Article 205.5 (*management of activities or membership in a terrorist organization*), 2 – RF CC Article 282.2 (*management of activities or membership in an extremist organization*) and 1 – RF CC Article 205.2 (*public appeals to terrorist actions*).

All case defendants are charged with relation to Islamic organizations or propaganda of Hizb ut Tahrir and Tablighi Jamaat organizations that are recognized terrorist or extremist in the RF, that is opposite to the Ukrainian laws. Pursuant to the international humanitarian law norms, persecutions of Ukrainian nationals on the occupied territory of Ukraine for the membership in such organizations is unlawful.

On May 7th Timur Slezko, a judge of "Supreme Court of Republic of Crimea" (hereinafter 'SCRC'), extended a detention period for **Mr Nariman Memedeminov** till June 15th 2019. This is was requested by Sergey Bulatov, a deputy 'prosecutor of Republic of Crimea'⁷.

On May 13th Yanina Okhota, a 'judge of Kievsky District Court of Simferopol', extended a detention period for **Mr Raim Ayvazov**, till August 15th 2019. This was requested by Sergey Kulakov, deputy head of FSB Department for Crimea⁸. On May 30th Natalioa Cherevatenko, a 'judge of SCRC', upheld the decision⁹.

On May 13th Vladimit Kink, a judge of Taganrog City Court, extended a detention period for **Enver Ametov, Rustem Seytkhalilov, Seyran Murtaze, and Medjit Abdyrakhmanov** till August 15th 2019¹⁰.

On May 13th Vladimir Barvin, a judge of Leninsky District Court, Rostov-na-Donu, RF, extended a detention period for **Shaban Umerov, Remzi Bekirov, Ruslan Suleymanov, and Riza Izetov** till August 15th 2019¹¹. On May 14th Stanislav Mal'ko, a judge of Shakhtinsk Town

⁵ CHRG/ Crimean Tatar Women Activists Penalized for Extremist Symbols As Said <https://crimeahrg.org/krymskotatarskih-aktivistok-oshtrafovali-za-yakoby-propagandu-ekstremistskoj-simvoliki-3/>

⁶ <https://crimeahrg.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/2019.05-LS.pdf>

⁷ «SCRC» / List of cases to be heard on May 7th 2019. Case no 3/2-37/2019 https://vs--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&H_date=07.05.2019

⁸ «Kievsky District Court of Simferopol» List of cases to be heard on May 13th 2019. Case no 3/2-226/2019 https://kiev-simp--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&H_date=13.05.2019

⁹ «SCRC» / List of cases to be heard on May 30th 2019. Case no 22K-1724/2019 https://vs--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&H_date=30.05.2019

¹⁰ <https://www.facebook.com/crimeansolidarity/posts/840826839618107>

¹¹ <https://www.facebook.com/crimeansolidarity/posts/840911149609676>



Court, passed a same judgement for **Izzet Abdullayev, Yashar Muedinov, Tofik Abdylgaziye, and Alim Kariyev**¹², Elmira Fadeyeva, a judge of Kirovsky District Court, Rostov-na-Donu, RF, for **Osman Arifmemetov, Vladlen Abdulkadyrov, Servet Gaziye, Seytveli Seytabdiyev, Rustem Sheykhaliyev, Bilial Adilov, Farkhod Bazarov, and Akim Bekirov**¹³, Stanislav Vinokur, a judge of Oktiabrsky District Court, Rostov-na-Donu, RF, for **Djemil Gafarov, Erfan Osmanov and Asan Yaninov**¹⁴.

On May 15th 'SCRC' judges Liudmila Kapustina and Galina Red'ko upheld a decision on keeping in custody for **Seyran Saliyev and Memet Belialov** till June 9th 2019¹⁵.

On May 17th Igor Kozhevnikov, a judge 'Sevastopol City Court', upheld a decision on keeping in custody for **Enver Seytosmanov**¹⁶.

On May 21st Sergey Ivakhnin, a judge of Rostov Regional Court, upheld a decision on keeping in custody till August 15th 2019 for **Enver Ametov, Rustem Seytkhalilov, Seyran Murtaze, and Medjit Abdyrakhmanov**¹⁷. On May 23rd Sergey Napalkov, a judge of Rostov Regional Court, upheld a decision on keeping in custody for **Alim Karimov**¹⁸. On May 24th Andrey Ischenko, upheld a decision on keeping in custody for **Vladlen Abdulkadyrov, Rustem Sheykhaliyev, Farkhod Bazarov, and Akim Bekirov**¹⁹. On May 28th Eduard Solovyev and Vladimir Kuznetsov, judges of Rostov Regional Court, upheld a decision on keeping in custody for **Shaban Umerov, Remzi Bekirov, Ruslan Suleymanov, Asan Yanikov, and Riza Izetov**.

