



HOW CRIMEA LIVED IN 2022

CRIMEA IN 2022 IN FIGURES

- More than 750 missiles fired by Russia from Crimea across mainland Ukraine
- At least 74 explosions recorded in Crimea
- More than 600,000 tons of grain stolen from mainland Ukraine was exported through Crimea to third countries
- 1939 children taken from the south of Ukraine to Yevpatoria
- At least 2 underground movements operate in Crimea
- At least 110 civilians transferred from southern Ukraine are in the Simferopol pre-trial detention facility, at least 95 of them are being held without any charges
- New pre-trial detention facility opened in Simferopol
- 54 victims of politically motivated prosecutions convicted, 53 of them sentenced to imprisonment for a total of 637 years and 9 months
- About 50 searches of Jehovah's Witnesses
- At least 15 Crimean political prisoners transferred to Russian penal colonies
- At least 8 new cases of enforced disappearances
- 194 decisions on administrative liability for allegedly discrediting the Russian army issued by "courts"
- At least 2 criminal cases about "fakes" about the Russian army and 1 criminal case about allegedly discrediting the Russian army
- More than 130 properties nationalized by the occupation administration
- 6 Crimean lawyers experienced administrative pressure
- Exhibits of 12 Crimean museums may end up on the territory of the Russian Federation
- About 50,000 dolphins died due to Russian warships

750 missiles
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BRIDGEHEAD FOR INVASION OF MAINLAND UKRAINE

russia fired more than [750 missiles during the full-scale war](#) from occupied Crimea across the Ukrainian mainland. russian warships came close to the beaches, hiding behind the civilian population as a [“human shield”](#). There are signs of [deploying tactical nuclear weapons in Crimea](#). In the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, the occupiers bring russian servicemen killed and wounded during the hostilities (details [here](#), [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)). From August to December, [at least 74 explosions](#) were recorded in Crimea. At the same time, the invaders ordered [to classify the facts of explosions](#) at military facilities in Crimea.

The occupation administration ordered to carry out [“fortification work”](#). In December, residents of coastal areas in the village of Mizhvodne were forcibly evicted [to accommodate the military](#) and [build defensive structures on the beach](#). At the same time, shelters in Crimean schools were equipped [at the expense of the parents of students](#).

In October, while repairing a tank, [an accidental shot was fired at a private house](#), as a result of which an 11-year-old girl was injured. In November, the body of [16-year-old Natalia Leonova](#) was found after a meeting with a fighter from the PMC Wagner.

The occupying authorities in Crimea sent medical workers to the war zone (details [here](#) and [here](#)), and [PMC Wagner](#) was trying to recruit medical staff on the peninsula. [russian passports were produced](#) in Crimea for residents of Zaporizhzhia and Kherson regions. [Lists of teachers](#) who could be sent to work in Kherson and Zaporizhzhia regions are compiled in Crimea.

AGGRESSIVE AGITATION AND PROPAGANDA

In June, entrepreneurs, heads of budgetary institutions, chairmen of local occupation authorities were forced to [videotape the approval](#) of the “special operation”. In September, students and public sector workers [were forced to participate in a rally](#) in support of the war and mobilization. In December, teachers in Crimea were forced to write [applications for withholding part of their salaries](#) in support of hostilities. At the same time, the occupying head of Crimea, Sergey Aksyonov, advocated [the dismissal of employees of Crimean enterprises](#) opposed to the war.

In Dzhankoi, teacher [Susanna Bezazieva](#) was fired for allegedly “Nazism and fascism”: she told students that there were no Nazis in Ukraine, and Ukrainians defended their land. Pro-russian propagandists publicly threatened the relatives of [Hanna Rizatdinova](#), a Ukrainian rhythmic gymnast who denounced the russian aggression. The occupying authorities [demolished the automobile service station](#) of the Crimean Tatars who had previously refused to serve the russian military vehicle.

In [Simferopol](#), a list of streets was prepared to rename them after the russian military participating in the war against Ukraine.

The occupiers plan to give land spots for free in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol to participants in the war against Ukraine (details [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)).

PROPAGANDA AMONG CHILDREN

Children in Crimean schools were forced to write [“letters of gratitude”](#) to russian soldiers fighting against Ukraine and learn [putin’s speeches](#).

