

CRIMEA  
SOS

# CRIMEA

## SITUATION REPORT

# 2021





# 140 PERSONS

in Crimea face politically motivated criminal charges as of late 2021

# 114 PERSONS

are being kept in places of detention

In 2021, courts announced sentences in politically motivated criminal cases in respect of at least

# 28 persons

In 2021, at least

# 23

politically motivated criminal cases were opened

Russian law enforcement bodies conducted

# 55 searches

Russian prosecutor's office in Crimea issued at least

# 31 warnings

to activists on the impermissibility of violation of the law

at least 

# 13

 political prisoners

have been put into punitive confinement under various pretexts

# 5

 political prisoners were put on the preventive list as dangerous criminals

# 6

 political prisoners were forced to go through a psychiatric examination

- As of late 2021, 140 people in Crimea face politically motivated criminal charges (among them, 99 persons are Crimean Tatars, and 11 people are pro-Ukrainian activists).
- In addition, 114 people are being kept in places of detention. Among them, 89 people are Crimean Tatar, and 4 are pro-Ukrainian activists.
- In 2021, courts announced sentences in politically motivated criminal cases in respect of at least 28 persons.
- In 2021, at least 23 politically motivated criminal cases were opened.
- Over the last year, Russian law enforcement bodies<sup>1</sup> conducted at least 55 searches. During September-November, the Russian occupying police conducted six mass detentions of Crimean Tatar activists.
- Russian prosecutor's office in Crimea issued at least 31 warnings to activists on the impermissibility of violation of the law.
- Political prisoners suffer from torture and inhumane treatment, their right to health is being violated.
- Throughout 2021, at least 13 political prisoners have been put into punitive confinement under various pretexts, 5 of them were put on the preventive list as dangerous criminals, 6 prisoners were forced to go through a psychiatric examination.
- The occupation continues damaging the environmental and cultural rights of Crimean residents.
- Russia imposes Russian identity on children in Crimea and advocates military service in the Russian occupying army.
- Russia's Investigative Committee opened a criminal case against Nabi Rakhimov, an asylum-seeker from Uzbekistan who had been killed by the Russian law enforcement bodies.
- The occupying authority continues persecution of various religious groups.
- Russia tightened legislative norms regarding "unwanted organizations".
- The occupying authorities cannot deal with the problems caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and floods.
- The occupying administration expels Crimean residents from their homes and commits other violations of property rights.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

# SENTENCES AND NEW CRIMINAL CASES

In 2021, courts announced sentences in politically motivated criminal cases in respect of at least 28 persons. The following persons were convicted:

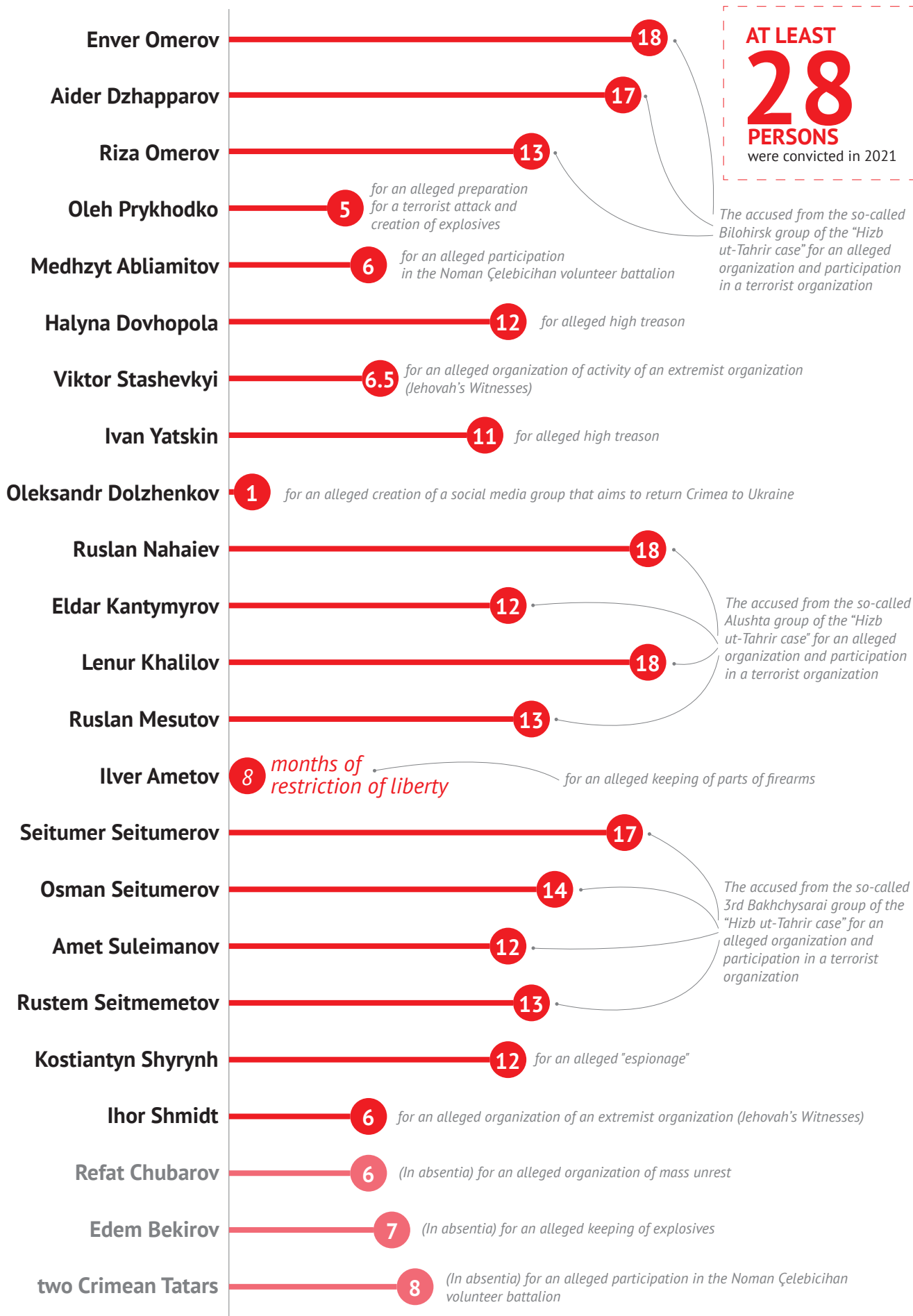
- The accused from the so-called Bilohirsk group of the “Hizb ut-Tahrir case” for an alleged organization and participation in a terrorist organization: **Enver Omerov** – to 18 years in prison, **Aider Dzhapparov** – to 17 years in prison, **Riza Omerov** – to 13 years in prison.
- **Oleh Prykhodko** – to 5 years in prison for an alleged preparation for a terrorist attack and creation of explosives.
- **Medhzyt Abliamitov** – to 6 years in prison for an alleged participation in the Noman Çelebicihan volunteer battalion.
- **Halyna Dovhopola** – to 12 years in prison for alleged high treason.
- **Enver Topchi** – fined 40 thousand RUB, **Aider Abliakimov**, **Aider Kadyrov**, and **Ridvan Umerov** fined 30 thousand RUB for an alleged failure to report a crime.
- **Viktor Stashevkyi** – to 6.5 years in prison for an alleged organization of activity of an extremist organization (Jehovah's Witnesses).
- **Ivan Yatskin** – to 11 years in prison for alleged high treason.
- **Oleksandr Dolzhenkov** – to 1 year in prison for an alleged creation of a social media group that aims to return Crimea to Ukraine.
- The accused from the so-called Alushta group of the “Hizb ut-Tahrir case” for an alleged organization and participation in a terrorist organization: **Ruslan Nahaiev** – to 18 years in prison, **Eldar Kantymyrov** – to 12 years in prison, **Lenur Khalilov** – to 18 years in prison, **Ruslan Mesutov** – to 13 years in prison.
- **Ilver Ametov** – to 8 months of restriction of liberty for an alleged keeping of parts of firearms.
- The accused from the so-called 3rd Bakhchysarai group of the “Hizb ut-Tahrir case” for an alleged organization and participation in a terrorist organization: **Seitumer Seitumerov** – to 17 years in prison, **Osman Seitumerov** – to 14 years in prison, **Amet Suleimanov** – to 12 years in prison, **Rustem Seitmemetov** – to 13 years in prison.
- **Kostiantyn Shyrynh** – to 12 years in prison for an alleged “espionage”.
- **Ihor Shmidt** – to 6 years in prison for an alleged organization of an extremist organization (Jehovah's Witnesses).

