



CRIMEA 2023

**THE SECOND YEAR
OF THE FULL-SCALE
WAR**

Electronic version of the report can be
downloaded via this QR code



CONTENT

4	Key facts
6	Warfare
8	Illegal conscription and propaganda of military service
10	Resistance to russian occupants
11	Enforced disappearances
12	Arbitrary searches
14	Politically motivated criminal cases
16	Politically motivated sentences
31	Transfers to penitentiary institutions on the russian territory
33	Torture, cruel and inhuman treatment
34	Persecution for the freedom of expression
39	Persecution of peaceful assembly participants
41	Persecution of religious groups
42	Transfer of children
43	Violations of property rights
43	Cultural heritage
44	Environmental problems
44	Health care

KEY FACTS

Defence forces of Ukraine hit at least

35

military objects in Crimea

at least

542

killed russian soldiers were from occupied Crimea

4500

Crimean residents were planned to be conscripted into the occupation army

Human rights activists counted at least

58

arbitrary searches in Crimea, 42 of which were in the houses of Crimean Tatars

The occupants initiated new politically motivated criminal cases against at least

51

persons

5 Crimean political prisoners were released

Bohdan Ziza is a symbol of Ukrainian resistance in Crimea, sentenced to 15 years in prison



at least

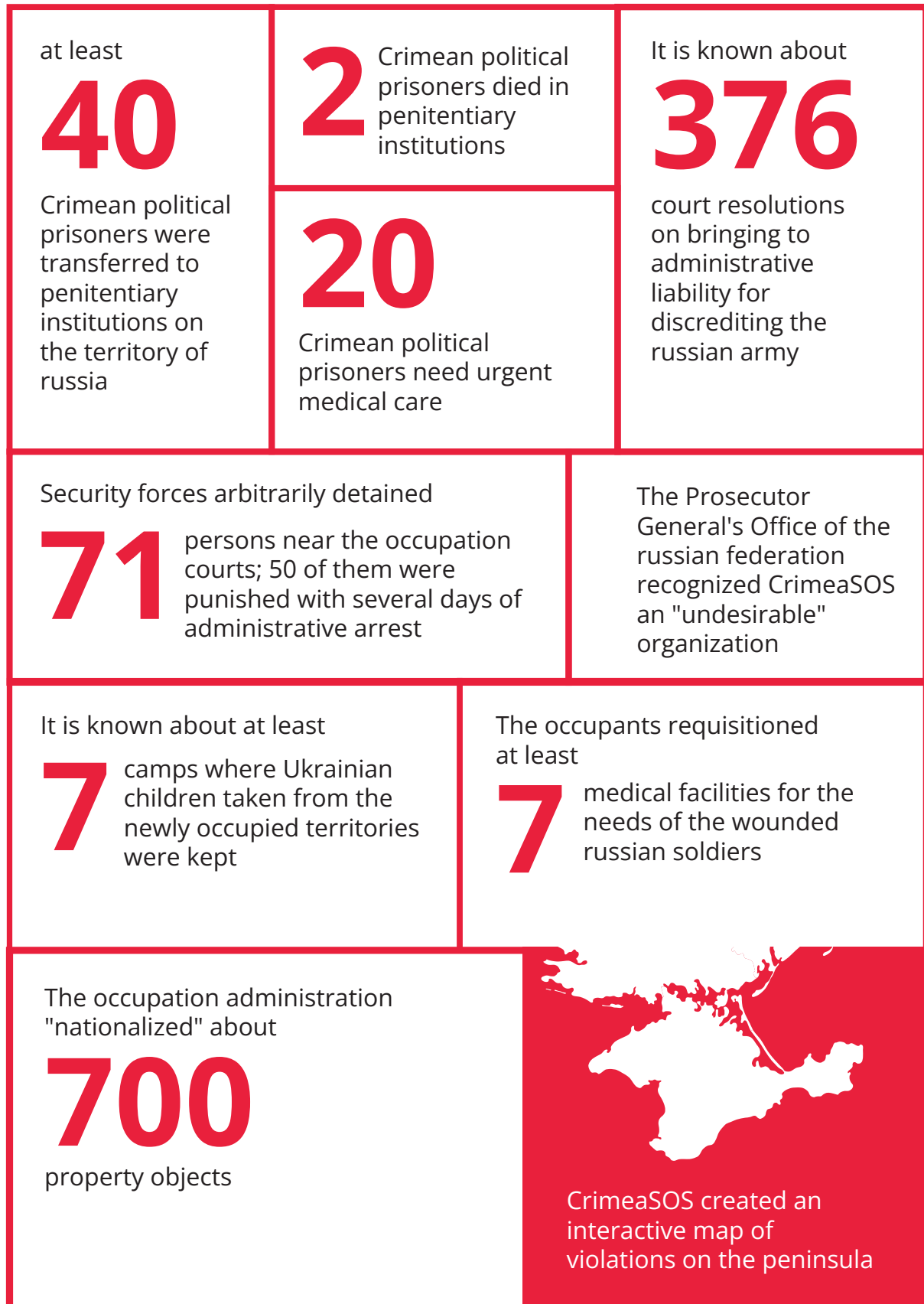
43

persons were convicted in politically motivated criminal cases

The occupants added about

7000

residents of Crimea to the lists of the "unreliable"



WARFARE



No	Month	Military objects hit
1	March	Kalibr missiles were destroyed and the railway junction in Dzhankoi was damaged (details are here and here)
2	April	An oil depot in Sevastopol was hit (details are here and here)
3	June	A warehouse of fuel and lubricants in Kirovske district was hit (details are here and here)
4	July	6 military objects were hit (details are here and here): an ammunition depot and an oil depot in Krasnohvardiiske district (details are here and here), an ammunition depot and a military airfield in Dzhankoi district (details are here and here), an ammunition depot in the Sevastopol bay and a military base in Krasnohvardiiske district

No	Month	Military objects hit
5	August	4 military objects were hit (details are here and here): a warehouse of ammunition near Sevastopol, a military base near Simferopol (details are here), S-400 air defence system in the west of Crimea and objects of the 126th Coastal Defence Brigade of the Black Sea Fleet in Simferopol district (details are here and here)
6	September	7 military objects were hit (details are here , here and here): the large landing ship Minsk and the submarine Rostov-on-Don after the strikes on the shipbuilding plant in Sevastopol (details are here , here , here , here and here), S-400 Triumph air defence complex near Yevpatoria (details are here , here , here and here), Black Sea Fleet command post near Sevastopol (details are here and here), Saky airfield , Black Sea Fleet headquarters in Sevastopol (details are here , here , here and here) and two military bases near Dzhankoi
7	October	4 military objects were hit, including the Black Sea Fleet armament depot near Sevastopol (details are here , here , here and here) and S-300 air defence system in western Crimea (details are here and here)
8	November	3 military objects were hit, including the Askold missile carrier after the attack on the shipbuilding plant in Kerch (details are here and here) and a military unit in Dzhankoi
9	December	8 military objects were hit (details are here , here , here and here), in particular, the large landing ship Novocherkassk in the port of Feodosia (details are here , here , here and here), a radar station near Kerch (details are here , here and here), an oil depot in Feodosia (details are here and here), objects of the aerospace forces in Alushta and near Yevpatoria (details are here).

Defence forces of Ukraine also struck the Chonhar railway bridge (details are [here](#) and [here](#)). The Chonhar automobile bridge was hit twice (details are [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)). The Kerch bridge was also attacked (details are [here](#), [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)).

Ukrainian troops regained control of gas and oil drilling platforms in the Black Sea (the so-called [Boiko Towers](#)) and landed twice on the western coast of Crimea as part of special operations in August (details are [here](#) and [here](#)) and in October (details are [here](#) and [here](#)).

[At least 542 killed russian servicemen from occupied Crimea](#) have been identified, including at least 6 former Ukrainian servicemen. [Corpses of russian soldiers are burned](#) around the clock near Simferopol, as a result of which civilians are not cremated. Several cases were recorded when «military commissars» [demanded money from relatives of killed russian soldiers](#) for the transportation of their bodies to Crimea.

ILLEGAL CONSCRIPTION AND PROPAGANDA OF MILITARY SERVICE

Russia conducted the 17th and 18th conscription campaigns in Crimea, which is a [violation of international humanitarian law](#) and a [war crime](#). The occupation administration announced its intention to conscript [2,500](#) residents of Crimea in the spring of 2023 and [2,000](#) in the fall of 2023.

During 2023, amendments to Russian legislation were adopted three times, aimed at strengthening conscription in Russia and the occupied territories:

- ▶ In April 2023, amendments were adopted regarding electronic conscription notices, which, inter alia, do not require personal presence for military registration and limit a number of human rights in case of non-appearance at the military commissariat (details are [here](#) and [here](#)).
- ▶ In July 2023, amendments to the Code of Administrative Offenses were adopted, which, inter alia, increased the administrative fine to RUB 30,000 for failure to appear at the military commissariat (details are [here](#) and [here](#)).
- ▶ In August 2023, amendments were adopted that raised the upper limit of the conscription age to 30 years starting from January 1, 2024 (details are [here](#) and [here](#)).