Crimean schools are obliged to conduct lessons telling schoolchildren about the “heroes” of the russian army, russia’s friends and enemies, territorial claims to the Ukrainian lands and the benefits of contract service in the occupying army (details [here](#) and [here](#)). In November, the occupation administration approved the procedure for organizing an [initial military training course](#) in Crimean schools and

vocational schools. In Crimea, [first-graders were admitted to cadet classes](#) under the ministry of emergency situations of the Russian Federation.

Occupiers plan to [name Crimean schools after participants in the war](#) against Ukraine.

FORCIBLE TRANSFER OF PEOPLE FROM THE NEWLY OCCUPIED TERRITORIES TO CRIMEA

[Shelters for people](#) taken from mainland Ukraine are heavily guarded to prevent their contact with Crimeans.

The occupying authorities planned to conduct a [“retraining”](#) of the evacuated teachers from the Kherson and Zaporizhzhia regions in the summer. According to Sergey Aksyonov, it was planned to “retrain” 20,000 teachers.

The occupiers took [1939 children](#) from Kherson and Zaporizhzhia regions to Yevpatoria. Despite the fact that most of them had parents in mainland Ukraine, the children were planned to be [sent to local schools](#), rather than to be returned home.

[At least 110 civilians](#) who were transferred by the occupiers from Kherson and Zaporizhzhia regions, are in the Simferopol pre-trial detention facility. At least 95 of them are being held without any charges and access to legal aid. Among them are the Spanish volunteer [Mariano García Calatayud](#), the mayor of Hola Prystan [Oleksandr Babych](#), and activist [Iryna Horobtsova](#), who were abducted in Kherson region. Sports coach [Andrii Holubiev](#), volunteer [Yaroslav Zhuk](#) and ATO veteran [Pavlo Zaporozhets](#) are in the Simferopol pre-trial detention facility on charges of an alleged act of international terrorism. Activist [Serhii Tsyhupa](#) is charged with alleged espionage. In addition, at least 10 people were held in the Simferopol pre-trial detention facility, who were abducted or detained on the territory of Kherson region on charges of alleged participation in the Noman Çelebicihan battalion: [Ruslan Abdurakhmanov](#), [Aider Umerov](#), [Artur Memetshaiev](#), [Mamed Dovhopolov](#), [Ihor Khalilov](#), [Oleksii Kyseliov](#), [Kostiantyn Tereshchenko](#), [Akim Hafarov](#), [Khalil Ametov](#) and [Mamed Mustafaiev](#).

In October, the occupying authorities opened a new pre-trial detention facility in Simferopol, where they put many people who were taken out of the newly occupied territories (details [here](#) and [here](#)).

GRAIN LOOTING

Russia exported more than [600,000 tons of grain](#) stolen from mainland Ukraine through Crimea. The stolen grain was transported by [grain trucks](#) and [trains](#) from the newly occupied territories to Crimea, and then it was transported from the seaports of Sevastopol, Kerch and Feodosia to Syria and other countries (details [here](#), [here](#), [here](#), [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)). The Russian vessels “[Matros Pozynich](#)”, “[Matros Koshka](#)”, “[Mikhail Nenashev](#)”, “[Zhibek Zholy](#)”, the Syrian vessels “[Finikia](#)”, “[Laodicea](#)”, the Russian [Agro-Fregat LLC](#) and some [Turkish companies](#) were involved in the export of stolen Ukrainian grain.

ILLEGAL CONSCRIPTIONS AND MOBILIZATION

Russia conducted illegal [spring](#) and [autumn](#) conscriptions into the occupying army in Crimea. Doctors were forced to [falsify the results](#) of a medical examination that conscripts underwent upon order of the recruitment offices. The contract for Russian military personnel was supplemented with a provision on [criminal liability for refusing](#) to participate in the so-called “special operation” on the territory of Ukraine. Russia wants to increase the [term of military service](#) for conscripts from Crimea.

On 21 September, Putin announced [“partial mobilization”](#). In Crimea, summonses were distributed [before the official announcement](#) of mobilization. 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 recruitment offices.

[20 “military commissars”](#) were involved in illegal conscription and mobilization in Crimea.

CIVIL RESISTANCE AGAINST RUSSIA’S ACTIONS

In August, the occupation authorities in Sevastopol launched a [chatbot](#) for denunciations on those who supported Ukraine. The occupiers [checked the social networks of employees](#) of communal and state enterprises.

The underground movements [“Yellow Ribbon”](#) and [“Crimean Combat Seagulls”](#) operated on the peninsula. [“Yellow Ribbon”](#) urged Crimeans to stay away from russian military objects. [Anti-war and pro-Ukrainian posters](#) and [leaflets with coordinates of targets for the Armed Forces of Ukraine](#) were pasted in Crimea.