On May 21st Eduard Belousov, a 'SCRC' judge, upheld a decision on keeping in custody **Eskender Abdulganiyev and Arsen Abkhairov** till July 13th 2019²⁰.

On May 21st the North Caucasus Military Area Court extended detention period for **Teymur and Uzeir Abdullayevs, Emil Djemadenov, Rustem Ismailov, and Aydern Saledinov** till August 27th 2019.²¹

On May 24th Yelena Spasenova, a 'SCRC judge', upheld a decision on keeping in custody for **Server Mustafayeb**, Crimean Solidarity coordinator²².

Totally there were 3 hearings on the case²³ at the North Caucasus Military Area Court that considered the case of 'Yalta Group' of the Crimean Muslims: **Muslim Aliyev, Inver Bekirov, Emir Usein Kuku, Vadim Siruk, Refat Alimov and Arsen Djepparov**²⁴.

¹² <https://www.facebook.com/crimeansolidarity/posts/841449709555820>

¹³ <https://www.facebook.com/crimeansolidarity/posts/841465459554245>

¹⁴ <https://www.facebook.com/crimeansolidarity/posts/841489076218550>

¹⁵ «SCRC» / List of cases to be heard on May 15th 2019. Cases no 22K-1458/2019, 22K-1459/2019 https://vs--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&H_date=15.05.2019

¹⁶ «Sevastopol City Court» / / List of cases to be heard on May 17th 2019. Case no 22K-325/2019 https://gs--sev.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&H_date=17.05.2019

¹⁷ <https://www.facebook.com/crimeansolidarity/posts/846289142405210>

¹⁸ <https://www.facebook.com/crimeansolidarity/posts/847536822280442>

¹⁹ <https://www.facebook.com/crimeansolidarity/posts/848222655545192>

²⁰ «SCRC» / List of cases to be heard on May 21st 2019. Case no 22K-1592/2019 https://vs--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&H_date=21.05.2019

²¹ <https://www.facebook.com/crimeansolidarity/videos/672376759889030/>

²² «SCRC» / List of cases to be heard on May 24th 2019. Case no 22K-1657/2019 https://vs--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&H_date=24.05.2019

²³ North Caucasus Military Area Court. Case no 1-17/2019 (1-94/2018); https://ovs--skav.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&name_op=case&case_id=332459&delo_id=1540006&case_type=0&hide_parts=0

²⁴ North Caucasus Military Area Court. Case no -43/2019 https://ovs--skav.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&name_op=case&case_id=351068&delo_id=1540006&new=&hide_parts=1



«UKRAINIAN SABOTEURS' CASE»

As at May at least **13** people were in custody, that were accused by the RF FSB of 'preparing subversions and spying' when detained. These cases feature recorded facts of unlawful investigation methods, torturing to get confessions, violation of presumption of innocence, dissemination of 'confession' videos by the FSB via the mass media.

On May 15th the 'SCRC' held the first court session in camera on the case of Ukrainian **Konstantin Davydenko**, accused by Russia of spying for Ukraine.

«PERSECUTION FOR CHARGING WITH BEING IN N. CHELEBIDJIKHAN BATALLION»

On May 14th Oleg Lebed', a 'SCRC judge', upheld a sentence for 10 years and 6 months in custody for activist **Fevzi Sagandji** who is accused by the RF authorities of being in N.Chelebidjikhhan Crimean Tatar battalion.

On May 31st 'a judge of Kirovsky District Court' passed a sentence for **Edem Kadyrov** under RF CC Article 208-2 (*participation in an unlawful military unit acting against the RF interests*)²⁵. KRYNIFORM website, referring to the RF FSB press office, informed that Edem Kadyrov had been sentenced to 4 years imprisonment and 1 year of liberty restriction for participation in the N.Chelebidjikhhan Crimean Tatar battalion²⁶.