The occupation administration is actively attracting administrative resources to reinforce conscription. In July 2023, it became known that employees of Crimean universities [forced students to](#)

[sign conscription notices](#), blackmailing them with the inability to pass exams. In August 2023, information appeared that the occupants were issuing conscription notices at the [exits of mosques](#). In addition, on August 25, 2023, a representative of the occupation military commissariat arrived at one of the [occupation police stations](#) and began issuing conscription notices to all persons detained near the occupation court. It became known that the occupants recruited [prisoners serving their sentences in Simferopol penal colony #1, firefighters, rescuers and penitentiary staff](#) in Crimea for the war against Ukraine. In order to replenish large-scale military losses, Russia used [about 1,200 persons from the Wagner PMC](#), who were recruited in Crimean prisons. In addition, the management of the penal colony in Russia tried to force the Crimean political prisoner [Rustem Osmanov](#) to accept Russian citizenship and enlist in the war against Ukraine.

In addition to the [Wagner PMC](#), the occupants were recruiting for the newly created [Shchit and Rusich PMCs](#).

The occupants actively [involved the civilian population](#) in the construction of fortifications and trenches in the north of Crimea and announced the [recruitment for FPV drone operator courses](#) with an obligation of further participation in hostilities.

The occupation administration plans to use benefits to neutralize [dissatisfaction with the mobilization](#) in Crimea.

The occupation administration of Crimea ordered to provide [at least 100,000 places in medical facilities and 30,000 places in cemeteries](#) for mobilized russian military.

At the same time, occupants distribute [propaganda materials](#) aimed at forming public opinion about russia's enemies and plan building a [«museum of the special military operation»](#) in Crimea.

War propaganda continues in educational institutions. In 2023, the occupation administration introduced the extracurricular course «Fundamentals of Military Training» at schools (details are [here](#) and [here](#)). The head of the occupation administration of Crimea, Sergey Aksyonov, ordered to strengthen the interaction between “military commissariats” and schools with the aim of «military and patriotic education» of children (details are [here](#) and [here](#)). It became known that a school in Sevastopol organized a [«courage lesson»](#) for high school students, dedicated to the died participants of the war. In addition, the management of a school in Sevastopol [requires parents to tell home-schooled children](#) about «Ukrainian aggression» against the russian federation, the fight against «fascism», biolaboratories, etc. [Memorial plaques](#) to participants in the war against Ukraine were installed in a kindergarten and a school in Dzhankoi.

According to the available information, the occupants held an [information and propaganda forum](#) with the participation of more than 120 students of Crimean universities and representatives of the security forces. A university in Sevastopol opened [combat drone training courses](#).

Ukrainian children involved in the Yunarmiya (Young Army Movement) are taught to throw grenades, remove tripwire mines and perform other combat tasks (details are [here](#) and [here](#)).



Photo: Telegram channel [Krym.Realii](#)

RESISTANCE TO RUSSIAN OCCUPANTS

In Crimea, the activity of the public resistance movement Yellow Ribbon increased. As of July, its number exceeded [5,000 persons](#). Activists of the Yellow Ribbon place Ukrainian flags (details are [here](#) and [here](#)), leaflets, draw graffiti (details are [here](#) and [here](#)) and [repaint the rashist symbols «Z» into blue and yellow hourglasses](#).

Persons who allegedly tried to set fire to the occupation military commissariat in [Feodosia](#) and [Sevastopol](#), as well as the [russian military commandant's office](#) in Sevastopol, were detained.

Some russian soldiers have already received convictions for refusing to participate in hostilities (details are [here](#) and [here](#)). Two criminal cases were initiated under the articles of [desertion](#) and [high treason](#) against a contract soldier of the russian army.

In Simferopol, mobilized soldiers beat a [colonel of the russian army](#) to death.

The ATESH partisan movement penetrated the territory of at least three military objects in Crimea — [in Feodosia](#), [Sevastopol](#) and [near Yevpatoria](#), as well as the territory of the [Yevpatoria Aircraft Repair Plant](#). In addition, ATESH helped strike the [headquarters of the Black Sea Fleet in Sevastopol](#) and [military objects in Dzhankoi](#).

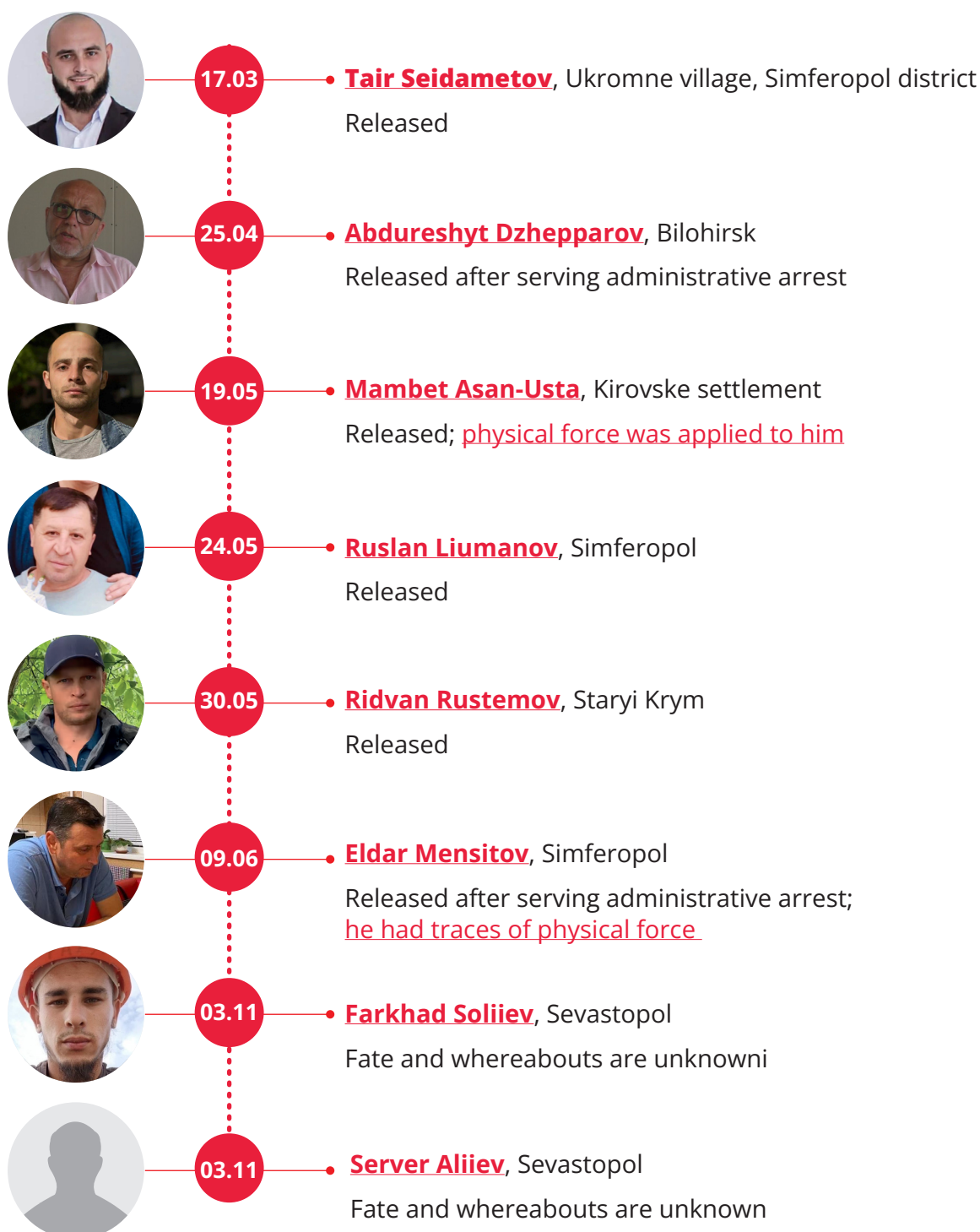
In Crimea, [anti-russian sentiment](#) is sharply growing due to the increase in the prices of medicines, essential products, fuel, as well as a shortage of labour.



Photo: Telegram channel
[«Жовта стрічка»](#)
(Yellow Ribbon)

ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES

” In 2023, at least 8 persons became victims of enforced disappearances in occupied Crimea.