- In absentia: the Head of Mejlis of Crimean Tatar People, **Refat Chubarov** – to 6 years in prison for an alleged organization of mass unrest; Crimean Tatar activist **Edem Bekirov** – to 7 years in prison for an alleged keeping of explosives; **two Crimean Tatars** – to 8 years in prison for an alleged participation in the Noman Çelebicihan volunteer battalion (their names were not released).

In addition, courts sentenced two Ukrainian servicemen. **Yevhen Dobrynskyi** was sentenced to 3.5 years in prison for an alleged illegal crossing of the Russian border (the administrative border with the AR of Crimea), **Serhii Shvydenko** was sentenced to 6.5 years in prison for alleged coordination of Ukrainian saboteurs in Crimea (this means an alleged coordination of the Ukrainian political prisoners in Crimea: **Dmytro Shtiblikov**, **Oleksii Stohnii**, **Hlib Shablii**, **Oleksii Bessarabov**, and **Volodymyr Dudka**).

**Russian occupying authorities opened at least 23 politically motivated criminal persecutions:**

- Those detained on 17 February on suspicion of an alleged involvement in Hizb ut-Tahrir: **Ernest Ibrahimov**, **Oleh Fedorov**, **Azamat Eiupov**, **Tymur Yalkabov**, **Lenur Seidametov**, **Yashar Shykhmetov**.
- **Vladyslav Yesypenko**, detained on 10 March on suspicion of alleged manufacturing/redesigning of explosives.
- Those detained on an alleged organization of activity of an extremist organization (Jehovah's Witnesses): on 11 March – **Taras Kuzio**, on 29 July – **Daria Kuzio**, **Petro Zhylytsov**; on 5 August – **Oleksandr Lytvyniuk**, on 9 August – **Oleksandr Dubovenko**, on 10 August – **Serhii Liulin**.
- **Stanislav Stetsenko (Khudolei)**, detained on 24 June on alleged high treason.
- **Liudvika Papadopulu**, detained on 5 August on alleged defamation of the occupying authorities in Crimea.
- Those detained on 17 August on an alleged involvement in Hizb ut-Tahrir: **Rustem Tairov**, **Dzhebbbar Bekirov**, **Raif Fevziiev**, **Rustem Murasov**, **Zaur Abdullaiev**.
- Those detained on 3-4 September on an alleged subversive attack against the gas pipeline: **Nariman Dzelial**, **Asan Akhtemov**, and **Aziz Akhtemov**.



## SEARCHES

The occupying authorities continue arbitrary searches. Russian law enforcement bodies conducted at least 55 searches:

- On 4 February – in the house of **Liudvika Papadopulu** (expropriated all electronics).
- On 17 February – 7 searches ended with arrests of **Ernest Ibrahimov, Oleh Fedorov, Azamat Eiupov, Tymur Yalkabov, Lenur Seidametov,** and **Yashar Shykhmetov** on suspicion of an alleged involvement in Hizb ut-Tahrir.
- On 11 March – 13 searches in the houses of Jehovah's Witnesses. **Taras Kuzio** was detained and now faces criminal charges.
- On 14, 22 and 23 April – in the houses of **Abduseliam Seliametov, Eldar Fetliaiev, and Ruslan Ramazanov.**
- On 28 April 28 – in the house of **Ernest Seitosmanov,** brother of a political prisoner **Enver Seitosmanov.**
- On 11 May – three searches: in the house of an asylum-seeker from Uzbekistan **Nabi (Aiub) Rakhimov,** in the house where he was staying at the time of a search, and a search in the house of **Seidamet Hafarov.** **Nabi Rakhimov** was killed by Russian security forces during the search.
- On 19 May – in the house of **Zidan Adzhykeliamov,** a reporter of “Crimean Solidarity”.
- On 21 May 21 – in the house of an activist **Muslim Zevriiev** and in the house of a former political prisoner **Ferat Saifullaiev.**
- On 22 July – in the house of **Ali Ibrahimov.** After the search, Ali's son, **Abdulla Ibrahimov,** was subjected to administrative arrest for three days on charges of a social media message published in 2013.
- On 5 August – in the houses of 8 Jehovah's Witnesses. Russian occupying authorities opened

five criminal cases against members of this religious organization.

