

CRIMEA SITUATION REPORT

SEPTEMBER 2021

On September 3-4, Russian law enforcement bodies conducted searches and detained 5 persons. Violations of the right to health and procedural violations in politically motivated cases continue. Teimur Abdullaiev appeared in punitive confinement three times over the month. Halyna Dovhopola was convoyed to Krasnodar. Four political prisoners complain about detention conditions. Crimean Tatar political prisoners are put on a "crime-preventive" list. A member of Mejlis was detained after the search; his location had been unknown for almost 24 hours. Russian police delivered a warning to a Crimean Tatar activist. Printing materials that fuel hatred are being distributed in Crimean schools.

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Nariman Dzhelial, Asan Akhtemov and Aziz Akhtemov were arrested on charges of an alleged subversion

On September 3-4, Russian law enforcement bodies conducted searches and detained 5 persons. The detentions had signs of enforced disappearances – until the evening of September 4, the location of the detainees had been unknown (details here, here, here and here). A court¹ took Nariman Dzhelial, Asan Akhtemov and Aziz Akhtemov into custody. They were charged with an alleged "participation in subversion" at a gas pipeline and "illegal purchase, keeping and transfer of explosives within an organized criminal group." Nariman Dzhelial is being kept at the special unit of the detention facility as a person who is allegedly "inclined to terrorism." Since his detention, he had been handcuffed with a bag over his head for almost 24 hours. Asan Akhtemov and Aziz Akhtemov confessed under torture and retracted their testimonies later. **<u>Eldar Odamanov and Shevket Useinov</u>** were arrested for 15 and 14 days respectively under administrative charges of disobeying a lawful demand of a police officer. After the protest in support of the abducted Crimean Tatars near the FSB building in Simferopol, more than 60 people were detained and 58 administrative offence reports were drawn up. Eskender **Akhtemov** was arrested for 10 days, **Arsen Akhtemov** was arrested for 15 days. 24 persons were fined for an alleged "violation of mask regime" from 5,000 to 30,000 RUB (details here, here and here). Another detainee, Iryna **Kapylova**, was fined 3,000 RUB for "residing with no passport of a citizen of the Russian Federation."

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Violations of the right to health of political prisoners continue Violations of the right to health of political prisoners continue. Servet Haziiev was hospitalized due to the consequences of a micro stroke that he had suffered earlier. He was beaten in a prison hospital and had his beard forcefully shaved. Zekiria Muratov was hospitalized with hypertension. According to the lawyer, Vladyslav Yesypenko suffers from panic attacks and fears threats from FSB officers. Asan Akhtemov suffers from pain in his ribs and shortness of breath. He does not receive medical help. Riza Omerov and Enver Omerov had COVID-19 in detention facility. Ambulance was called for Amet Suleimanov during a court hearing due to increased blood pressure.

Procedural violations in politically motivated cases continue. Raim Aivazov retracted his testimonies, claiming they were received under torture. Zaur

Abdullaiev could not prepare for a court hearing because he had not been informed about its subject. Prosecution witnesses in the case of **<u>Vladyslav Yesypenko</u>** make contradictory statements about how a grenade was found on him. A court could not determine the location of material evidence in the case against Mustafa Dzhemilev. Medzhyt Abdurakhmanov was expelled from the courtroom after he complained that he could not hear the interrogation of a secret witness from the prisoner's box. Oleh **Prykhodko's** relatives has not received any information from him for four months. For about 10 days, the prison administration was not delivering a package with medicine that his relatives brought for him. An FSB expert confirmed that the <u>covert audio recording</u> used as evidence in the investigation regarding the 2nd Simferopol group of the "Hizb ut-Tahrir case" had been edited. The evidence against **Tymur Yalkabov and Lenur Seidametov** were received from a secret audio recording by FSB. The judge expelled **Osman Arifmemetov** from participating in court hearings because the prisoner asked for his recusal and addressed the judge in the Crimean Tatar language. A court rejected **Yashar Shykhametov's** appeal for a translator to the Crimean Tatar language.

<u>Teimur Abdullaiev</u> appeared in punitive confinement three times over the month. He had been staying in punitive confinement almost the whole time between March 2020 and June 2021.

66-year old **Halyna Dovhopola**, accused of alleged high treason, **was convoyed to Krasnodar**.

Four political prisoners complain about <u>detention conditions</u>. Prison cells are full of rats, mites and fungus.

Crimean Tatar political prisoners are put on the "crime-preventive" list. Among them are Emir-Usein Kuku, Uzeir Abdullaiev, Medzhyt Abliamitov, Emil Dzhemadenov. Appearing on a "crime-preventive" list means that prisoners appear under enforced guard and cannot be considered for an early release or a mitigation of sentence.

A member of a local Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, <u>Eldar Mensitov</u>, was detained after a search. His location had been unknown for almost 24 hours. Later he was <u>released</u>.

Russian police delivered a warning to a Crimean Tatar activist, Zair Smedlia, about the "inadmissibility of violation of the law during the mass demonstrations." Earlier, Smedlia was detained near the FSB building in Simferopol and fined 30,000 RUB.

Printed <u>materials</u> that fuel hatred of various religious and civic groups are being distributed in Crimean schools. These materials compare "extremism", which Crimean Tatars and Jehovah's Witnesses are accused of, to fascism.

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¹ Hereinafter all state institutions on the territory of the occupied Crimea and their representatives are mentioned with a note that they remain under the control of the occupying Russian authorities and therefore are not legitimate from the point of view of the Ukrainian and international law.