ARBITRARY SEARCHES

” In 2023, at least 58 arbitrary searches took place in Crimea

January	17.01	in the house of Ibraim Asanov
	24.01	in the houses of Ekrem Krosh, Osman Abdurazakov, Aider Asanov, Refat Seidametov, Leman Zekiriaiev, Khalil Mambetov
February	05.02	in the house of Iiver Ametov , Head of the Sudak Regional Mejlis
	16.02	in the house of activist of the former Ukrainian Cultural Centre Halyna Balaban
	28.02	in the house of Soin Dzhemilov
March	06.03	in the house of Edem Murtazaiev
	09.03	in the house of the brother of Asan Abduramanov , delegate of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People
	09.03	in the house of Memet Ashurov
	11.03	in the house of Akhtem Ismailov
	12.03	in the house of Lemmar Yunusov , delegate of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People
	15.03	in the house of Rolan Osmanov , activist and citizen journalist
	23.03	in the house of Mustafa Mustafaiev , delegate of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People
	23.03	in the house of Shevket Erhashev (nephew of Mustafa Mustafaiev)
April	03.04	in the house of Fazyl Emiruseinov
	25.04	in the house of Crimean Tatar human rights defender Abdureshyt Dzheparov
	27.04	in the houses of Crimean Tatar activists Edem Ismailov and Bari Bariiev

May	22.05	in the house of Jehovah's Witness Maksym Zinchenko
	30.05	in the house of Ridvan Rustemov
June	20.06	in the house of brothers Dzhafer and Alim Aliustaiev
	22.06	in the houses of Bekir Dervishev and Diliaver Musaiev
July	N/A	in the house of Dmytro Kozlia
August	02.08	in the house of the mother of the Crimean Solidarity correspondent Kulamet Ibraimov Nefize Ibraimova
	07.08	in the house of Asan Zekeriaiev
	14.08 – 16.08	At least 9 searches in the houses of Jehovah's Witnesses, including Kateryna Melnychuk and Dmytro Zakharevych
	18.08	in the house of the former head of the Alushta Muslim religious community Ruslan Emirvaliev
	24.08	in the houses of Crimean Solidarity activists and relatives of political prisoners – Ametkhan Umerov, Seidamet Mustafaiev, Ruslan Asanov, Eldar Yakubov, Remzi Nimetulaiev and Abdulmedzhyt Seitumerov
	N/A	in the house of Danylo Seriohin
October	N/A	in the house of Serhii Salosh
	12.10	in the house of Lutfiie Veliieva
	13.10	in the house of lawyer Oleksii Ladin
	24.10	in the house of father-in-law of political prisoner Riza Omerov Amet Bairov
November	23.11	in the houses of 3 members of the Alushta Muslim religious community – Vilen Useinov, Zinur Appazov and Yusuf Ashyrov
	30.11	in the house of the head of the Alushta Muslim religious community Abdula Hafarov
	N/A	in the house of Olha and Andrii Dibrov
December	13.12	in the house of imam Ismail Yurdamov
	13.12	in the house of activist Rustem Mustafaiev

POLITICALLY MOTIVATED CRIMINAL CASES

” As of the end of December 2023, 191 persons from Crimea were deprived of their liberty for political reasons, including 123 Crimean Tatars

In 2023, politically motivated criminal cases were initiated against at least 51 persons in Crimea.

On January 24, after a series of searches, 6 Crimean Tatars were arrested on charges of alleged involvement in Hizb ut-Tahrir: Ekrem Krosh, Osman Abdurazakov, Aider Asanov, Refat Seidametov, Leman Zekiriaiev and Khalil Mambetov. On August 24, after a new series of searches, 6 more Crimean Tatars were arrested on similar charges: Ametkhan Umerov, Seidamet Mustafaiev, Ruslan Asanov, Eldar Yakubov, Remzi Nimetulaiev and Abdulmedzhyt Seitumerov.

russian security forces detained Ibraim Asanov and at least 7 other persons on suspicion of alleged participation in the Noman Çelebicihan volunteer battalion (details are [here](#), [here](#), [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)).

The Investigative Committee of the russian federation initiated criminal cases on repeated discrediting of the russian army against at least 4 persons: Ihor Rylov, resident of Sudak (name concealed), Dmytro Kozlia and Danylo Seriohin. Shouting slogans in a public place or posting information on a social network became grounds for criminal prosecution.

The Investigative Committee of the russian federation initiated criminal cases against at least 7 Jehovah's Witnesses under an extremist article: Yurii Herashchenko,

Maksym Zinchenko, Viktor Ursu, Dmytro Zakharevych, Oleksandr Kopylets, Kateryna Demydova and Salekh Mamedov.

Based on the denunciation of his cellmates, a third criminal case was initiated against pro-Ukrainian activist Oleh Pryhodko under the articles on the rehabilitation of Nazism and the justification of terrorism.

The occupants initiated a criminal case against Emine Zekeriaieva under the article on «failure to report a crime» due to her correspondence with a citizen of Ukraine in 2016, who was in Syria.

Leniie Umerova was accused of espionage and transferred to a pre-trial detention facility in Moscow. This was preceded by more than 4 months of her detention under the pretext of various administrative arrests.

It became known that russian security forces initiated at least 4 criminal cases under the article on public calls for extremist activities: against Serhii Salosh and another resident of Kerch due to calls for violence against the russian military; against a resident of Simferopol due to calls for violent actions against a certain group of people; against a resident of Sevastopol due to alleged calls for violence against law enforcement officers. Criminal cases were initiated under the article on vandalism against Yehor

Savchenko and **Mykhailo Zhytkov** for anti-war graffiti, against [a 15-year-old girl](#) for graffiti in support of Ukraine, and against **Oleksandr Tiurenko** for urinating on rashist symbols.

Dliaver Salimov was taken into custody and the charges against him were toughened after he had repeatedly refused to record a public apology. Salimov verbally threatened an interlocutor, demanding him to remove his cap with rashist symbols.

In February, the FSB announced the detention of a [pro-Ukrainian resident of Sevastopol](#) (name withheld), accused of creating a «radical» pro-Ukrainian movement. Allegedly, his Telegram channel published calls for terrorist attacks and the coordinates of military objects.

According to FSB statements, at least 7 persons were detained in Crimea for alleged cooperation with Ukrainian special services (details are [here](#), [here](#), [here](#), [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)).

The occupants intensified repression after a series of successful strikes by the defence forces of Ukraine on military objects in Crimea. Thus, almost every day there are [detentions on suspicion of alleged espionage](#). The occupants reinforced [checks of residents of Feodosia](#) after the destruction of the large landing ship Novocherkassk. After the explosions at the Staryi Krym training ground, russian security forces began [visiting the houses of Crimean Tatars according to the lists and interviewing them](#). In addition, the occupants selectively [interrogate Ukrainian citizens who enter Crimea on a polygraph](#), summon for interrogation and [check the phones of employees of critical infrastructure facilities](#), ask railway employees to [identify passengers](#) with pro-Ukrainian statements and sentiments, and also demand that the

[heads of the largest enterprises](#) report to the special services about employees with pro-Ukrainian views.

There are grounds to believe that Crimean Tatars are disproportionately subjected to intimidation, pressure, prejudice and other forms of discrimination in connection with the security situation in occupied Crimea. Thus, in April, russian security forces [intensified operational surveillance measures](#) in the places of residence of Crimean Tatars in Simferopol, Dzhankoi and Bakhchysarai. Out of the 58 known cases of arbitrary searches in 2023, 42 occurred in the houses of Crimean Tatars, and 12 of them were conducted in connection with railway explosions: **Soin Dzhemilov**, **Edem Murtazaiev**, the brother of **Asan Abduramanov**, delegate of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People, **Memet Ashurov**, **Akhtem Ismailov**, the Qurultay delegates **Lemmar Yunusov** and **Mustafa Mustafaiev**, activist and citizen journalist **Rolan Osmanov**, **Shevket Erhashev**, **Fazyl Emiruseinov**, brothers **Dzhafer** and **Alim Aliustaiev** and **Dliaver Musaiev**.

In addition, the Centre for Combating Extremism monitors information resources and forms lists of the «unreliable», which include about 7,000 persons.

At the same time, 5 Crimean political prisoners were released after serving the term of illegal punishment in 2023: **Andrii Zakhtei**, **Mykola Shyptur**, **Arsen Dzheparov**, **Edem Kadyrov** and **Aidyn Mamutov**.