VOLODYMYR BALUKH'S CASE

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine reports that the penal colony administration (Tver Region) is still obstructing the Ukrainian consul to visit **Volodymyr Balukh**, a Ukrainian National. The RF authorities state that he is a Russian national²⁷, though he has no Russian passport.

On May 31st the Human Rights Ombudsman Office for Tver Region informed that Volodymyr Balukh had been moved the Regional Hospital of the RF Federal Penitentiary System in Torzhok Town²⁸.

CONFINEMENT CONDITIONS IN DETENTION FACILITIES

Volodymyr Balukh has been kept in the punishment cell of Penal Colony 4 (Torzhok, RF) since April 4th 2019, due to fabricated grounds. He informed that the room where he was kept was not heated, and his food was only bread and water²⁹.

On May 8th lawyer A.Stasiuk informed that **Server Gaziyeu**, a 'Crimean Muslims Case' defendant, who was kept in the Detention Center in Rostov-na-Donu, was not provided with

²⁵ «Kirovsky District Court» / List of cases to be heard on May 31st 2019. Case no 1-79/2019 https://kirovskiy--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&H_date=31.05.2019

²⁶ Kryminform / Court Sentenced Bodyguard of Extremist Islamov to 4 Years in Prison <http://www.c-inform.info/news/id/76744>

²⁷ <https://twitter.com/KaterynaZelenko/status/1128348014165266432>

²⁸ Krym Realii / Russia: Crimean Activist Balukh Moved to Hospital <https://ru.krymr.com/a/news-baluh-kolonia-tver-fsin/29972528.html>

²⁹ CHRГ / Limbs Became Numb, Why Balukh Kept In Punishment Cell <https://crimeahrg.org/ot-holoda-nemeyut-konechnosti-pochemu-baluha-derzhat-v-shizo/>



a necessary medical aid. He was suffering from constant stomach ache but the medicines he received were only pain relieving³⁰.

On May 6th Mrs Edie Belialova, a spouse of **Memet Belialov**, a 'Crimean Muslims Case' defendant, after with the husband, informed that he was kept in the Simferopol Detention Center in the cell with bed bugs and cockroaches. There are 22 men in the cell for 18 people, so they sleep in turn. Memet Belialov told the wife that due to the Detention Center holding conditions he was suffering from stomach ache and his teeth were destroying. He was given any necessary medicines.³¹

On May 10th Tatiana Schur, a Russian activist, informed that the administration of Penal Colony no 6, Kopeysk, RF, had placed **Aleksandr Kol'chenko** in the punishment cell for the holiday period in the RF (May 1st – 9th)³².

On May 15th 'the RF Investigation Commission for Crimea' reported that the prisoner had been injured in the Detention Center 1, Simferopol, that caused his death later in the Simferopol hospital. The 'RF Investigation Commission for Crimea' states the dead has been injured by his cell mate³³.

³⁰ Krym.Realii / Arrested After Mass Searches in Crimea Server Gaziyev Gets No Medical Aid in Detention Center — Lawyer <https://ru.krymr.com/a/news-arestovannomu-posle-massovyh-obyskov-v-krymu-servetu-gazievu-ne-okazyvaut-medpomoshh-v-sizo/29929159.html>

³¹ <https://www.facebook.com/crimeansolidarity/posts/838741406493317>

³² Ukrinform / Kolchenko Moved to Punishment Cell for May Holidays <https://www.ukrinform.ru/rubric-crimea/2696915-kolcenko-na-majskie-prazdniki-pereveli-v-strafnoj-izolator.html>

³³ «RF Investigation Committee for Crimea» / Criminal Case Started Due to Death of Prisoner in the FKU SIZO 1 UFSIN Russia for Republic of Crimea <http://crim.sledcom.ru/news/item/1354870/>



FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND EXPRESSION

On May 7th Yanina Okhota, a 'judge of Kievsky District Court of Simferopol', upheld a decision on a RUR500 penalty for **Mr Nury Abdurashytov** for refusal to stop taking video in the corridor of the Kievsky District Court of Simferopol³⁴. The judge denied Mr Abdurashytov and his lawyer to be present during the consideration of this appeal claim. According to the lawyer's words, he and his client came to the court 30 min before the start of the session, and were in the corridor at the door, but they were not anyway invited to the session.

