



CRIMEA SITUATION REPORT

NOVEMBER 2021

The occupying authorities continue arbitrary detentions of Crimean Tatar activists. Russian law enforcement bodies conducted yet another search. Violations of the rights of political prisoners continue. The occupation continues affecting the environment and the cultural rights of Crimean residents. The occupying authorities expel people from their homes. Russia continues deploying the military personnel and hardware in Crimea. The occupying authorities do not provide an adequate living conditions to Crimean residents.



New detentions of Crimean Tatar activists

The occupying authorities continue arbitrary detentions of Crimean Tatar activists. On November 1, the Russian police¹ arrested 19 Crimean Tatar activists, who came to receive information about the result of a court hearing on the Krasnohvardiisk group of the “Hizb ut-Tahrir case”. A court fined 12 persons from 8,000 to 15,000 RUB for an alleged “violation of quarantine measures” (more [here](#), [here](#), and [here](#)). On November 11, a court arrested a lawyer Edem Semedliaiev for 12 days for an alleged “failure to obey a legal demand of a police officer.” He was kept in a cell for suspects in [criminal offenses](#), not administrative ones. On November 23, the police arrested 31 persons who came to meet Semedliaiev after the end of his arrest. There were women and children among the detainees. Courts [arrested](#) 21 persons for terms between 10 and 14 days and fined 9 persons from 10,000 to 15,000 RUB. On November 26, in Simferopol, the police detained a coordinator of Crimean Solidarity Diliaver Memetov and a civic journalist Abdulla Seidametov. Diliaver Memetov was arrested for 12 days for an alleged “violation of an order of organization or holding of a gathering.” The “Supreme Court of Crimea” overruled the decision of a lower court, which found a civic journalist Zidan Adzhykeliamov not guilty of an administrative offense and ruled to return the case for another court examination. In addition, a court fined 5 persons, who were detained on October 11 and October 29, from 10,000 to 15,000 RUB.



Another search

Russian law enforcement bodies conducted a search in a house of parents of Izet Hdanov, a former First Deputy Permanent Representative of the President of Ukraine in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.



Violations of the rights of political prisoners continue

Violations of the rights of political prisoners continue. Ivan Yatskin had been kept in a punitive confinement of the Russian penal colony for no reason for three days during his illegal conveying outside of Crimea. The official explanation was that “there was no free space in prison cells.” Yatskin risks [amputation of both legs](#) because of frostbite that he had received while he was detained in a Moscow detention facility. Teimur Abdullaiev was put into punitive confinement again. Dmytro Shtyblikov, who had been supposed to be released on 10 November after his prison term in politically motivated persecution expired, remains in custody because of a new criminal case against him. Oleh Prykhodko, who has been kept in a solitary cell for three months, suffers from swelling of his legs. He is forced to stand all day long. Despite chronic diseases of the

digestive system, as well as problems with hearing and vision, the prison administration does not give him [medicines](#) that were sent to him by his relatives. Dzhemil Hafarov, who suffers from renal impairment, does not receive medical help. Enver Omerov needs surgery to treat his acute chronic disease. Ambulance was called for Servet Haziiev again during the court hearing. Volodymyr Dudka's health severely deteriorated: he has been staying in a prison hospital for a month, doctors gave him antibiotics; now he has an itching rash, furuncles, and abscesses. Nariman Dzhelial and Asan Akhtemov face yet another accusation; they are accused of an alleged “smuggling of explosives.” A censor of the detention facility does not deliver letters sent to Nariman Dzhelial.

The occupation continues affecting the environment and the cultural rights of Crimean residents. According to Sevastopol residents, during the construction of the “New Chersonese,” workers dug through the underground river. In addition, construction equipment harms the Tauric Chersonese. Due to constant military drills, the Kerch peninsula lost almost all its plants. New construction in the village of Shuma near Alushta locates on an old Muslim graveyard. In the village of Okunivka, Chornomorskyi District, there is a problem of ground subsidence due to sand extraction; as a result, the graveyard moves into the sea. Landslides started in an area near Tykha Bukhta due to an illegal construction.



Damage to the environment and violation of cultural rights of Crimean residents

The occupying authorities expel people from their homes. Sergey Aksyonov said that Russian authorities decided to build a motorway through the village of Zarichne, Simferopol District. All residents will be resettled. In the village of Morske, near Sudak, the occupying authorities demolished a house of Rustem Useinov, a veteran of the Crimean Tatar National Movement. Previously, a [court](#) recognized this house as an allegedly illegal construction. Occupants also forced Useinov in a court case [to pay](#) for the demolition of his house.



The occupying authorities expel people from their homes

Russia continues deploying the military personnel and hardware in Crimea. Russia is preparing to deploy mobile surface-to-air missile complexes C-350 Vityaz in occupied Crimea.



Russia continues deploying the military personnel and hardware in Crimea

The occupying authorities do not provide an adequate living conditions to Crimean residents. Some residents of the village Pryiatne Svidannia in the Bakhchysarai District have been living without electricity for three years due to inactivity of “Krymenergo”. Not all Crimean residents who had their property damaged during the summer floods have received [compensation](#).



The occupying authorities do not provide an adequate living conditions

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.