- On 17 August – searches in the houses of Crimean Tatars. **Rustem Tairov, Dhzebbar Bekirov, Raif Fevziiev, Rustem Murasov, Zaur Abdullaiev** were arrested for their alleged involvement in Hizb ut-Tahrir.
- On 3-4 September – searches that ended with the arrest of 5 persons. **Nariman Dzhelial, Asan Akhtemov,** and **Aziz Akhtemov** were arrested for their alleged subversive attack on a gas pipeline in the village Perevalne. **Eldar Odamanov** and **Shevket Useinov** respectively received 15 and 14 days of administrative arrest under charges of an alleged failure to comply with a lawful demand of a police officer.
- On 8 September – in the house of **Eldar Mensitov,** member of the local Mejlis of Crimean Tatar People. After his detention, his whereabouts had been unknown for almost 24 hours. He was later released.
- On 18 November – in the house of parents of **Izet Hdanov,** the former Deputy Permanent Representative of the President of Ukraine in the AR of Crimea.
- On 14 December – a search and arrest of **Kurtumer Chalhozov.** He faced torture during the interrogation on the “case of subversive attack on the gas pipeline”. He was later released.
- On 17 December – a search and arrest of **Nariman Ametov** for his alleged involvement in the “case on subversive attack on the gas pipeline”. During the detention, he was tortured with electrocution. He was later released.
- On 28 December – a search in the house of **Rustem Ibadlaiev.**

## TORTURES, HEALTH, AND INCARCERATION CONDITIONS

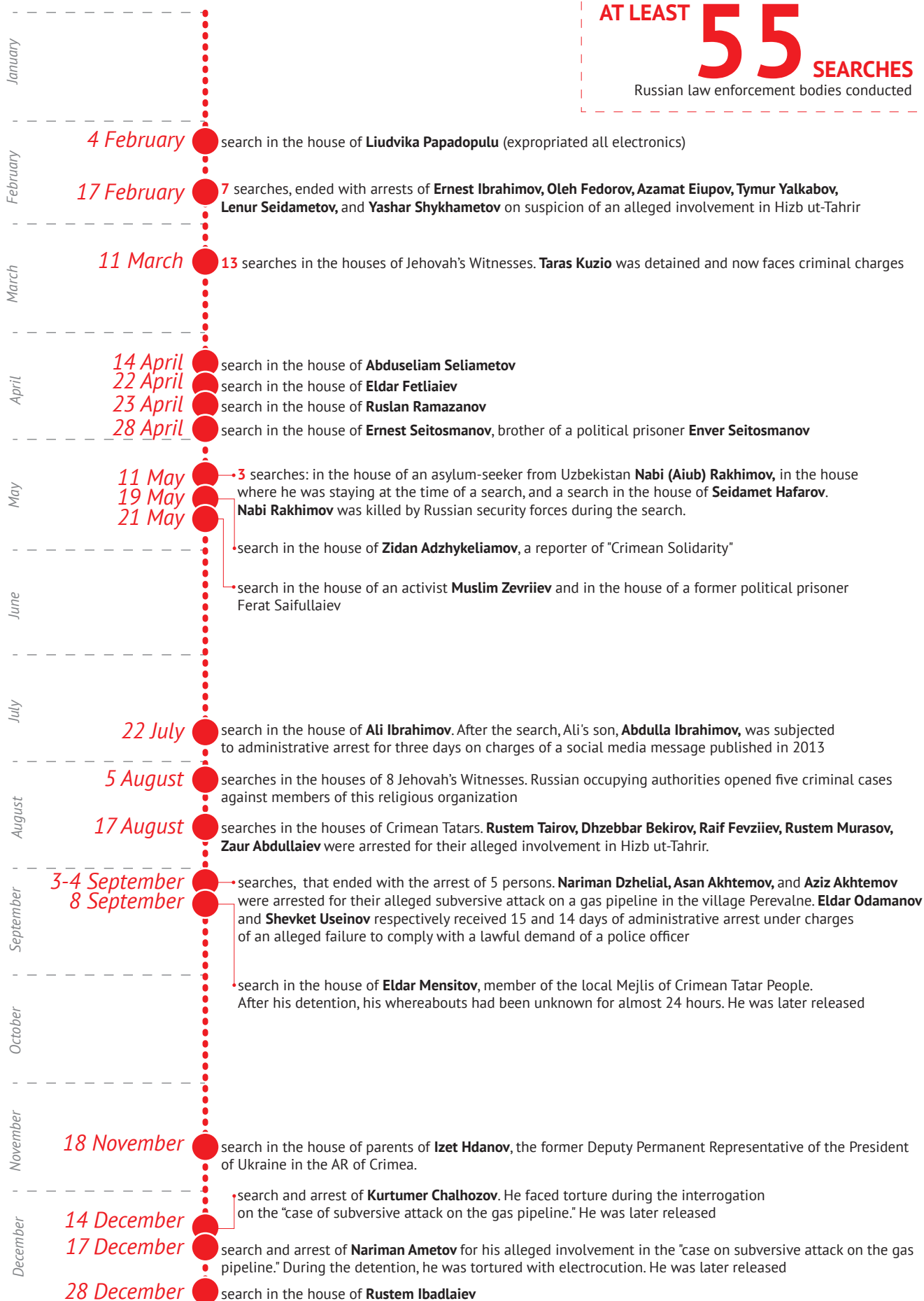
Political prisoners suffer from torture and inhumane treatment, their right to health is being violated.