On May 14th Kirovsku District Court, Rostov-na-Donu, court officers made a report on an administrative offence under RF CoAO Article 17.3 (*failure to follow an instruction of judge or court officer to keep the established court procedure*) on Crimean activist **Valeriy Grigor'** for recording video in the court corridor. That day the court was considering extension of detention periods for 'Crimean Muslims case' defendants. The court officers informed that this administrative case would be considered in Rostov-na-Donu, RF, though Mr Grigor' lives constantly in Crimea³⁵.

On May 31st according to the CHRГ information, journalist **Taras Ibragimov** was detained by the RF police at the building of 'Kievsky District Court of Simferopol' where the cases of activists Ms Lutfiye Zudiyeva and Mrs Mumine Saliyeva were being heard. He was convoyed to the RF police station where a report under RF CoAO Article 18.17-2 (*non-observance of a foreign national or stateless person as established according to the federal law on the foreign nationals and stateless persons of restrictions on certain activities*). Then Aleksandr Khilevsky, a 'police lieutenant colonel', signed a resolution on RUR2,000 penalty.

In May the CHRГ monitored a FM broadcasting in 19 settlements on the Northern Crimea including towns of Armiansk, Krasnoperekopsk, and Dzhankoy. The monitoring showed that in 8 settlements the Russian radio stations broadcasted at all frequencies of the Ukrainian radio stations. In other 11 settlements the Ukrainian radio stations were blocked in part.³⁶

³⁴ «Kievsky District Court of Simferopol' List of cases to be heard on 7th May 2019. Case 12-207/2019 https://kiev-simph--krm.sudrf.ru/modules.php?name=sud_delo&srv_num=1&H_date=07.05.2019

³⁵ <https://www.facebook.com/crimeansolidarity/videos/899526227045762/>

³⁶ CHRГ / In Most Settlements of Northern Crime Ukrainian FM Frequencies Caught by Russian Broadcasters <https://crimeahrg.org/v-bolshinstve-naselennyh-punktov-severnogo-kryma-ukrainskie-fm-chastoty-zahvatili-rossijskie-veshhateli/>



FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION

Simferopol City Administration denied a peaceful non-political action – MONSTRATION Art Performance – on May 1st. A.A.Patsynko, ‘deputy head of city administration’ of Simferopol, referred to ‘Festival of Spring and Labor’ actions to be held the same day and at the same location, and suggested the organizers to hold their procession on another day and at another location³⁷.

On May 10th activist **Nariman Djelial** planned to meet with relatives of the schoolchildren to discuss the education on the native language. The meeting was to be held in the local café of Zuya settlement. But, as Djelial’s said, the café owner was called and insistently requested to deny the activist in holding the meeting. The event organizers declared that had to cancel the event planned for May 10th in Zuya settlement for the reasons beyond their control³⁸.

On May 14th Yekaterina Timoshenko, judge of ‘SCRC’, upheld a penalty of RUR15,000 for activist **Tair Ibragimov**. He was imposed a fine on March 29th 2019 under RF CoAO Article 20.20-5 (*violation of the established procedure for organizing or holding an assembly, rally, demonstration, procession or picketing*) for participation in a flash mob to support the children of Crimean political prisoners.

On May 15th **Aleksey Yefremov**, a political opposition activist, reported that he had been called to a ‘preventive conversation’ by the RF police in Simferopol. He said that on May 15th he had been called by the police and told that an administrative report had been made on him, then he had been invited to come to the police department to read it. When he came, a criminal investigator met with him and told that the RF police had a list of those participated in the ‘unlawful rallies or organized them’ and it had been ordered to check with all them ‘how they were doing, what they were interested in, whether they had any plans to violate the law once more?’³⁹.

On May 15th Mrs **Safinar Djemileva**, a spouse of Mustafa Djemilev, informed that he she had been visited by a Russian policewoman with the list of Crimean Tatars living in Bakhchisarai. After speaking to her elder son who had been, as Mrs Djemileva said, threatened with persecutions for extremism, the Russian policewoman left⁴⁰.

On May 16th **Seydamet Mustafiyev**, a Crimean Solidarity activist, informed that he had been visited by the RF policewoman in the morning to find out about his activity⁴¹.

On May 17th, at a eve of the Crimean Tatar People deportation, activist **Nariman Djelial** published a warning notice on inadmissibility of violating the law on counteracting the extremism he had received (*Annex 1*). The same warning the same day was received by lawyer **Emine Avamileva**⁴².