POLITICALLY MOTIVATED SENTENCES

” In 2023, courts of first instance convicted at least 43 persons in politically motivated criminal cases

No	Date	Defendant	Sentence	Charge	Court	Judge
1	11.01	Dzhemil Hafarov	13 years of imprisonment and 1 year of restriction of freedom	Participation in activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir	Southern District Military Court (Rostov-on-Don)	Valerii Opanasenko/ Валерий Опанасенко
2		Servet Haziiev	13 years of imprisonment and 1 year and 6 months of restriction of freedom			
3		Alim Karimov	13 years of imprisonment and 1 year and 6 months of restriction of freedom			
4		Seiran Murtaza	13 years of imprisonment and 1 year of restriction of freedom			
5		Erfan Osmanov	13 years of imprisonment and 1 year of restriction of freedom			
6	12.01	Raif Fevziiev	17 years of imprisonment and 1 year and 6 months of restriction of freedom	Organization of activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir	Southern District Military Court (Rostov-on-Don)	Viacheslav Korsakov/ Вячеслав Корсаков

No	Date	Defendant	Sentence	Charge	Court	Judge
7	13.02	Olha Saienko	2 years of suspended imprisonment	Public calls for extremist activities via the Internet	"Kerch City Court"	Aleksandr Kovalev/ Александр Ковалев
8	17.02	Oleksii Kyseliov	8 years and 6 months of imprisonment	Participation in the Noman Çelebicihan Battalion	"Dzhankoi District Court"	Liliana Solovieva/ Лилиана Соловьева
9	27.02	Taras Kuzio	6 years and 6 months of imprisonment	Organization and/or financing of activities of Jehovah's Witnesses	"Yalta City Court"	Vladimir Romanenko/ Владимир Романенко
10		Petro Zhytsov	6 years and 1 month of imprisonment			
11		Serhii Liulin	6 years and 1 month of imprisonment			
12		Daria Kuzio	3 years of suspended imprisonment			
13	02.03	Ihor Khalilov	5 years of imprisonment	Participation in the Noman Çelebicihan Battalion	"Dzhankoi District Court"	Elena Nikolaeva/ Елена Николаева
14	15.03	Ametkhan Abdulvapov	10 years and 6 months of imprisonment	Participation in activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir	Southern District Military Court (Rostov-on-Don)	Igor Kostin/ Игорь Костин
15	15.03	Ihor Rylov	1 year and 2 months of suspended imprisonment	Repeated discrediting of the Russian army	"Yalta City Court"	Valentina Sokolova/ Валентина Соколова

No	Date	Defendant	Sentence	Charge	Court	Judge
16	22.03	Andrii Bilozarov	a fine of RUB 100,000 and a ban on website administration for 2 years	Repeated discrediting of the Russian army	"Tsentralnyi District Court of the city of Simferopol"	Kirill Chinov/ Кирилл Чинов
17	18.04	Murat Mustafaiev	4 years of imprisonment	Participation in activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir	Southern District Military Court (Rostov-on-Don)	Nikolai Vasilchuk/ Николай Васильчук
18	20.04	Appaz Kurtamet	7 years of imprisonment	Financing of the Krym Battalion	"Kyivskiy District Court of the city of Simferopol"	Oksana Karchevskaia / Оксана Карчевская
19	20.04	Ibraim Asanov	Unknown	Participation in the Noman Çelebicihan Battalion	"Kyivskiy District Court of the city of Simferopol"	Andrei Dolgoplov/ Андрей Долгополов
20	28.04	Vitalii Riazanov	5 years of imprisonment	Participation in the Noman Çelebicihan Battalion	"Armiansk City Court"	Larisa Likhacheva/ Лариса Лихачева
21	17.05	Oleksandr Sizikov	17 years of imprisonment and 1 year and 6 months of restriction of freedom	Organization of activities/participation in activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir	Southern District Military Court (Rostov-on-Don)	Kirill Krivtsov/ Кирилл Кривцов
22		Alim Sufianov	12 years of imprisonment and 1 year of restriction of freedom			
23		Seiran Khairedinov	12 years of imprisonment and 1 year of restriction of freedom			

No	Date	Defendant	Sentence	Charge	Court	Judge
24	24.05	Ernes Seitosmanov	18 years of imprisonment and 1 year of restriction of freedom	Organization of activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir	Southern District Military Court (Rostov-on-Don)	Vitalii Mamedov/Виталий Мамедов
25	31.05	Dzhebbar Bekirov	17 years of imprisonment and 1 year and 6 months of restriction of freedom	Organization of activities/participation in activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir	Southern District Military Court (Rostov-on-Don)	Sergei Gorelov/Сергей Горелов
26		Rustem Murasov	12 years of imprisonment and 1 year of restriction of freedom			Sergei Gorelov/Сергей Горелов
27		Rustem Tairov	12 years of imprisonment and 1 year of restriction of freedom			Sergei Gorelov/Сергей Горелов
28		Zavur Abdullaiev	12 years of imprisonment and 1 year of restriction of freedom			Sergei Gorelov/Сергей Горелов
29	N/A	Name unknown	1 year and 6 months of suspended imprisonment	Public calls for extremist activities via the Internet	"Kerch City Court"	
30	01.06	Osman Kadyrov	2 years of imprisonment and 1 year of restriction of freedom	Participation in the Noman Çelebicihan Battalion	"Kirovske District Court"	Igor Degtiarev/Игорь Дегтярев
31	05.06	Bohdan Ziza	15 years of imprisonment	Terrorist attack, vandalism motivated by political hatred	Southern District Military Court (Rostov-on-Don)	Roman Plisko/Роман Плиско

No	Date	Defendant	Sentence	Charge	Court	Judge
32	16.06	Ansar Osmanov	20 years of imprisonment	Organization of activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir	Southern District Military Court (Rostov-on-Don)	Denis Galkin/ Денис Галкин
33	28.06	Name concealed	Unknown	Repeated discrediting of the Russian army	"Sudak District Court"	Elena Bosi/ Елена Боси
34	20.09	Danylo Seriohin	1 year and 6 months of imprisonment	Repeated discrediting of the Russian army, drug possession	"Simferopol District Court"	Aleksandr Serdiuk/ Александр Сердюк
35	27.09	Mykola Petrovskyi	16 years of imprisonment	Espionage	"Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea"	Viktor Skliarov/ Виктор Скляров
36		Serhii Kotov	15 years of imprisonment			
37	01.10	Serhii Tsyhipa	13 years of imprisonment	Espionage	"Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea"	Viktor Skliarov/ Виктор Скляров
38	19.10	Dmytro Kozlia	1 year of imprisonment	Repeated discrediting of the Russian army	"Kyivskiy District Court of the city of Simferopol"	Andrei Dolgoplov/ Андрей Долгополов
39	N/A	Name unknown	5 years of imprisonment	Participation in the Noman Çelebicihan Battalion	"Dzhankoi District Court"	
40	02.11	Oleh Valieiev	1 year and 6 months of imprisonment and a ban on website administration for 3 years	Repeated discrediting of the Russian army	"Feodosia City Court"	Andrei Terentev/ Андрей Терентьев

No	Date	Defendant	Sentence	Charge	Court	Judge
41	08.11	Oleh Prykhodko (the 3rd case)	9 years and 6 months of imprisonment	Rehabilitation of Nazism, public justification of terrorism	Western District Military Court (Moscow)	Evgenii Zubov/ Евгений Зубов
42	23.11	Volodymyr Blahov	2 years of imprisonment	Repeated demonstration of Nazi symbols	"Kirovske District Court"	Georgii Tsertsvadze/ Георгий Церцвадзе
43	25.12	Dmytro Fomin	1 year of forced labour, a fine of RUB 350,000 and a ban on website administration for 2 years	Public calls for extremist and terrorist activities via the Internet	Southern District Military Court (Rostov-on-Don)	Pavel Gubarev/ Павел Губарев

” In 2023, courts of appeal issued resolutions regarding at least 59 persons previously convicted by first-instance courts in politically motivated criminal cases

No	Date	Defendant	Decision	Charge	Court	Judge
1	17.01	Oleksandr Tarapon	Minor changes to the sentence: 2 years and 6 months of imprisonment	Public spread of "fakes" about the Russian army	"Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea"	Nadezhda Shkolnaia/ Надежда Школьная
2	01.02	Aider Umerov	Verdict unchanged: 6 years of imprisonment	Participation in the Norman Çelëbicihan Battalion	"Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea"	Nelia Farina/ Неля Фарина

No	Date	Defendant	Decision	Charge	Court	Judge
3	09.02	Seitumer Seitumerov	Verdict unchanged: 17 years of imprisonment and 1 year 6 months of restriction of freedom	Organization of activities/ participation in activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir	Military Court of Appeal (Moscow region)	Anatolii Solin/ Анатолий Солин
4		Osman Seitumerov	Verdict unchanged: 14 years of imprisonment and 1 year of restriction of freedom			
5		Rustem Seitmemetov	Verdict unchanged: 13 years of imprisonment and 1 year of restriction of freedom			
6		Amet Suleimanov	Verdict unchanged: 12 years of imprisonment and 1 year of restriction of freedom			
7	16.03	Oleksandr Dubovenko	Minor changes to the sentence: 6 years of imprisonment and 1 year of restriction of freedom	Organization of activities of Jehovah's Witnesses	"Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea"	Galina Redko/ Галина Редько
8		Oleksandr Lytvyniuk	Minor changes to the sentence: 6 years of imprisonment and 1 year of restriction of freedom			
9	21.03	Stanislav Stetsenko (Khudolei)	Verdict unchanged: 12 years of imprisonment	High treason	Third Court of Appeal of General Jurisdiction (Sochi)	Elena Kaporina/ Елена Капорина