The building of the occupation administration of Yevpatoria was [doused with yellow-blue paints](#). [Bohdan Ziza](#) was detained on charges of this act. rosinmonitoring included him in the [List of terrorists and extremists](#). In Simferopol, unknown people poured red paint on a [mural with a russian military](#). [Oleksandr Tarapon](#) was sentenced to 2.5 years in prison because of the inscription on the fence of his relative, an employee of rosgvardiya, stating that he was a war criminal.

Pensioner [Valeriia Holdenberh](#) was sentenced to 2 years in prison for desecrating the grave of a russian soldier who died in Ukraine. In Crimea, [an unknown person](#) threw a Molotov cocktail into the building of the occupation administration in the village of Pushkino. [Aziz Faizullaiev](#) was detained on charges of this act and [sentenced](#) to 3 years in prison.

POLITICALLY MOTIVATED SENTENCES

In 2022, “courts” in occupied Crimea and courts in russia convicted at least 54 victims of politically motivated prosecutions on the peninsula. 53 of them were sentenced to imprisonment for a total term of 637 years 9 months, 1 - to suspended imprisonment. 33 victims were convicted by the Southern District Military Court, which is located in Rostov-on-Don.

Table 1. Politically motivated convictions in 2022

	Date dd/mm	Defendan	Sentence ¹	Charge	Court	Judge
1	11.02	Vadym Bektemirov	11 years of imprisonment	Participation in activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir	Southern District Military Court	Magomadov Aleksei Abdulmazhitovich/Магомадов Алексей Абдулмажитович
2	11.02	Zekiria Muratov	11 years 6 months of imprisonment	Participation in activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir	Southern District Military Court	Mashukov Timur Khabasovich/Машуков Тимур Хабасович
3	16.02	Vladyslav Yesypenko	6 years of imprisonment and a fine of RUB 110,000	Production and transfer of explosives	“Simferopol District Court”	Berberov Dliaver Memetovich/Берберов Длявер Меметович
4	16.02	Artem Shablili	2 years of suspended imprisonment on probation	Participation in activities of Jehovah's Witnesses	“Kerch City Court”	Altanets Irina Georgievna/Алтанец Ирина Георгиевна

¹ Sentences are indicated without review by higher courts

5	10.03	Remzi Bekirov	19 years of imprisonment	Organization of activities/ participation in activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir	Southern District Military Court	Volkov Oleg Valerievich/Волков Олег Валерьевич
6		Riza Izetov	19 years of imprisonment			
7		Shaban Umerov	18 years of imprisonment			
8		Raim Aivazov	17 years of imprisonment			
9		Farkhod Bazarov	15 years of imprisonment			
10	18.03	Eskender Suleimanov	15 years of imprisonment	Participation in activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir	Southern District Military Court	Generalov Aleksandr Vasilievich/Генералов Александр Васильевич
11		Asan Yanikov	15 years of imprisonment			
12		Akim Bekirov	14 years of imprisonment			
13		Seitveli Seitabdiiev	14 years of imprisonment			
14		Rustem Seitkhalilov	14 years of imprisonment			
15	22.03	Tymur Yalkabov	17 years of imprisonment	Organization of activities/ participation in activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir	Southern District Military Court	Saprunov Roman Viktorovich/Сапрунов Роман Викторович
16		Lenur Seidametov	13 years of imprisonment			
17	19.04	Emil Ziadinov	17 years of imprisonment	Organization of activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir	Southern District Military Court	Zhidkov Stanislav Vladimirovich/Жидков Станислав Владимирович
18	27.04	Dmytro Shtyblikov	19 years 6 months of imprisonment	High treason	Southern District Military Court	Krivtsov Kirill Nikolaevich/Кривцов Кирил Николаевич
19	12.05	Bilial Adilov	14 years of imprisonment	Participation in activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir	Southern District Military Court	Zubairov Rizvan Abdullaevich/Зубаиров Ризван Абдуллаевич
20		Tofik Abdulhaziev	12 years of imprisonment			
21		Vladlen Abdulkadyrov	12 years of imprisonment			
22		Izzet Abdullaiev	12 years of imprisonment			
23		Medzhyt Abdurakhmanov	12 years of imprisonment			
24	08.07	Ismet Ibrahimov	19 years of imprisonment	Organization of activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir	Southern District Military Court	Galkin Denis Aleksandrovich/Галкин Денис Александрович
25	08.07	Ernest Ibrahimov	13 years of imprisonment	Participation in activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir	Southern District Military Court	Kostin Igor Vladimirovich/Костин Игорь Владимирович
26		Oleh Fedorov	13 years of imprisonment			
27	19.07	Azamat Eiupov	17 years of imprisonment	Organization of activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir	Southern District Military Court	Krivtsov Kirill Nikolaevich/Кривцов Кирил Николаевич
28	29.07	Rustem Osmanov	6 years of imprisonment	Participation in the Noman Çelebicihan Battalion	"Bilohirsk District Court"	Sokolovskii Igor Stanislavovich/Соколовский Игорь Станиславович
29	09.08	Ruslan Abdurakhmanov	5 years of imprisonment	Participation in the Noman Çelebicihan Battalion	"Kyivskiy District Court of the City of Simfero-pol"	Kuznetsova Olga Pavlov-na/Кузнецова Ольга Павловна
30	25.08	Arsen Ibraimov	10 years of imprisonment	Participation in the Noman Çelebicihan Battalion	"Kyivskiy District Court of the City of Simfero-pol"	Dolgoplov Andrei Nikolaevich/Долгополов Андрей Николаевич