For two days after his detention, FSB officers tortured **Vladyslav Yesypenko** with electrocution and threatened to hang him in a prison cell. **Aziz Akhtemov, Asan Akhtemov, Nariman Ametov,** and **Kurtumer Chalhozov** were tortured after their detention with an aim to force them to give confession statements and other information. **Servet Haziiev,** who had been hospitalized as a result of a micro stroke, was beaten in the prison hospital. His beard was forcefully shaven off.

Many political prisoners do not get adequate medical help and do not receive medication that was sent to them by relatives. Political prisoners complain about the detention conditions: they are being kept in overcrowded cells which have insects and rats. Muslim political prisoners receive food that contains pork fat.

Many Crimean Tatars get expelled from courtrooms for speaking the Crimean Tatar language, their appeals for translators get rejected.

AT LEAST **55** SEARCHES  
Russian law enforcement bodies conducted



# MASS DETENTIONS, FINED, ADMINISTRATIVE ARRESTS

In September-November, the occupying police conducted six mass detentions of Crimean Tatar activists. Law enforcement bodies and courts use COVID-19-related restrictions in order to justify fines and detentions.

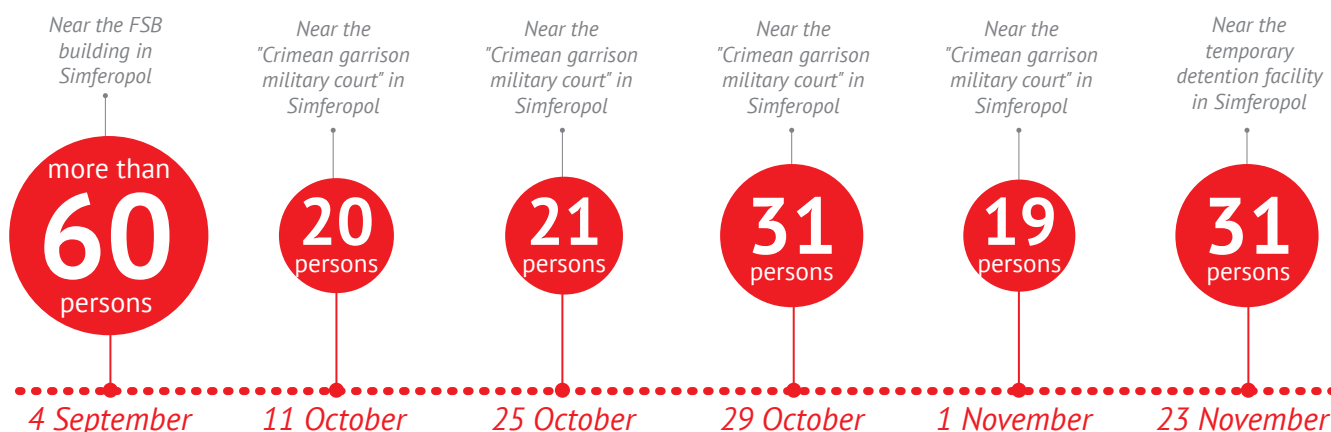
- On 4 September, after the demonstration near the FSB building in Simferopol, which was held in solidarity with the Crimean Tatars who had been detained earlier, the Russian police detained more than 60 persons and issued 58 administrative protocols. **Eskender Akhtemov** was arrested for 10 days. **Arsen Aktemov** was arrested for 15 days. 24 persons were fined for an alleged “violation of the mask rule” between 5,000 and 30,000 RUB (details [here](#), [here](#), and [here](#)). **Iryna Kapilova** was fined 3,000 RUB for residing in Crimea without a Russian passport.
- On 11 October, the police detained 20 Crimean Tatar activists who gathered near the court building in order to find out the result of the court hearing on the Krasnohvardiisk group of the “Hizb ut-Tahrir case”. 7 persons were fined between 5,000 and 20,000 RUB.
- On 25 October, the police detained 21 persons who gathered near the court building in order to find out the result of the court hearing on the Krasnohvardiisk group of the “Hizb ut-Tahrir case”. The police did not allow the lawyers to access the detained and threatened lawyers with administrative charges for an alleged “failure to abide by the lawful demand of a police officer”. A lawyer, **Edem Semedliaiev**, was detained and then arrested for 12 days for an alleged “failure to abide by the lawful demand of a police officer”. 14 detained were fined between 10,000 and 15,000 RUB.