No	Date	Defendant	Decision	Charge	Court	Judge
10	28.03	Remzi Bekirov	Verdict unchanged: 19 years of imprisonment and 1 year and 6 months of restriction of freedom	Organization of activities/participation in activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir	Military Court of Appeal (Moscow region)	Sergei Vinnik/ Сергей Винник
11		Riza Izetov	Verdict unchanged: 19 years of imprisonment and 1 year and 6 months of restriction of freedom			
12		Raim Aivazov	Verdict unchanged: 17 years of imprisonment and 1 year and 6 months of restriction of freedom			
13		Shaban Umerov	Verdict unchanged: 18 years of imprisonment and 1 year and 6 months of restriction of freedom			
14		Farkhod Bazarov	Verdict unchanged: 15 years of imprisonment and 1 year of restriction of freedom			
15	03.04	Vadym Bektemirov	Verdict unchanged: 11 years of imprisonment	Participation in activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir	Military Court of Appeal (Moscow region)	Dmitrii Terliuk/ Дмитрий Теплюк
16	05.04	Nasrulla Seidaliiev	Verdict unchanged: 9 years of imprisonment and 1 year of restriction of freedom	Participation in the Norman Çelebicihan Battalion	"Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea"	Nelia Farina/ Неля Фарина
17	06.04	Olha Saienko	Verdict changed: details unknown	Public calls for extremist activities via the Internet	"Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea"	Yurii Latynin/ Юрий Латынин

No	Date	Defendant	Decision	Charge	Court	Judge
18	17.05	<u>Bilial Adilov</u>	Verdict unchanged: 14 years of imprisonment and 1 year and 6 months of restriction of freedom	Participation in activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir	Military Court of Appeal (Moscow region)	<u>Anatolii Solin/ Анатолий Солин</u>
19		<u>Tofik Abdulhaziiiev</u>	Verdict unchanged: 12 years of imprisonment and 1 year and 6 months of restriction of freedom			
20		<u>Vladlen Abdulkadyrov</u>	Verdict unchanged: 12 years of imprisonment and 1 year and 6 months of restriction of freedom			
21		<u>Izzet Abdullaiev</u>	Verdict unchanged: 12 years of imprisonment and 1 year and 6 months of restriction of freedom			
22		<u>Medzhyt Abdurakhmanov</u>	Verdict unchanged: 12 years of imprisonment and 1 year and 6 months of restriction of freedom			
23	24.05	<u>Azamat Eiupov</u>	Verdict unchanged: 17 years of imprisonment and 1 year and 6 months of restriction of freedom	Organization of activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir	Military Court of Appeal (Moscow region)	<u>Aleksandr Mordovin/ Александр Мордовин</u>
24	29.06	<u>Iryna Danylovych</u>	Reduction of prison term: 6 years and 11 months of imprisonment and a fine of RUB 50,000	Possession of explosives	"Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea"	<u>Valeriia Chernet-skaia/ Валерия Чернецкая</u>

No	Date	Defendant	Decision	Charge	Court	Judge
25	07.07	Eskender Suleimanov	Verdict unchanged: 15 years of imprisonment and 1 year of restriction of freedom	Participation in activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir	Military Court of Appeal (Moscow region)	Anatolii Solin/ Анатолий Солин
26		Asan Yanikov	Verdict unchanged: 15 years of imprisonment and 1 year of restriction of freedom			
27		Rustem Seitkhalilov	Verdict unchanged: 14 years of imprisonment and 1 year of restriction of freedom			
28		Seitveli Seitabdiiiev	Verdict unchanged: 14 years of imprisonment and 1 year of restriction of freedom			
29		Akim Bekirov	Verdict unchanged: 14 years of imprisonment and 1 year of restriction of freedom			
30	11.07	Vitalii Riazanov	Tightening the conditions of serving the sentence: 5 years of imprisonment, including 1 in prison	Participation in the Norman Çelebicihan Battalion	"Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea"	Aleksandr Voronoi/ Александр Вороной
31	12.07	Oleh Fedorov	Verdict unchanged: 13 years of imprisonment and 1 year of restriction of freedom	Participation in activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir	Military Court of Appeal (Moscow region)	Oleg Egorov/ Олег Егоров
32		Ernest Ibrahimov	Verdict unchanged: 13 years of imprisonment and 1 year of restriction of freedom			

No	Date	Defendant	Decision	Charge	Court	Judge
33	28.07	Nariman Dzhelial	Tightening the conditions of serving the sentence: 17 years of imprisonment, including 3 in prison; a fine of RUB 700,000; 1 year and 6 months of restriction of freedom	Sabotage on the gas pipeline	Third Court of Appeal of General Jurisdiction (Sochi)	<u>German Aleksandrov/ Герман Александров</u>
34		Asan Akhtemov	Tightening the conditions of serving the sentence: 15 years of imprisonment, including 3 in prison; a fine of RUB 500,000; 1 year of restriction of freedom			
35		Aziz Akhtemov	Tightening the conditions of serving the sentence: 13 years of imprisonment, including 3 in prison; a fine of RUB 500,000; 1 year of restriction of freedom			
36	07.08	Marlen Mustafiev	Reduction of prison term: 16 years and 8 months of imprisonment and 1 year and 6 months of restriction of freedom	Organization of activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir	Military Court of Appeal (Moscow region)	<u>Maksim Panin/ Максим Панин</u>
37	17.08	Osman Kadyrov	Increase in prison term: 5 years of imprisonment and 1 year of restriction of freedom	Participation in the Norman Çetebicihan Battalion	"Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea"	<u>Valeriia Chernet-skaia/ Валерия Чернецкая</u>
38	22.08	Oleksii Kyseliiov	Verdict unchanged: 8 years and 6 months of imprisonment	Participation in the Norman Çetebicihan Battalion	"Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea"	<u>Valeriia Chernet-skaia/ Валерия Чернецкая</u>

No	Date	Defendant	Decision	Charge	Court	Judge
39	29.08	Appaz Kurtamet	Minor changes to the sentence: 7 years of imprisonment	Financing of the Krym Battalion	“Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea”	Dmitrii Mikhailov/ Дмитрий Михайлов
40	11.09.	Dzhemil Hafarov	Verdict unchanged: 13 years of imprisonment and 1 year of restriction of freedom	Participation in activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir	Military Court of Appeal (Moscow region)	Sergei Vinnik/ Сергей Винник
41		Servet Haziiev	Verdict unchanged: 13 years of imprisonment and 1 year and 6 months of restriction of freedom			
42		Alim Karimov	Verdict unchanged: 13 years of imprisonment and 1 year and 6 months of restriction of freedom			
43		Seiran Murtaza	Verdict unchanged: 13 years of imprisonment and 1 year of restriction of freedom			
44		Erfan Osmanov	Verdict unchanged: 13 years of imprisonment and 1 year of restriction of freedom			
45	27.09	Bohdan Ziza	Verdict unchanged: 15 years of imprisonment	Terrorist attack, vandalism motivated by political hatred	Military Court of Appeal (Moscow region)	Maksim Panin/ Максим Панин
46	02.10	Ismet Ibrahimov	Minor changes to the sentence: 19 years of imprisonment and 2 years of restriction of freedom	Organization of activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir	Military Court of Appeal (Moscow region)	Igor Beldzeiko/ Игорь Бельдзейко

No	Date	Defendant	Decision	Charge	Court	Judge
47	11.10	Volodymyr Maladyka	Verdict unchanged: 6 years of imprisonment and 1 year of restriction of freedom	Organization of activities of Jehovah's Witnesses	"Sevastopol City Court"	Gennadii Nikitin/ Геннадий НИКИТИН
48		Yevhen Zhukov	Verdict unchanged: 6 years of imprisonment and 1 year of restriction of freedom			
49		Volodymyr Sakada	Verdict unchanged: 6 years of imprisonment and 1 year of restriction of freedom			
50	01.11	Ernest Seitosmanov	Reduction of prison term: 17 years and 6 months of imprisonment	Participation in activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir (reclassification of charges)	Military Court of Appeal (Moscow region)	Vladimir Serebrianski/ Владимир Серебрянский
51	20.11	Dzhebbar Bekirov	Verdict unchanged: 17 years of imprisonment and 1 year and 6 months of restriction of freedom	Organization of activities/ participation in activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir	Military Court of Appeal (Moscow region)	Igor Beldzeiko/ Игорь Бельдзейко
52		Rustem Murasov	Verdict unchanged: 12 years of imprisonment and 1 year of restriction of freedom			
53		Rustem Tairov	Verdict unchanged: 12 years of imprisonment and 1 year of restriction of freedom			
54		Zavur Abdullaiev	Verdict unchanged: 12 years of imprisonment and 1 year of restriction of freedom			