31	09.09	Yashar Shykhmetov	11 years of imprisonment	Participation in activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir	Southern District Military Court	Magomadov Aleksei Abdulmazhitovich/ Магомадов Алексей Абдулмажитович
32	21.09	Nariman Dzhelial	17 years of imprisonment and a fine of RUB 700,000	Sabotage on the gas pipeline	"Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea"	Zinkov Viktor Ivanovich/Зиньков Виктор Иванович
33		Asan Akhtemov	15 years of imprisonment and a fine of RUB 500,000			
34		Aziz Akhtemov	13 years of imprisonment and a fine of RUB 500,000			
35	06.10	Yevhen Zhukov	6 years of imprisonment	Organization of activities of Jehovah's Witnesses	"Nakhimovskiy District Court of the City of Sevastopol"	Berdnikova Olga Aleksandrovna/ Бердникова Ольга Александровна
36		Volodymyr Maladyka	6 years of imprisonment			
37		Volodymyr Sakada	6 years of imprisonment			
38	12.10	Artur Memetshaiev	6 years 6 months of imprisonment	Participation in the Noman Çelebicihan Battalion	"Kyivskiy District Court of the City of Simfero-pol"	Kuznetsova Olga Pavlovna/ Кузнецова Ольга Павловна
39	21.10	Oleksandr Tarapon	2 years 6 months of imprisonment	Spreading "fakes" about the russian army	"Alushta City Court"	Zakharov Aleksandr Vladimirovich/ Захаров Александр Владимирович
40	25.10	Rustem Huhuryk	8 years 6 months of imprisonment	Participation in the Noman Çelebicihan Battalion	"Kyivskiy District Court of the City of Simfero-pol"	Kuznetsova Olga Pavlovna/ Кузнецова Ольга Павловна
41	10.11	Aider Umerov	6 years of imprisonment	Participation in the Noman Çelebicihan Battalion	"Kyivskiy District Court of the City of Simfero-pol"	Belousov Mikhail Nikolaevich/ Белоусов Михаил Николаевич
42	24.11	Osman Arifmemetov	14 years of imprisonment	Participation in activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir	Southern District Military Court	Korsakov Viacheslav Alekseevich/ Корсаков Вячеслав Алексеевич
43		Ruslan Suleimanov	14 years of imprisonment			
44		Rustem Sheikhaliiev	14 years of imprisonment			
44		Enver Ametov	13 years of imprisonment			
46		Yashar Muedinov	13 years of imprisonment			
47	29.11	Nasrulla Seidaliiev	9 years of imprisonment	Participation in the Noman Çelebicihan Battalion	"Simfero-pol District Court"	Nazdracheva Marina Valerievna/ Наздрачева Марина Валерьевна
48	30.11	Marlen Mustafaiev	17 years of imprisonment	Organization of activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir	Southern District Military Court	Plisko Roman Konstantinovich/ Плиско Роман Константинович
49	01.12	Oleksandr Dubovenko	6 years of imprisonment	Organization of activities of Jehovah's Witnesses	"Armiansk City Court"	Fedeneva Tatiana Nikolaevna/ Феденева Татьяна Николаевна
50		Oleksandr Lytvyuniuk	6 years of imprisonment			
51	02.12	Kostiantyn Tereshchenko	4 years 3 months of imprisonment	Participation in the Noman Çelebicihan Battalion	"Dzhankoi District Court"	Solovieva Liliana Vladimirovna/ Соловьева Лилиана Владимировна

