



CRIMEA SITUATION REPORT

APRIL 2023

New explosions were reported in Crimea. Russia admits it is holding Spanish volunteer. Russia continues propaganda of military actions against Ukraine, persecution of dissidents and violations of the rights of Ukrainian children. One political prisoner was released. The medical and sanitary unit was obliged to provide the lawyer of the deceased political prisoner with his medical documents. New politically motivated charges and sentences were recorded. Violations of the rights of Crimean political prisoners and pressure on Crimean Tatars continue. Lawyer's licences of two Crimean lawyers were revoked.

Explosions were reported in Feodosia, Lenine district of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, as well as attacks on the Russian fleet and an oil depot in Sevastopol.

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Russia admits it is holding Spanish volunteer

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War propaganda and persecution of dissidents

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Violations of the rights of Ukrainian children

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One political prisoner released

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New politically motivated charges

The Russian military prosecutor's office acknowledged the detention of the Spanish volunteer **Mariano García Calatayud** by the FSB officers, allegedly in order to verify his “involvement in committing actions aimed at harming the security of the Russian Federation”. However, the military prosecutor's office did not report the whereabouts of the detainee. According to CrimeaSOS, he is being held in a pre-trial detention facility in Simferopol.

In Crimea, participants in the hostilities against Ukraine from Yalta were issued land certificates. In Crimea, interaction between recruitment offices and schools has been enhanced with the aim of “military-patriotic education” and “training in the basics of military service”. Russia changed the legislation on electronic summonses, which, among other things, does not require personal presence for military registration and restricts a number of human rights in case of non-appearance at the recruitment office. According to pro-Russian blogger Oleksandr Talipov, Russian security forces detained **Dmytro Orlov** for allegedly discrediting the Russian army on social network. Raids were carried out in the apartments of “disloyal” residents of Crimea to identify members of the Ukrainian underground.

Russia announced that a forced “evacuation” of children from Enerhodar (Zaporizhzhia region) to Crimea. Several summer camps for Crimean children from large and low-income families in Lenine district of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea were requisitioned for the needs of the military.

On 17 April, political prisoner **Arsen Dzhepparov** was released after serving an illegal 7-year sentence.

The federal bailiff service ordered the medical and sanitary unit, where the deceased political prisoner **Dzhemil Hafarov** had been observed, to provide his lawyer with the materials of his medical examination.

Serhii Horiunov was detained in Crimea on charges of allegedly intending to blow up a substation in Kerch. Two citizens of Ukraine (names not disclosed) were detained in Crimea on charges of alleged involvement in the Noman Çelebicihan Volunteer Battalion. Several Jehovah's Witnesses (names not disclosed) were detained in Crimea. A criminal case was initiated against the resident of Sudak, **Dmytro Demchuk**, on allegedly repeated discrediting of the Russian army.

A “court” in Crimea sentenced **Appaz Kurtamet** to 7 years in prison for transferring funds to an alleged member of the Crimea Volunteer Battalion and one Crimean (name not disclosed) to 4.5 years in prison on charges of alleged involvement in the Noman Çelebicihan Volunteer Battalion. A court in Rostov-on-Don sentenced **Murat Mustafaiev** to 4 years in prison on charges of alleged participation in Hizb ut-Tahrir.

Iryna Danylovych is still not provided with medical assistance after the end of her hunger strike, despite the promises of administration of the pre-trial detention facility. **Amet Suleimanov**, who had been under house arrest due to a heart condition, was taken into custody. He is kept in a special block of the pre-trial detention facility; his medicines were taken away from him. **Diliaver Hafarov** was placed in a punishment cell. **Tymur Yalkabov** has been in the punishment cell for more than two months. **Vilen Temerianov**, **Enver Krosh**, **Rinat Aliiev** and **Edem Bekirov** were transferred from Crimea to Rostov-on-Don. **Khalil Mambetov**, **Ekrem Krosh**, **Refat Seidametov** and **Osman Abdurazakov** were sent for compulsory psychiatric examination, **Leman Zekeriaiev** is also planned to be sent for examination. **Oleh Prykhodko's** family does not have money for a lawyer, they are denied a meeting with the convict.

Russian security forces conducted another search in the house of **Fazyl Emiruseinov** in connection with damage to the railway track. After the search, the Russian security forces detained the Crimean Tatar human rights activist **Abdureshyt Dzhepparov**. His whereabouts were not known throughout the day. The “court” arrested him for 12 days for allegedly disobeying the police. Russian security forces conducted searches at the houses of Crimean Tatar activists **Edem Ismailov** and **Bari Bariiev**, after which they were detained for several hours. Russian authorities have been holding **Leniie Umerova** for more than 4 months under the guise of various administrative arrests. Russian security forces are stepping up operational surveillance measures in the places of residence of Crimean Tatars.

Lawyer's licences of **Lilia Hemedzhi** and **Rustem Kiamilev** were revoked at the suit of the so-called “Crimean chamber of lawyers”. Therefore, 13 Crimean political prisoners may be left without the proper legal protection.

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New politically motivated sentences

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Violations of the rights of Crimean political prisoners

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Pressure on Crimean Tatars