- On October 29, the police detained 31 Crimean Tatar activists and journalists, who gathered near the court building in order to follow the verdict to the defendants in the 3rd Bakhchysarai group of the “Hizb ut-Tahrir case”.
- On 1 November, the police detained 19 Crimean Tatar activists who gathered near the court building in order to find out the result of the court hearing on the Krasnohvardiisk group of the “Hizb ut-Tahrir case”. 12 persons were fined for an alleged “violation of quarantine restrictions” between 8,000 and 15,000 RUB (details [here](#), [here](#), and [here](#)).
- On 23 November, the police detained 31 persons, including women and children, who came to meet Edem Semedliaiev after his release from administrative arrest. Courts arrested 21 persons for terms between 10 and 14 days and fined 9 persons between 10,000 and 15,000 RUB.

On 26 November, the police in Simferopol detained a coordinator of the “Crimean Solidarity” **Diliaver Memetov**, and a civic journalist **Abdulla Seidametov**. **Diliaver Memetov** was arrested for 12 days for an alleged “violation of the order of organization or conduct of a gathering”. In addition, in January, traffic policemen detained around 120 persons at the Kerch bridge, keeping them for about 9 hours without providing any reasoning or charges. Those persons were going to Rostov-on-Don to attend a court hearing during the announcement of a verdict on the Bilohirsk group of the “Hizb ut-Tahrir case”.

Courts fined 3 mothers of political prisoners for one-person protests against criminal persecution of their relatives (details [here](#), [here](#), and [here](#)). The wife of one political prisoner received an administrative warning.

## MASS DETENTIONS





# NABI (AYUB) RAKHIMOV

Russia's Investigative Committee opened a criminal case against Nabi Rakhimov, an asylum-seeker from Uzbekistan, who had been killed by Russian law security forces.

On 11 May, Russian security forces killed **Nabi (Ayub) Rakhimov** during a search. **Sokhiba Burkhanova**, a wife of the killed, was put into a center for migrants. A "court" in Crimea ruled to deport her outside of Russia and Crimea, despite

the decision of the ECHR, which required Russia to forgo any actions while the case was under review. Russian law enforcement bodies and courts have repeatedly refused to release the body of Rakhimov for burial due to his alleged involvement in terrorist activity. In December, Russian occupying authorities opened a criminal case against Rakhimov for an alleged "use of force against a representative of state authorities".

## PROPERTY RIGHTS

The occupying authorities expel people from their homes and commit large-scale violations of property rights. The most common reasons for expulsion are:

### 1. Recognizing houses as allegedly illegal construction

- More than 300 families are being expelled near Simferopol. Those people received a permit for construction in 2006, but the occupying authorities do not recognize those documents and permits.
- In addition, the occupying court ruled to demolish an allegedly illegally built house of the veteran of the Crimean Tatar national movement **Rustem Useinov**. The house was demolished.
- In Yalta, the occupying authorities are checking whether houses that suffered from the flood had been built legally. Instead of restoration, those houses can be demolished. In addition, not all Crimeans whose property suffered from the flood received compensation.

### 2. Russian construction in Crimea

- Russian occupying authorities are expropriating two privately owned land allotments in order to extend the "Tavrida" highway. In addition, the occupants decided to resettle residents of the village of Zarichne because they are planning to build a road across the village.
- Putin's "land decree" came into force. According to this order, foreign citizens (Russia considers Ukrainian citizens as "foreign" ones in Crimea) are not allowed to own land on 80% of the territory of the AR of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol. March 20 was the deadline for the "voluntary" disposition of the land property. Since that time, occupying courts have already begun issuing verdicts with references to the Putin's decree.
- The occupying authorities of Crimea have put up a wine factory "Koktebel" for an auction. This factory is a state property of Ukraine. Therefore, putting it up for an auction violates international humanitarian law (Art. 53, Art. 140 of the IV Geneva Convention). Russian occupying "head" of Crimea Sergey Aksyonov informed about the transfer of the Kerch and Feodosia sea ports to the federal ownership.