52	28.12	Iryna Danylovykh	7 years of imprisonment and a fine of RUB 50,000	Storage of an explosive device	"Feodosia City Court"	Kulinskaia Natalia Vladimirovna/ Кулинская Наталья Владимировна
53	29.12	Ernes Ametov	11 years of imprisonment	Participation in activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir	Southern District Military Court	Magomadov Aleksei Abdulmazhitov-vich/Магомадов Алексей Абдулмажитович
54	N/A	Yevhen Petrushyn	12 years of imprisonment	High treason	N/A	N/A

In addition, the "courts" in Crimea issued sentences in absentia to the former First Deputy Permanent Representative of the President of Ukraine in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea [Izet Hdanov](#) and the leader of the Crimean Tatar people [Mustafa Dzhemilev](#).

NEW POLITICALLY MOTIVATED CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS

In April, the occupation authorities announced a [high \("yellow"\) level of terrorist threat](#) in northern and eastern regions of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, which was repeatedly [extended](#). After the "Ukrainian UAV attack" at the end of July, a [high \("yellow"\) level of terrorist threat](#) was introduced in Sevastopol, which was also repeatedly [extended](#). Against this background, it became known about the detention of at least 15 persons on charges of allegedly terrorist or sabotage activities (details [here](#), [here](#), [here](#), [here](#), [here](#), [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)). The names and number of detainees, as well as the details of the criminal cases, are not known yet.

On 9 February, after searches, [Ansar Osmanov](#), [Ametkhan Abdulvapov](#), [Marlen Mustafaiev](#) and [Ernest Seitosmanov](#) were detained on charges of alleged involvement in Hizb ut-Tahrir and subsequently taken into custody.

On 4 March, [Nasrulla Seidaliiev](#) was detained on charges of alleged involvement in the Noman Çelebicihan Battalion.

On 27 March and 6 April, [Rustem Huhuryk](#) and [Arsen Ibraimov](#) were detained respectively while entering Crimea on charges of alleged involvement in the Noman Çelebicihan Battalion.

During 2022, at least 10 people who were abducted or detained by Russian security forces in Kherson region were taken to Crimea on charges of alleged participation in the Noman Çelebicihan Battalion. On 1 June, the supreme court of the Russian Federation recognized this battalion a [terrorist organization](#), and later the FSB added it to the [Unified Federal List of Terrorist Organizations](#).

On 29 April, Russian security forces abducted nurse and citizen journalist [Iryna Danylovykh](#). Only on 11 May, it became known that Iryna Danylovykh was suspected of allegedly [illegal possession of explosives](#) and placed in the Simferopol pre-trial detention facility.

On 12 May, previously acquitted [Ernes Ametov](#) was re-arrested on charges of alleged participation in Hizb ut-Tahrir.

On 23 July, [Appaz Kurtamet](#) was abducted at the entrance to Crimea. Only in October it became known that Appaz Kurtamet was in the [Simferopol pre-trial detention facility on charges](#) of allegedly financing the Krym Battalion.

On 11 August, after the searches, [Vilen Temerianov](#), [Enver Krosh](#), [Seitiia Abbozov](#), [Murat Mustafaiev](#), [Edem Bekirov](#) and [Rinat Aliiev](#) were detained on charges of alleged involvement in Hizb ut-Tahrir. Seitiia Abbozov was sent under house arrest, the rest were taken into custody.

On 24 August, after [3 searches](#), Jehovah's Witnesses [Viktor Kudinov](#) and [Serhii Zhyhalov](#) were detained.

On 28 September, after [8 searches at Jehovah's Witnesses](#), one believer [Serhii Parfenovych](#) was detained.

In early December, after [about 40 searches](#), [Dmytro Naukhatskyi](#) and [Oleksandr Voronchykhin](#) were detained.

It became known about at least two criminal cases on “fakes” about the Russian army ([new article of the criminal code of the Russian Federation since 4 March, 2022](#)). [Oleksandr Tarapon](#) was sentenced to 2.5 years in prison because of the inscription on the fence of his relative, an employee of Rosgvardiya, stating that he was a war criminal. A criminal case was opened against [Viktoriiia Samko](#) because of a post on a social network.