The Crimean Solidarity informed that the similar warning notices were received by Chairman of Central Executive Committee of the Crimean Tatar People Kurultai (council) **Zair Smedliayev**, activists **Rolan Osmanov and Renat Abliakimov**, journalist **Lilia Budjurova**⁴³

³⁷ CHRГ / Simferopol Residents Forbidden to Hold Peaceful Action on May 1 <https://crimeahrg.org/zhitelyam-simferopolya-1-maya-zapretili-provodit-mirmuyu-akczyyu/>

³⁸ <https://www.facebook.com/nariman.dzhelyal/videos/2355435044520342/>

³⁹ Krym Realii / Police Call Rally Participants to ‘Preventive Conversation’ in Simferopol — activist <https://ru.krymr.com/a/news-v-simferopolye-siloviki-vizivayut-na-besyedi-uchastnikov-mitingov/29943022.html>

⁴⁰ <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=831081330611111>

⁴¹ <https://www.facebook.com/crimeansolidarity/videos/853373161664295/>

⁴² <https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=1604417519688282>

⁴³ <https://www.facebook.com/crimeansolidarity/posts/843762972657827>



On May 18th in Nizhnegorsky settlement a Russian policeman was threatening with administrative liability for carrying a Crimean Tatar flag. He said that all flags were forbidden that day⁴⁴.

On May 30th local people came to the building of the RF police department in Simferopol where activists **Lutfiye Zudiyeva and Mumime Saliyeva** detained on that day, were transported. Aleksey Stastenko, a 'RF police major', came to the people. He, threatening them with administrative persecutions for 'an unauthorized rally', demanded the people to stop the assembly and to come with him to the building to give statements. When the people refused, the policemen wrote down passport data of the activists present⁴⁵.

FREEDOM OF THOUGHT, CONSCIENCE AND RELIGION

In May Viktor Dmitriyev, a judge of peace of 'Gagarinsky Court District of Sevastopol City', imposed fines on three participants of the 'Sevastopol Christian Center from Kemerovo' for missionary activities. The reason for punishment was absence of religious organization's authorities to carry out missionary activities, full organization data, and a signature of one of the religious organization members. Every member of the religious organization was imposed a RUR5,000 fine⁴⁶.

⁴⁴ <https://www.facebook.com/bahrom.hurramov/videos/337989136915676/>

⁴⁵ <https://www.facebook.com/gunduz.bey.16/videos/460652917837615/>

⁴⁶ "Judges of Peace of Sevastopol" / Cases-0233/6/2019, 5-0234/6/2019, 5-0235/6/2019 <http://mirsud.sev.gov.ru>



3. VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

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

On November 25th 2018 the Russian military, with arms, seized three Ukrainian Navy ships: NIKOPOL and BERDIANSK small artillery ships and YANA KAPU harbor tug. At the moment of seizure 24 Ukrainian nationals – 22 Navy men and 2 SBU men were on board. They all were deprived from liberty and are now in custody in Moscow. 3 Ukrainian nationals were wounded during the Ukrainian Navy ships seizure.

The RF authorities denied treating them as prisoners of war, launched a criminal case under RF CC Article 322-2 (*Unlawful crossing of the RF State Border by Group of People on Collusion*) against them and placed them in the unfreedom places as civilians that violates the Convention (III).

On May 20th, 22nd, and 27th the Moscow City Court upheld a decision on holding 24 Ukrainian sailors in the Detention Center as common prisoners accused under RF CC Article 322-3 (*Unlawful crossing of the RF State Border*)⁴⁷.

GENEVA CONVENTION (IV) RELATIVE TO THE PROTECTION OF CIVILIAN PERSONS IN TIME OF WAR

CONSCRIPTION OF PERSONS LIVING IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORY INTO ARMED FORCES OF OCCUPYING POWER AND PROPAGANDA OF JOINING VOLUNTARILY THE ARMED FORCES

For May 1st – 9th the CHRГ recorded several mass propaganda events held with children attracted – military parades.

For instance, a festival military parade of nursery school children was held in the nursery school No 4, Sevastopol, dedicated to May 9th. The parade was taken by Sergey Ovcharov, police major, deputy head of out-department security municipal department⁴⁸.

There were processions within the 'Immortal Regiment' action, with involvement of children wearing military uniform in all cities and towns of Crimea⁴⁹.