*The occupying authorities expel people from their homes and commit large-scale violations of property rights.*

*The most common reasons for expulsion are:*

- 1. Recognizing houses as allegedly illegal construction*
- 2. Russian construction in Crimea*



## MILITARIZATION OF CHILDREN

Russia imposes its identity onto Crimean children. The occupying authorities recruit children into the “Youth Army” – a Russian militarized patriotic organization for children from 8 years old and above.

In addition, Russia continues drafting Crimeans of 18 years old and above to the Russian army. Since 2015, Russia has drafted more than 34,000 Crimeans into the occupying army. Those who refuse to serve have to face criminal persecution.

## CULTURE

**The occupation leads to the loss of cultural heritage in Crimea:**

- Several illegal constructions have been put on the territory of Tauric Chersonese allegedly with the aim of the site improvement.
- According to Sevastopol residents, during the construction of “New Chersonese”, workers interfered in an underground river; moreover, construction equipment damaged Tauric Chersonese.
- In Simferopol, the reconstruction led to the destruction of a wall of the Crimean Philharmonia, which was built in the 19th century.
- In the village Shuma near Alushta, the authorities started construction at the place of an old Muslim cemetery.
- In the village Okunivka of Chornomorskyi District, the ground slumps into the water, moving an old cemetery into the sea. This all happens due to the sand excavation.

## UNWANTED ORGANIZATIONS

Russia tightened its legislation regarding “unwanted organizations”. From now on, there is no need for the prosecutors to issue administrative penalties prior to opening criminal investigations against an organization. This tightening creates a risk to all human rights and other non-governmental organizations and to those who donated money to them. Some Russian human rights groups terminated their activity for this reason. The Moscow City Court disbanded a human rights center “Memorial” while the Supreme Court of Russia disbanded a human rights organization “International Memorial”.





## RELIGION

### The occupying authority continues oppression of various religious groups.

- Occupying authorities resumed administrative persecution of the religious community “Alushta” and its imam **Yusuf Ashyrov** for an alleged violation of rules of the missionary activity. In 2021, Ashyrov was fined twice. His lawyer believes that the occupying authorities pressure the religious community to join the Russian-controlled Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea. A Bilohirsk court fined imam **Murtaza Abliazov** for organizing a Friday prayer.
- The Crimean Eparchy of the Orthodox Church of Ukraine received another order from the court enforcement officers to demolish the church in Yevpatoria. In August, Russian law enforcement bodies interrupted a service in a church belonging to the Orthodox Church of Ukraine. **Archimandrite Damian**, a senior priest at the monastery, was fined 15,000 RUB for an alleged illegal missionary activity.
- Russian occupying authorities conducted searches in the houses of Jehovah’s Witnesses and opened 5 criminal investigations into an alleged organization and participation in an extremist organization. **Ihor Shmidt** and **Viktor Stashevkyi** were convicted to 6 and 6.5 years in prison, respectively.
- In addition, courts fined two Evangelical communities 30,000 RUB for an alleged “illegal missionary activity”.

## COVID-19

October was a time when Crimea reached a peak of COVID-19 in terms of new cases and deaths. In December, the number of new cases went down, but the death rate remained the same. In early October, Russian occupying authorities informed that 94% of hospital beds in Crimea were occupied. The increase in the number of COVID cases demanded an increase in the number of hospital beds and a reduction in the number of beds reserved for patients with other illnesses. As a result, people often do not have access to timely medical help. Ambulance crews often refused to hospitalize patients with a fever and other symptoms of COVID-19. There is information that at least two persons died for this reason.



# ENVIRONMENT

The occupation continues harming the environment of Crimea:

## Cutting down trees

Russian occupying authorities chopped trees in the Foros park (more on the park [here](#)) in order to free the territory for the construction of a youth sports complex. 178 trees and bushes were cut on the territory of the [Sudak forestry](#). During the 8th stage of construction of the “Tavrida” highway, Russian authorities are planning to cut down up to [8,000 rare trees](#). More than 100 trees of a rare cedar were cut near [Sevastopol](#). Russian prosecutor’s office opened a criminal investigation into the cutting-down of 19 trees in the [Bakhchysarai District](#).