No	Date	Defendant	Decision	Charge	Court	Judge
55	27.11	Ametkhan Abdulvapov	Verdict unchanged: 10 years and 6 months of imprisonment	Participation in activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir	Military Court of Appeal (Moscow region)	Anatolii Solin/ Анатолий Солин
56	30.11	Ernes Ametov	Verdict unchanged: 11 years of imprisonment and 1 year of restriction of freedom	Participation in activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir	Military Court of Appeal (Moscow region)	Dmitrii Terliuk/ Дмитрий Теплюк
57	04.12	Yashar Shykhametov	Verdict unchanged: 11 years of imprisonment	Participation in activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir	Military Court of Appeal (Moscow region)	Maksim Panin/ Максим Панин
58	05.12	Dmytro Kozlia	Minor changes to the sentence: 1 year of imprisonment	Repeated discrediting of the russian army	"Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea"	Galina Redko/ Галина Редько
59	21.12	Oleh Valieiev	Mitigation of punishment: 1 year and 4 months of forced labour and a ban on website administration for 2 years	Repeated discrediting of the russian army	"Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea"	Sergei Yazev/ Сергей Язев

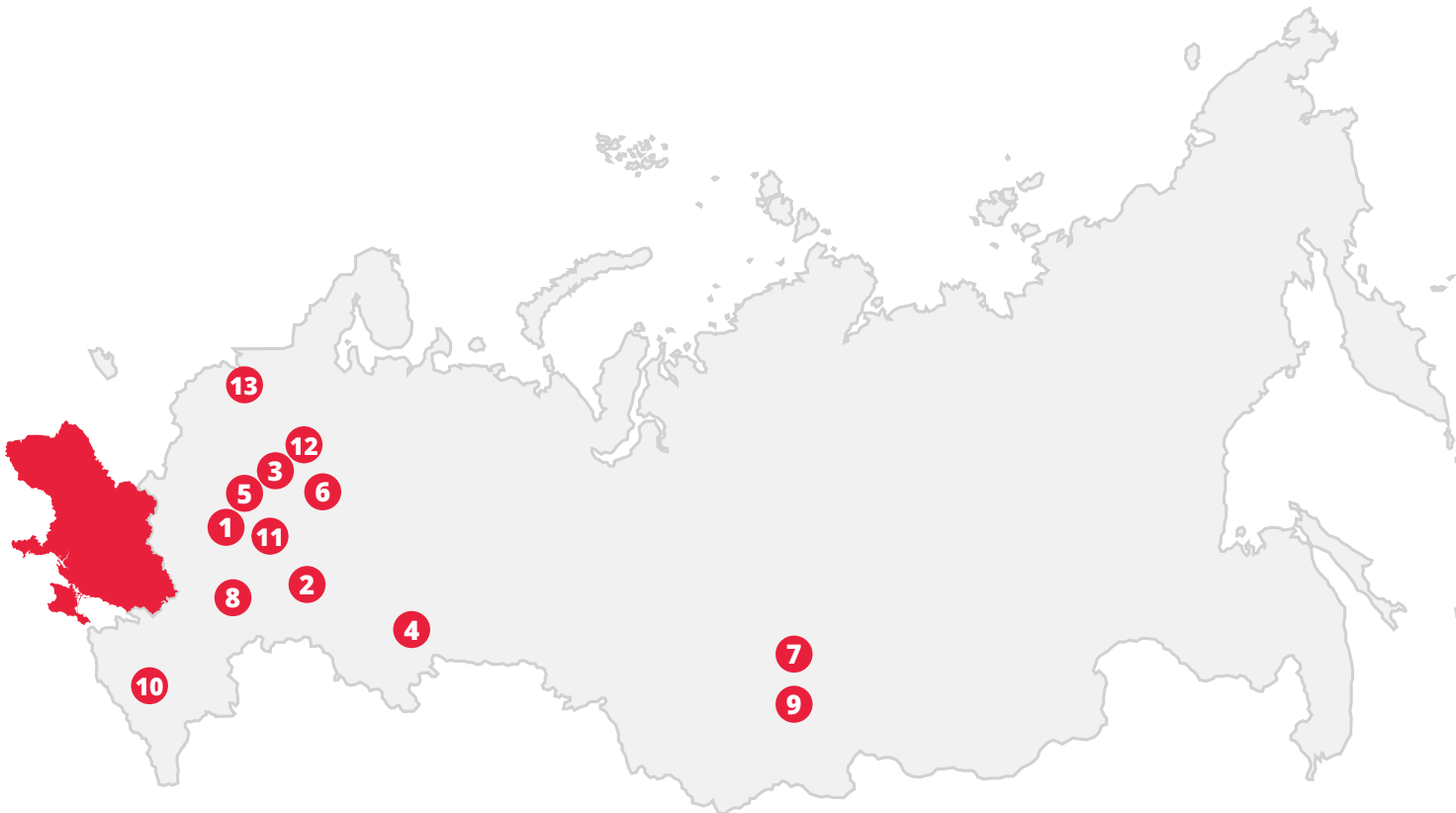
” In 2023, courts of cassation issued resolutions regarding at least 7 persons previously convicted by first-instance courts in politically motivated criminal cases

No	Date	Defendant	Decision	Charge	Court	Judge
1	02.03.	Ihor Shmidt	Verdict unchanged: 6 years of imprisonment	Organization of activities of Jehovah's Witnesses	Fourth Court of Cassation of General Jurisdiction (Krasnodar)	Valerii Nozdrin/ Валерій Ноздрин

No	Date	Defendant	Decision	Charge	Court	Judge
2	16.05.	Rustem Huhuryk	Verdict unchanged: 8 years and 6 months of imprisonment	Participation in the Noman Çelebicihan Battalion	Fourth Court of Cassation of General Jurisdiction (Krasnodar)	Rustem Asanov/ Рустем Асанов
3	01.06.	Andrii Kolomiets	Reduction of prison term: 9 years and 8 months of imprisonment	Attempted murder, drug possession	Fourth Court of Cassation of General Jurisdiction (Krasnodar)	Rustem Asanov/ Рустем Асанов
4	11.07.	Zekiria Muratov	Verdict unchanged: 11 years and 6 months of imprisonment	Participation in activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir	Supreme Court of the Russian Federation (Moscow)	Aleksandr Voronov/ Александр Воронов
5	29.11.	Aider Dzhaparov	Verdict unchanged: 17 years of imprisonment	Organization of activities/participation in activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir	Supreme Court of the Russian Federation (Moscow)	Oleg Derbilov/ Олег Дербиллов
6		Enver Omerov	Verdict unchanged: 18 years of imprisonment			
7		Riza Omerov	Verdict unchanged: 13 years of imprisonment			

TRANSFERS TO PENITENTIARY INSTITUTIONS ON THE RUSSIAN TERRITORY

” *Art. 76 of the IV Geneva Convention* provides that “persons accused of offences shall be detained in the occupied country, and if convicted they shall serve their sentences therein”. However, russia continues committing this *war crime*, having transferred at least 40 Crimean political prisoners to serve their sentences on the russian territory in 2023



1	<u>Emil Ziiadinov, Lenur Seidametov, Vladlen Abdulkadyrov, Seitveli Seitabdiiev</u>	Prison #2, Yelets, Lipetsk region
2	<u>Tymur Yalkabov, Rustem Seitmemetov, Izzet Abdullaiev, Raim Aivazov, Rustem Seitkhalilov, Marlen Mustafaiev</u>	Prison #1, Dimitrovgrad, Ulyanovsk region
3	<u>Seitumer Seitumerov, Osman Seitumerov, Riza Izetov, Amet Suleimanov, Asan Yanikov, Asan Akhtemov, Oleksii Kyseliov, Appaz Kurtamet, Servet Haziiev</u>	Prison #2, Vladimir
4	<u>Shaban Umerov, Tofik Abdulhaziiev, Azamat Eiupov, Eskender Suleimanov, Erfan Osmanov</u>	Prison #1, Verkhneuralsk, Chelyabinsk region
5	<u>Oleksandr Dubovenko</u>	Penal colony #6, Kolomna, Moscow region
6	<u>Oleksandr Lytvyniuk</u>	Penal colony #6, Talitsy village, Ivanovo region
7	<u>Remzi Bekirov, Aziz Akhtemov, Alim Karimov</u>	Prison #2, Yeniseysk, Krasnoyarsk Krai
8	<u>Medzhyt Abdurakhmanov, Farkhod Bazarov, Akim Bekirov</u>	Prison #1, Balashov, Saratov region
9	<u>Bilial Adilov, Nariman Dzhelial, Seiran Murtaza</u>	Prison #1, Minusinsk, Krasnoyarsk Krai
10	<u>Iryna Danylovych</u>	Penal colony #7, Zelenokumsk, Stavropol Krai
11	<u>Volodymyr Maladyka</u>	Penal colony #3, Zelenoe village, Tambov region
12	<u>Yevhen Zhukov</u>	Penal colony #1, Yaroslavl
13	<u>Vadym Bektemirov</u>	Penal colony #6, St. Petersburg
14	<u>Volodymyr Sakada</u>	TBD

In addition, Bohdan Ziza, 4 defendants in the «1st Dzhankoi group of Hizb ut-Tahrir» (Vilen Temerianov, Enver Krosh, Rinat Aliiev and Edem Bekirov) and 6 defendants in the «2nd Dzhankoi group of Hizb ut-Tahrir» (Ekrem Krosh, Khalil Mambetov, Refat Seidametov, Aider Asanov, Osman Abdurazakov and Leman Zekeriaiev) were transferred from Crimea to pre-trial detention facilities in Rostov-on-Don to participate in the trials.