On May 19th a children's parade was held in Sevastopol, taken by representatives of local authorities, Russian military men, and Moscow Patriarchate priests. The children marched in column wearing military uniform or YUNARMIA uniform. The parade was headed with military machines with senior schoolchildren wearing the Russian army uniform. The USSR symbols were widely used at the parade⁵⁰.

⁴⁷ Moscow City Court. Cases no 10-8831/2019, 10-8833/2019, 10-8840/2019, 10-8841/2019, 10-9402/2019, 10-9408/2019 <https://www.mos-gorsud.ru/>

⁴⁸ RF Russian Guard / Representative of Rosgvardia Took Children's Parade of Victory in Sevastopol <http://rosgvard.ru/ru/news/article/predstavitel-rosgvardii-prinyal-detskij-parad-pobedy-v-sevastopole>

⁴⁹ CHRГ / Russia Uses May Holidays to Militarize Children in Crimea <https://crimeahrg.org/uk/rosiya-vikorisovu-travnevi-svyata-dlya-militarizaczi-ditej-u-krimu/>

⁵⁰ CHRГ / 'Children's Parade, with Military Machines and Soviet Symbols, Held in Sevastopol <https://crimeahrg.org/v-sevastopole-proveli-detskij-parad-s-voennoj-tehnikoj-i-sovetskoj-simvolikoj/>



On May 31st in Simferopol 'the military commissariat of Republic of Crimea' sent solemnly 152 Crimeans to the RF Army units quartered in Moscow region⁵¹.

In May the CHRG recorded three criminal cases for evading the RF Armed Forces military service considered in the Crimean 'courts'. Two were held at the 'Kerch Town Court' and one – in 'Kirovsky District Court'.

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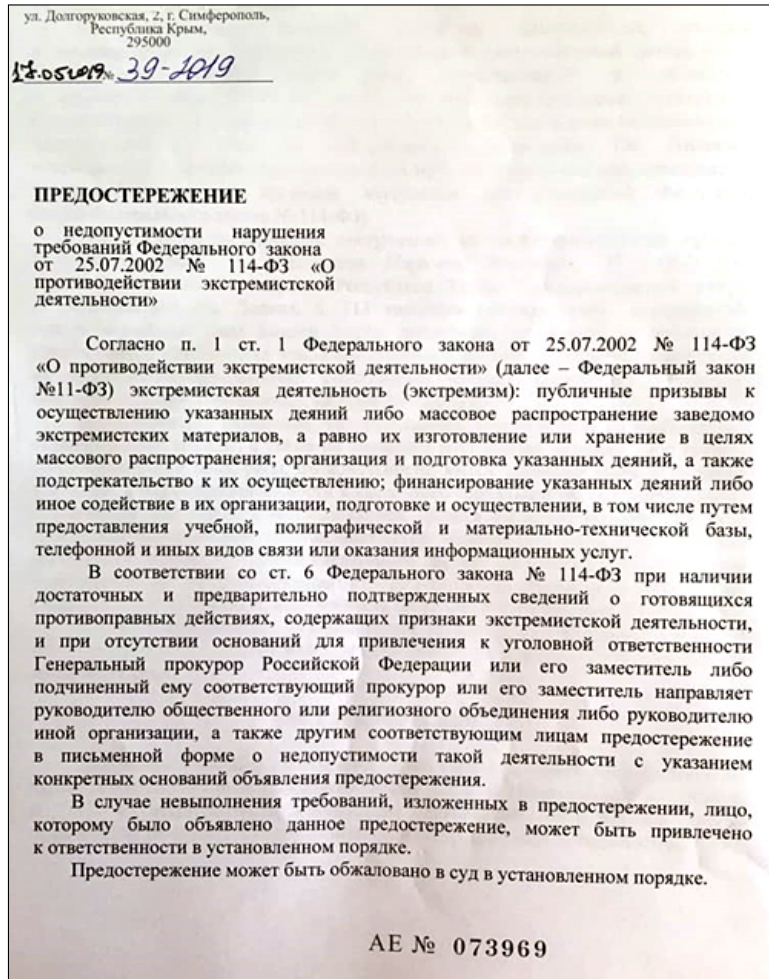
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⁵¹ KRYMINFORM / Draftees from Crimea Sent to Serve in Moscow Area <http://www.c-inform.info/news/id/76700>



4. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1



A warning to Nariman Djeljal on inadmissibility of violating the law of the Russian Federation on counteracting the extremism, May 17, 2019