At the end of December, a criminal case was opened against [Andrii Bilozero](#), a fired teacher of the Bilohirsk Technical School, for allegedly repeatedly discrediting the Russian army ([new article of the criminal code of the Russian Federation since 4 March, 2022](#)). The reason was a post on a social network accusing the Russian army of war crimes. Andrii Bilozero was placed under house arrest.

TORTURE, INHUMAN AND DEGRADING TREATMENT

At least 7 Crimean political prisoners were tortured. [Enver Krosh](#) and [Iryna Danylovykh](#) were tortured after the detention. [Iryna Danylovykh](#) was also beaten while being transported to a court session. [Rustem Osmanov](#), [Ruslan Abdurakhmanov](#), [Yaroslav Zhuk](#) and [Oleksii Kyseliov](#) survived brutal torture after being abducted in the newly occupied territories. In addition, it became known that [Oleh Prykhodko](#) was tortured in 2021 while being transferred to a colony.

Ukrainian prisoners of war and civilian hostages taken from mainland Ukraine were tortured in the [Simferopol pre-trial detention facility](#).

It became known that in 2021, [Eldar Odamanov](#), a witness in the “sabotage on the gas pipeline” case, was tortured with electric current, two more witnesses, [Shevket Useinov](#) and [Kurtumer Chalhozov](#), were interrogated under physical pressure.

The fired teacher of the Bilohirsk Technical School [Andrii Bilozero](#) was severely beaten during his detention for the song “Chervona Kalyna”.

ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES

Ukrainian law enforcement agencies opened 8 criminal proceedings on the facts of 8 enforced disappearances recorded from 24 February, 2022 to 30 November, 2022. [Ukrainian human rights activists](#) have received several dozen complaints about the disappearance of people at the Chonhar checkpoint since 24 February.

On 4 March, after a search, [Emil Emirov](#) disappeared. His whereabouts had been unknown for several days. He was subsequently released.

On 29 April, citizen journalist [Iryna Danylovykh](#) disappeared. Her whereabouts had remained unknown until 11 May, when it became known that she was in the Simferopol pre-trial detention facility on charges of [allegedly illegal possession of explosives](#).

On 13 May, Russian security forces took [Nazim Muradasilov](#) in an unknown direction. His whereabouts had been unknown for several hours. He was subsequently released.

On 23 July, at the entrance to Crimea, the occupiers abducted [Appaz Kurtamet](#). His whereabouts had been unknown for many weeks. In October, it became known that he was in the [Simferopol pre-trial detention facility](#) on charges of allegedly transferring UAH 500 to a member of the Krym Battalion.

On 29 July, [Oleksii Troian](#) was detained at the entrance to Crimea, after which his whereabouts had been unknown for more than a month. In September, information appeared that he had been released.

On 19 December, after a search, [Marlen](#) and [Ernest Akhaiev](#) disappeared. Their whereabouts had been unknown for almost a day. They were subsequently released.

The Simferopol pre-trial detention facility holds [many persons who were abducted by russian invaders](#) in the newly occupied territories. Many are held there without any legal status, communication with the outside world and access to a lawyer.

TRANSFERS OF POLITICAL PRISONERS TO RUSSIAN PRISONS

At least 15 Crimean political prisoners were transferred to correctional institutions in Russia:

- [Eskender Abdulhaniiev](#), [Enver Omerov](#) and [Lenur Khalilov](#) to Vladimir region;
- [Arsen Abkhairov](#) and [Riza Omerov](#) to Krasnoyarsk Krai;
- [Rustem Emiruseinov](#) to Saratov region;
- [Memet Bielialov](#) to Novgorod region;
- [Edem Smailov](#) to Kostroma region;
- [Marlen Asanov](#) to the Republic of Mordovia;
- [Eldar Kantimirov](#) to Ulyanovsk region;
- [Aider Dzhapparov](#) to Chelyabinsk region;
- [Tymur Ibrahimov](#) to Ryazan region;
- [Server Mustafaiev](#) to Tambov region;
- [Server Zekiriaiev](#) and [Seiran Saliiev](#) to Tula region.