TORTURE, CRUEL AND INHUMAN TREATMENT

As a result of systemic ignoring of health problems in penitentiary facilities, two political prisoners died: **Kostiantyn Shyrinh** in a penal colony in Orenburg region (head – **Kirill Abidov/Кирилл Абидов**) and **Dzhemil Hafarov** in the Rostov pre-trial detention facility (then head — Pavel Lazarenko/Павел Лазаренко).

Amet Suleimanov who had been under house arrest due to heart problems, was taken into custody after the [court of appeal's decision](#).

Human rights activists compiled the [«Hafarov-Shyrinh List»](#), which includes 20 Crimean political prisoners in need of urgent medical care.

In 2023, there were at least 12 Crimean political prisoners in punishment cells: **Tymur Yalkabov**, **Eldar Kantimirov**, **Server Zekiriaiev**, **Diliaver Hafarov**, **Teimur Abdullaiev**, **Muslin Aliiev**, **Uzeir Abdullaiev**, **Emil Dzhemadenov**, **Marlen Asanov**, **Memet Bielialov**, **Server Mustafaiev** and **Shaban Umerov**.

Occupants sent at least 10 political prisoners arrested this year for compulsory psychiatric examination (details are [here](#), [here](#), [here](#), [here](#), [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)).

FSB officers had been keeping [six Crimean Tatars arrested in August](#) blindfolded, handcuffed and in a half-bent position for about five hours.

Ekrem Krosh and **Vadym Bektemirov** were beaten upon arrival at the new penitentiary institutions.

It became known about the torture of former Ukrainian servicemen **Pavlo Zaporozhets** and **Mykhailo Chupil**, volunteer **Yaroslav Zhuk** (details are [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)) and a [person](#) who tried to find out about the whereabouts of Ukrainian children forcibly taken to Crimea. **Kyrylo Barannyk**, suspected of undermining railway tracks, stated that he had been tortured with electric current, beaten, threatened with rape and murder.

Abducted **Mambet Asan-Usta** and **Eldar Mensitov** were interrogated about sabotage on the railway with the use of physical force. In addition, Russian security forces brutally detained **Eldar Aliiev** near the occupation court and the recently released political prisoner **Arsen Dzhhepparov**.

PERSECUTION FOR THE FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

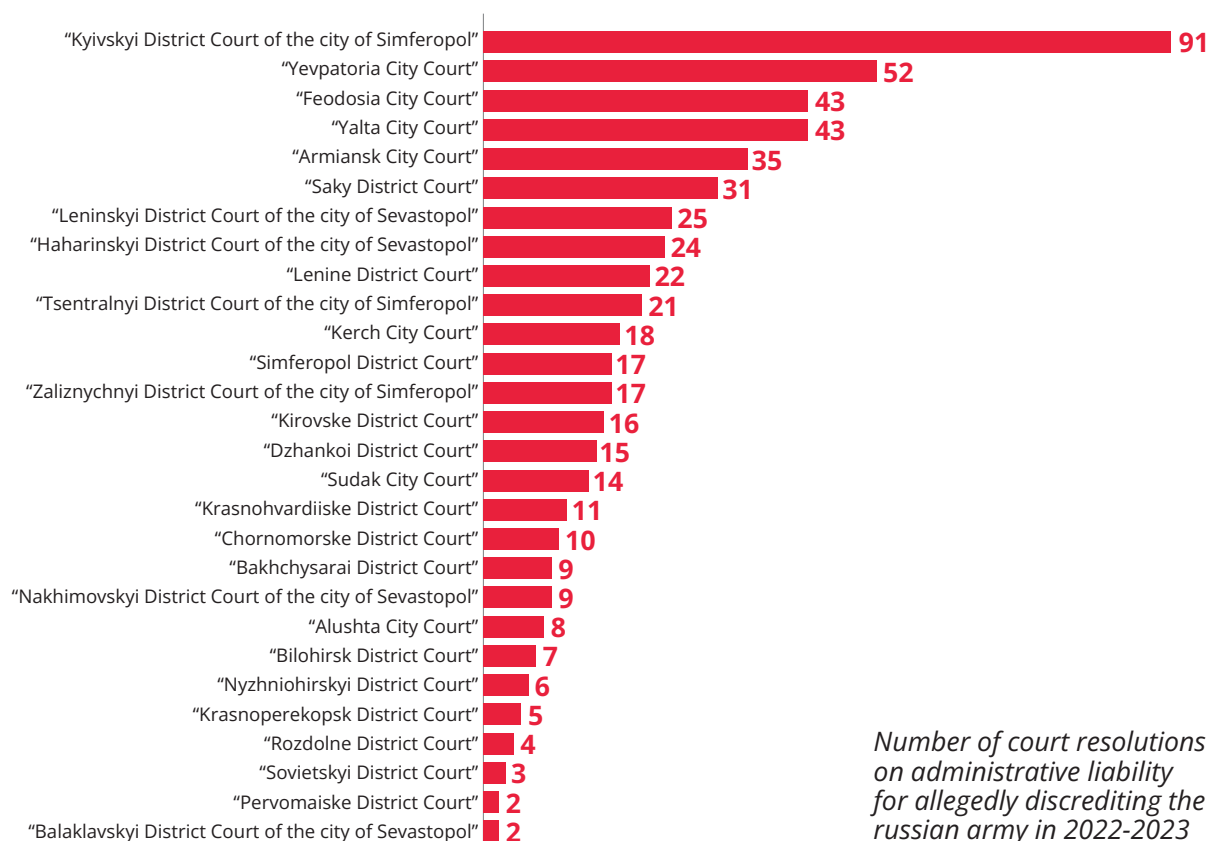
In March 2023, amendments to the Russian legislation were adopted, which provide for [administrative](#) and [criminal liability](#) for discrediting all participants in the war against Ukraine (including the Wagner PMC), rather than only the Russian army. They also increase criminal liability for these actions. Similar changes concern [criminal liability](#) for public spread of «fakes» about the Russian army.

In 2023, «courts» in Crimea issued 376 court resolutions on bringing to administrative liability for allegedly discrediting the Russian army and 6 verdicts in criminal cases on alleged repeated discrediting of the Russian army.

” In general, from the time this norm came into effect on March 4, 2022, till December 31, 2023, 560 court resolutions were issued on administrative liability for allegedly discrediting the Russian army

		Number of court resolutions on administrative liability for allegedly discrediting the Russian army		Number of verdicts in criminal cases on alleged repeated discrediting of the Russian army	
		In 2023	In 2022-2023	In 2023	In 2022-2023
1	“Kyivskiy District Court of the city of Simferopol”	71	91	1	1
2	“Yevpatoria City Court”	47	52		
3	“Feodosia City Court”	24	43	1	1
4	“Yalta City Court”	22	43	1	1
5	“Armiansk City Court”	30	35		
6	“Saky District Court”	23	31		
7	“Leninskiy District Court of the city of Sevastopol”	14	25		

		Number of court resolutions on administrative liability for allegedly discrediting the russian army		Number of verdicts in criminal cases on alleged repeated discrediting of the russian army	
		In 2023	In 2022-2023	In 2023	In 2022-2023
8	"Haharinskyi District Court of the city of Sevastopol"	14	24		
9	"Lenine District Court"	16	22		
10	"Tsentralnyi District Court of the city of Simferopol"	7	21	1	1
11	"Kerch City Court"	9	18		
12	"Simferopol District Court"	9	17	1	1
13	"Zaliznychnyi District Court of the city of Simferopol"	3	17		
14	"Kirovske District Court"	4	16		
15	"Dzhankoi District Court"	15	15		
16	"Sudak City Court"	9	14	1	1
17	"Krasnohvardiiske District Court"	5	11		
18	"Chornomorske District Court"	9	10		
19	"Bakhchysarai District Court"	7	9		
20	"Nakhimovskyi District Court of the city of Sevastopol"	6	9		
21	"Alushta City Court"	6	8		
22	"Bilohirsk District Court"	7	7		
23	"Nyzhniohirskyi District Court"	5	6		
24	"Krasnoperekopsk District Court"	5	5		
25	"Rozdolne District Court"	4	4		
26	"Sovietskyi District Court"	1	3		
27	"Pervomaiske District Court"	2	2		
28	"Balaklavskyi District Court of the city of Sevastopol"	2	2		
Total			560	6	6



According to the monitoring of mass media and «courts» in Crimea, the grounds for administrative fines for discrediting the Russian army included [tattoo «Crimea is Ukraine»](#) ("judge" [Vera Serikova/Вера Серикова](#)), posting [information content of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine](#) on own page in the social network ("judge" [Liubov Korotkova / Любовь Короткова](#)), [slogan «Glory to Ukraine»](#) ("judge" [Sergei Korotun/Сергей Коротун](#)), [public listening to the Ukrainian patriotic song](#) ("judge" [Aleksandr Kuzmin / Александр Кузьмин](#)), [dancing to the song of the Ukrainian singer Verka Serduchka](#) ("judge" [Svetlana Vlasova / Светлана Власова](#)), the [inscriptions «Glory to Ukraine» and «suitcase, railway station, to moscovia» on the gate](#) ("judge" [Stanislav Yurchenko/ Станислав Юрченко](#)).

