

## **CRIMEA SITUATION REPORT**

## **OCTOBER 2022**

Explosion on the Kerch bridge. russia continues using Crimea for the occupation of mainland Ukraine. Resistance against russia's actions continues in Crimea. russian military grossly violate the rights of children. New politically motivated sentences, criminal charges, arrests and administrative fines have been recorded. Violations of the rights of political prisoners and land rights of Crimeans continue.

44

Explosion on the Kerch bridge

After the <u>explosion on the Kerch bridge</u>, the movement of <u>trucks and buses</u> has been limited. The occupiers detained 8 persons on charges of alleged involvement in the explosion (details <u>here</u> and <u>here</u>).

44

Bridgehead for the occupation of mainland Ukraine

In Crimea, after the completion of partial mobilization, the military commissariats¹ received an unofficial order to mobilize at least 2,500 more people. In Sevastopol, ambulance drivers and tractor drivers of agricultural enterprises were massively mobilized, and entrepreneurs were recommended to submit lists of employees who could be subject to partial mobilization to the military commissariats. Mobilized people from different regions of the russian federation were transferred to Crimea for further sending to the war against Ukraine. In addition, the autumn conscription into the russian army was announced in Crimea since 1 November. Military checkpoints were arranged at the entrances to Sevastopol and Simferopol, checking all cars.

44

Resistance against russia's actions

An underground movement <u>"Atesh"</u> has been formed in Crimea, aiming at destruction of the russian army from the inside. Occupants in Kerch threaten activists of the <u>"Yellow Ribbon"</u> movement with imprisonment. <u>Aziz Faizullaiev</u> was sentenced to 3 years in prison on charges of throwing a "Molotov cocktail" into the premises of the local occupation administration. <u>Oleksandr Tarapon</u> was sentenced to 2.5 years in prison for writing on the fence of his relative, an employee of the rosgvardiya, that he was a war criminal. Courts in Crimea fined <u>Dmytro Demchuk</u>, a resident of Sudak, for allegedly discrediting the russian armed forces; a <u>resident of Sevastopol</u> — for "minor hooliganism" because of an "obscene gesture" against the backdrop of the city occupation administration. Teacher <u>Said Asanov</u>, who said in class that russia attacked Ukraine and condemned the mobilization, was <u>fined</u> for allegedly discrediting the russian armed forces and fired from his job.

44

russian military impunity in Crimea

During the repair of the tank, an <u>accidental shot was fired at a private house</u>, as a result of which an 11-year-old girl was injured.

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Forcible transfer of children from the newly occupied territories

The occupiers transferred <u>about 2,000 children</u> from the Kherson and Zaporizhzhia regions to Yevpatoria. The invaders <u>did not plan to return them home</u>, but send them to local schools since 24 October. For the alleged safety of children, they are subject to "evacuation" by a decision of the occupation administration, without the consent of their parents.

Courts in Crimea sentenced <u>Artur Memetshaiev</u> and <u>Rustem Huhuryk</u> to 6.5 and 8.5 years in prison, respectively, for their alleged participation in the Noman Çelebicihan Battalion, Jehovah's Witnesses <u>Yevhen Zhukov</u>, <u>Volodymyr Maladyka</u>, and <u>Volodymyr Sakada</u> to 6 years in prison each.

New politically motivated sentences

44

New politically motivated criminal charges, arrests and administrative fines

Appaz Kurtamet, who had been abducted on 23 July, was charged with allegedly financing an illegal armed formation. In Crimea, 10 searches were carried out at the homes of Jehovah's Witnesses, and one believer Serhii Parfenovych was taken into custody. After the search, former political prisoner Asan Chapukh and his wife Asiie Chapukh were detained. She had been fined three times in one day, for allegedly prohibited symbols, minor hooliganism and discrediting the russian army. A resident of Kerch (name not specified) was detained for "wishing death to russian military", she faces up to 5 years in prison. Mariano García Calatayud, Oleksandr Babych, Serhii Tsyhipa, Iryna Horobtsova and Yaroslav Zhuk, abducted in the south of Ukraine, are held in the Simferopol pre-trial detention facility. The occupiers opened a new pre-trial detention facility in Simferopol, holding there at least 48 people, in particular, those accused of alleged acts of international terrorism.

Due to the lack of medical care, **Oleksii Kyseliov** went on a hunger strike, which was supported by the prisoners in other cells. **Enver Krosh** was placed in a psychiatric hospital for examination. **Ansar Osmanov** claims that the FSB probably changed the recording of his conversation. A prosecution witness in the case of **Ansar Osmanov** said that he had testified under psychological pressure from the FSB. **Ruslan Zeitullaiev's** teeth are crumbling in a russian colony due to poor water quality, he has already lost 4 teeth. **Server Mustafaiev** is suing a pre-trial detention facility due to a long-term non-provision of medical care. **Zevri Abseitov** is also not provided with medical care in a russian colony, he has a toothache, pain in the kidneys, joints, and hypertension. **Lenur Khalilov** and **Edem Smailov** were transferred to colonies in russia to serve their sentences.

The occupation head of Crimea, Sergey Aksyonov, ordered to conduct the "nationalization" of property of several individuals and companies, including the "Zatoka" shipbuilding plant and the Bakhchysarai cement plant. The occupation administration plans to allocate land plots in Crimea to participants in a full-scale invasion of mainland Ukraine free of charge and under a simplified procedure.

44

Violations of the rights of Crimean political prisoners

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.