[Oleksandr Tarapon](#) was transferred to Astrakhan to further serve his sentence in the Republic of Dagestan.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROSECUTION FOR ANTI-WAR AND PRO-UKRAINIAN EXPRESSIONS

On 4 March, 2022, the code of administrative offenses of the Russian Federation was supplemented with an [article on public actions aimed at discrediting the Russian army](#), which Russia continues to illegally apply in occupied Crimea. During 2022, the issue of allegedly discrediting the Russian army was considered in the “courts” of Crimea 234 times. In 194 cases, the “courts” ruled to impose an administrative penalty (in relation to 60 women and 127 men). These decisions were passed in 23 “courts” of Crimea by 77 “judges”. In 152 cases, it was possible to determine the grounds for bringing to administrative responsibility for allegedly discrediting the Russian army. The most frequent were publication on the Internet (71 cases) and public expression of opinion (39 cases). The amount of the fine was established in 146 cases. Most often (in 110 cases) the amount of fine was RUB 30,000. Those fined include activists [Serhii Akimov](#) and [Alina Hrek](#), a [resident of Yevpatoria](#) (for anti-war inscriptions or posters), dismissed teachers [Susanna Bezaziieva](#) and [Said Asanov](#) (for condemning the Russian invasion of Ukraine), [five teenagers in Simferopol](#) (for Ukrainian slogans in a public place), Crimean Tatar activists [Edem Dudakov](#), [Rolan Osmanov](#), the wife of former political prisoner [Asiie Chapukh](#), residents of [Sevastopol](#) and [Yevpatoria](#) (for publications or comments on the Internet) and lawyer [Edem Samedliaiev](#) (for a publication on a social network, which he was not the author of).

Accusations of allegedly discrediting the Russian army in some cases were accompanied by other charges involving administrative arrest, for example, displaying Nazi symbols. In at least 4 cases, listening to patriotic Ukrainian songs was the reason for punishment:

- [A DJ](#) spent 10 days under administrative arrest for playing a Ukrainian patriotic song at the request of a cafe visitor. The DJ and the visitor [were fined](#) RUB 40,000 and RUB 50,000, respectively;
- [6 persons](#) were fined and 4 received an administrative arrest for the song “Chervona Kalyna” at a wedding. The restaurant owner was forced to record a video of [apology](#);
- [3 local residents](#) were arrested and 2 were fined for “listening and loudly singing the songs of Ukrainian nationalists”;
- [Andrii Bilozarov](#), a fired teacher of the Bilohirsk Technical School, was fined and placed under administrative arrest twice: the first time for playing the Ukrainian song “Bayraktar” in the technical school, the second — for the publication of the song “Chervona Kalyna” on the social network. At the end of December, a criminal case was opened against him for allegedly repeatedly discrediting the Russian army, he was sent under house arrest. The reason was a post on a social network accusing the Russian army of war crimes.

In addition, [in Sevastopol, a teacher](#) was fired for a lesson “in the colours of the flag of Ukraine”.

Table 2. “Judges” who issued the largest number of decisions on bringing to administrative liability for allegedly discrediting the Russian army in 2022

“Judge”	“Court”	Number of decisions
Sidorov Aleksandr Gennadievich / Сидоров Александр Геннадьевич	“Saky District Court”	8
Shapoval Anastasiia Vladimirovna / Шаповал Анастасия Владимировна	“Feodosia City Court”	8
Voronoi Aleksandr Vladimirovich / Вороной Александр Владимирович	“Tsentralnyi District Court of the City of Simferopol”	7
Bogdanovich Elena Ivanovna / Богданович Елена Ивановна	“Kerch City Court”	6
Degtiarev Igor Aleksandrovich / Дегтярев Игорь Александрович	“Kirovske District Court”	6
Sinitsyna Oksana Vladimirovna / Синицына Оксана Владимировна	“Yalta City Court”	6
Toshcheva Elena Aleksandrovna / Тощева Елена Александровна	“Zaliznychnyi District Court of the City of Simferopol”	6
Tsertsvadze Georgii Davidovich / Цертсвадзе Георгий Давидович	“Kirovske District Court”	6
Belousov Mikhail Nikolaevich / Белоусов Михаил Николаевич	“Kyivskyi District Court of the City of Simferopol”	5
Gorbov Boris Viktorovich / Горбов Борис Викторович	“Yalta City Court”	5
Isroilova Venera Ulugbekovna / Исроилова Венера Улугбековна	“Armiansk City Court”	5
Kuzmin Aleksandr Vladimirovich / Кузьмин Александр Владимирович	“Leninske District Court”	5
Kulinskaia Natalia Vladimirovna / Кулинская Наталья Владимировна	“Feodosia City Court”	5
Stepanova Yuliia Sergeevna / Степанова Юлия Сергеевна	“Leninskyi District Court of the City of Sevastopol”	5

PRESSURE ON LAWYERS

Pressure was put on 6 Crimean lawyers who defend the interests of victims of political repressions.