## Water deficit and pollution

In [Feodosia](#), sewage water runs directly into the sea. Due to the flood, [fresh water](#) in the Bakhchisaray districts is not suitable for consumption. In Simferopol, there is an increased amount of [chlorine](#) in water pipes in order to defuse a bad smell. According to experts, water in the Simferopol water reservoir is [polluted and not suitable for consumption](#). Saky residents complain about rusty water. The water level in [the Bilohirsk water reservoir](#) fell because water is being used for the needs of south-eastern Crimea. Due to the water deficit, Crimean residents have to [reuse](#) the same water several times.

## Waste deposits

A number of illegal waste deposits were found in [Sevastopol](#). [Kerch](#) residents complain about waste heaps in the city. According to the Russian-controlled media in Crimea, there are around 200 illegal waste deposits in [Simferopol](#). A fire happened at the waste deposit in [Yevpatoria](#). Arson attack is not ruled out.

- As a result of the construction at the cape Mehanom, the Perepelyne field that had hosted rare plants was destroyed. Due to regular military drills, the Kerch peninsula lost almost all of its plants.
- Landslides happen near the Tykha Bukhta due to illegal construction.

Details about the environment of occupied Crimea are provided in a research of CrimeaSOS ([here](#), and [here](#)).



*Due to the water deficit, Crimean residents have to reuse the same water several times*



## FLOOD

In June, Kerch and Yalta appeared in a state of emergency due to floods. In addition to heavy rains, the reason for the catastrophe was a huge amount of construction and other waste on the illegal waste deposits of Yalta. In Kerch, the problem was aggravated by the pollution of local rivers with rubbish and bulrush. All those who suffered from the flood could submit their appeals for compensation until 30 June, unreasonably short period of time. 250 appeals for compensation got rejected.



## WARNINGS

The occupying authorities intimidate activists and issues warnings on the impermissibility of violation of the law: holding demonstrations, mass gatherings, etc. Warnings were issued to:

- 9 Crimean Tatar activists in January (more [here](#), [here](#), [here](#), and [here](#))
- [9 Crimean Tatar activists](#) prior to the International Mother Language Day and the Remembrance Day of Noman Çelebicihan.
- 5 activists – prior to the Remembrance Day for the Victims of the Deportation of the Crimean Tatars (details [here](#), [here](#), [here](#), and [here](#)).
- At least 5 activists – prior to the Crimean Tatar Flag Day (details [here](#), [here](#), [here](#), [here](#), and [here](#)).
- [Zair Smedlia](#) received warnings twice within a short period of time (details [here](#) and [here](#)).

In addition, the prosecutor's office sent a letter to an activist [Akhmadzhon Kadyrov](#). It said that the [video](#) address that showed Crimean Tatar elders expressing their support to political prisoners allegedly contains a public call for extremism.



*The prosecutor's office sent a letter to an activist Akhmadzhon Kadyrov. It said that the video address that showed Crimean Tatar elders expressing their support to political prisoners allegedly contains a public call for extremism*



## PUNITIVE CONFINEMENT, PREVENTIVE LIST, FORCEFUL MEDICAL EXAMINATION

During 2021, at least 13 Crimean political prisoners appeared in punitive confinement under various pretexts: [Teimur Abdullaiev](#), [Uzeir Abdullaiev](#), [Aider Saledinov](#), [Rustem Ismailov](#), [Emil Dzhemadenov](#), [Muslim Aliiev](#), [Emir-Usein Kuku](#), [Arsen Dzheparov](#), [Refat Alimov](#), [Valentyn Vyhivskiy](#), [Andrii Kolomiets](#), [Andrii Zakhtei](#), [Ivan Yatskin](#).

Russian authorities put political prisoners on a "preventive list" – register them as dangerous criminals. Among those prisoners are [Emir-Usein](#)

[Kuku](#), [Uzeir Abdullaiev](#), [Medzhyt Abliamitov](#), [Emil Dzhemadenov](#), [Ivan Yatskin](#). Appearing on that list means that a prisoner will be under enforced surveillance and cannot be early released. Their incarceration conditions cannot be commuted.

There is information that at least 6 political prisoners were forced to go through a psychological examination: [Ernest Ibrahimov](#), [Azamat Eiupov](#), [Lenur Seidametov](#), [Oleh Fedorov](#), [Nariman Dzhelial](#), [Raif Fevziiev](#).