On 26 May, Crimean lawyer [Edem Semedliaiev](#) was detained for allegedly discrediting the Russian army. On the same day, the “court” fined him RUB 75,000. Immediately after the end of the court session, his lawyer, [Nazim Sheikhmambetov](#), was detained for allegedly organizing a mass simultaneous stay of citizens in a public place and sent under [administrative arrest](#) for 8 days. The following day, while defending Nazim Sheikhmambetov, lawyers [Aider Azamatov](#) and [Emine Avamileva](#) were detained and placed under [administrative arrest](#) on the same grounds for 8 and 5 days, respectively.

On 4 August, the Chamber of Lawyers of the Chechen Republic deprived Crimean lawyers [Lilia Hemedzhi](#), [Rustem Kiamilev](#) and [Nazim Sheikhmambetov](#) of their professional status.

PRESSURE ON CRIMEAN TATAR ACTIVISTS

Russian security forces conducted searches in the Crimean Tatar complex “Alem”, at the home of activist [Nariman Kurkchi](#) and former political prisoner [Asan Chapukh](#). After the search, his wife, [Asiie Chapukh](#), was fined for allegedly three administrative offenses: displaying prohibited symbols, petty hooliganism, and discrediting the Russian army. After the searches for allegedly displaying Nazi symbols, [Abdureshyt Dzhapparov](#) and [Zair Smedlia](#) were placed under administrative arrest for 15 and 2 days, respectively. [Zair Smedlia](#) was also fined RUB 40,000 for allegedly discrediting the Russian army. After the search, [Edem Dudakov](#) was placed under administrative arrest for 10 days for allegedly inciting ethnic hatred.

[Rolan Osmanov](#) was placed under administrative arrest for 3 days for allegedly disobeying the lawful order of a police officer. Later, [Rolan Osmanov](#) was fined RUB 40,000 for allegedly discrediting the Russian army.

Activists [Aider Hemedzhi](#), [Eskender Saliiev](#) and the minor son of a political prisoner [Amar Abdulhaziiev](#) were fined RUB 10,000 for allegedly organizing a mass simultaneous stay of citizens in a public place. Russian security forces also detained [15 persons](#) who had gathered to support Edem Dudakov: 3 of them were fined, and 5 were arrested for several days for allegedly organizing a mass simultaneous stay of citizens in a public place.

Crimean Tatar activists received warnings from the occupying law enforcement agencies on the eve of the [Day of Crimean Resistance to the Russian Occupation](#), the Day of Remembrance of the Victims of the Deportation of the Crimean Tatar People (details [here](#) and [here](#)), the [Day of the Crimean Tatar Flag](#). [Fatma](#), the wife of political prisoner Tofik Abdulhaziiev, activists [Rolan Osmanov](#), [Ebazer Isliamov](#), [Eskender Dzhelialov](#), [Elmaz Akimova](#), [Seitosman Karaliiev](#), and citizen journalist [Zidan Adzhykeliamov](#) received warnings at various times.

VIOLATIONS OF CULTURAL AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

The occupation authorities plan construction on the territory of the historical and archaeological museum-preserve of Tauric Chersonese (details [here](#) and [here](#)). During the illegal restoration of the Khan’s Palace in Bakhchysarai, a large crack appeared on the wall and authentic elements were dismantled (details [here](#) and [here](#)).

On the eve of the de-occupation of Kherson, the invaders took the exhibits from two Kherson museums to Simferopol (details [here](#) and [here](#)). At the same time, the invaders are preparing for the “evacuation” of exhibits from [8 museums of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea](#) and [4 museums of Sevastopol](#).

The occupying authorities plan to close the Crimean Tatar secondary school in [Staryi Krym](#), create a recreation area on the territory of the ancient Muslim cemetery in [Bakhchysarai](#) and get rid of all [Ukrainian symbols](#) on the peninsula.

The occupation administration “nationalized” more than 130 objects that belonged to “foreign citizens or unfriendly states” (details [here](#) and [here](#)). The russian Red Cross Society stole the [property of the Ukrainian Society](#), which was located on the territory of Crimea, with the tacit consent of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

ECOLOGICAL DAMAGE TO CRIMEA

In the [Balaklavskyi District](#) of Sevastopol, 300 trees of the Red Book juniper were cut down, and in the [Foros Park](#), Red Book trees aged 300-350 years were cut down.

[About 50,000 dolphins](#) died due to the activities of russian warships in the Black Sea.