In many cases, accusations of discrediting the Russian army were combined with accusations of other administrative offenses. For example, persons were accused of publicly displaying prohibited symbols, disobeying the lawful order of a

police officer, disrespecting Russian state symbols, etc.:

- ▶ After the search, the Russian security forces detained the Crimean Tatar human rights defender [Abdureshyt Dzhepparov](#). His whereabouts were [unknown](#) during the day. On the same day, the «court» sentenced Abdureshyt Dzhepparov to 12 days of administrative arrest for allegedly [disobeying the lawful order of a police officer](#) ("judge" [Tamara Lobunskaya/Тамара Лобунская](#)). A few months later, the «courts» fined Dzhepparov RUB 45,000 and RUB 40,000 on charges of allegedly [discrediting the Russian army](#) ("judge" [Oksana Karchevskaya/Оксана Карчевская](#)) and [abuse of freedom of mass information](#) due to disagreement with the actions of the Russian army ("judge" [Galina Shuvalova / Галина Шувалова](#)). In June, the human rights initiative [Qırım Gayesi](#) was forced to stop its activities due to the persecution of [Dzhepparov](#).

- ▶ In October, russian security forces detained lawyer **Oleksii Ladin** who had been traveling from one court session to another in the case of his client. Later, employees of the Centre for Combating Extremism conducted a search of his house without a court order, during which they seized materials containing attorney-client privilege. The «court» sentenced lawyer **Oleksii Ladin** to 14 days of administrative arrest on charges of displaying prohibited symbols due to the posting the Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar coats of arms (“judge” **Ekaterina Chumachenko / Екатерина Чумаченко**) and a fine of RUB 45,000 on charges of discrediting the russian army through an anti-war social media post (“judge” **Aleksei Mikitiuk/Алексей Микитюк**).
- ▶ The «court» sentenced **Liliia Mantserova** to 10 days of administrative arrest and a fine (the amount is unknown) on charges of displaying Nazi symbols and discrediting the russian army by posting two video clips of Ukrainian rock bands on social media (“judges” **Elena Timokhina / Елена Тимохина and Anastasiia Shapoval / Анастасия Шаповал**).
- ▶ The «court» sentenced **Yurii Velychko** to fines of RUB 2,000 and RUB 30,000 on charges of allegedly disobeying the lawful order of a police officer by refusing to present an identity card to a policeman and discrediting the russian army by speaking against the invasion of Ukraine, respectively. In addition, the «court» sentenced his son, **Oleksandr Velychko**, to the same punishment on similar charges for refusing to give his mobile phone to a police officer and posting information materials on a social network (“judge” **Mariia Bedritskaia / Мария Бедрицкая**).
- ▶ The «court» sentenced the **Babychenko family** on the charge of allegedly disobeying the lawful order of a police officer. **Andrii Babychenko** was also fined RUB 30,000 on the charge of discrediting the russian army through comments in a Telegram chat (“judges” **Ekaterina Danilenko / Екатерина Даниленко, Igor Gavriliuk/Игорь Гаврилюк**).
- ▶ The «court» sentenced **Vladyslav Kysliakov** to 10 days of administrative arrest and fines in the amount of RUB 40,000 and RUB 60,000 under three articles: public display of Nazi symbols, discrediting of the russian army and contempt for russian state symbols (“judge” **Aleksandr Kiselevich/Александр Киселевич**). The ground for the charges was the posting on the social network of images containing the slogan «We defeated Nazism — we will also defeat rashism!», the losses of the russian army and comparison between the statements of Vladimir Putin and Adolf Hitler.
- ▶ The «court» sentenced **Asida Bodzhek** to a fine of RUB 30,000 for publishing on social media a protest against the invasion of Ukraine (“judge” **Nadezhda Dzhidzhora/Надежда Джиджора**). The «court» also gave the woman a punishment on charges of insulting russian state symbols and public display of Nazi symbols (“judges” **Tatiana Litvinenko/Татьяна Литвиненко and Anna Klimova/Анна Климова**).
- ▶ The «court» sentenced **Olha and Andrii Dibrov** to 10 days of administrative arrest and a fine. They were charged with allegedly disobeying a lawful order of a police officer by resisting the seizure of electronic equipment during the search. In addition, the «court» fined **Andrii Dibrov** RUB 50,000 on charges

of discrediting the russian army due to profanity against the russian army, and **Olha Dibrova** — RUB 80,000 on charges of insulting russian state symbols due to profanity against Vladimir Putin (“judge” [Aleksandr Kuzmin/Александр Кузьмин](#)).

- ▶ The «court» fined the resident of Yalta **Svitlana Veretennikova** on charges of insulting russian state symbols due to social media posts that, according to her, could offend the russian president (the amount of the fine is unknown, “judge” [Aleksandr Altunin/Александр Алтунин](#)). The «court» also sentenced her on charges of publicly displaying Nazi symbols and discrediting the russian army (“judge” [Kristina Kirillova/Кристина Кириллова](#)).
- ▶ The «court» sentenced the resident of Simferopol **Denys Bulyhin** to 15 days of administrative arrest on the charge of demonstrating the symbols of Alexei Navalny and a fine of RUB 50,000 on the charge of discrediting the russian army through a video recording in support of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (“judge” [Galina Khularova/Галина Хулапова](#)).

In addition, [two women](#) who had painted words «Glory to the Armed Forces of Ukraine» on a car were detained, as well as **Veronika Nosonova** who had drawn the coat of arms of Ukraine on the playground, and **Khrystyna Ronzhyna** who ran social networks in Ukrainian (details are [here](#) and [here](#)). The «court» sentenced **Volodymyr Subotin** to 13 days of arrest for the flag of Ukraine in his car (“judge” [Kirill Chinov/Кирилл ЧИНОВ](#)). In addition, after the search, the «court» fined **Halyna Balaban**, an activist of the former Ukrainian Cultural Centre, RUB 2,000 on charges of public display of prohibited symbols due to the

posting of the Right Sector symbols on the social network in 2018 (“judge” [Mikhail Belousov/Михаил Белоусов](#)).

Many people in Crimea were persecuted for their anti-war or pro-Ukrainian views following the denunciation of the pro-russian blogger [Oleksandr Talipov](#). He uses the Telegram channel to publish personal data of these people, as well as the threats of reprisals against them. In particular, in January, his Telegram channel [published personal data of Crimeans](#) who accused the russian army of a missile attack on a residential building in Dnipro on January 14. Talipov admits cooperation with the russian security forces. In February, he was [awarded an acknowledgment](#) from the deputy head of the Main Directorate for Combating Extremism of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia. Those detained for anti-war or pro-Ukrainian views are usually forced to record videos with apologies, which are published on Talipov’s Telegram channel (details are [here](#), [here](#), [here](#), [here](#), [here](#), [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)).

In March, the Prosecutor General’s Office of the Russian Federation recognized the activities of [CrimeaSOS](#) «undesirable» in the Russian Federation and in the occupied territories.

PERSECUTION OF PEACEFUL ASSEMBLY PARTICIPANTS

” *In 2023, there were three waves of mass detentions of participants in peaceful assemblies*

On January 25, russian security forces detained [34 persons](#) who came to the court session to support the previously arrested 6 Crimean Tatars. Some of them were their close relatives. On the charge of organizing a mass simultaneous stay of citizens in public places, the «courts» sent [27 detainees](#) under administrative arrest for 10 to 16 days, including 2 persons with disabilities. Another person with a disability was fined RUB 20,000 (names of «judges» are [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)).

On July 27, the russian police [detained 14 persons](#) near the building where the appeal hearing in the case of [Nariman Dzhelial and the Akhtemov brothers](#) was broadcast via video link. Relatives of political prisoners

and citizen journalists **Kulamet Ibrahimov** and **Lutfiie Zudiieva** were among those detained. On the charge of organizing mass simultaneous stay of citizens in public places, the «court» placed **Kulamet Ibrahimov** under administrative arrest for 5 days, and fined **Lutfiie Zudiieva and 3 other persons** in the amount of RUB 12,000 to 15,000 (names of «judges» are [here](#)).

On August 25, russian security forces detained [23 Crimean Tatars](#) who came to the court session to support the previously arrested 6 compatriots. Some of them were their close relatives. One of the detainees, **Eldar Aliiev**, was knocked to the floor and injured. 64-year-old **Remzi Zudiiev** was not given medicine when he felt sick in a stuffy



Photo: [Crimean Solidarity](#)

room. In addition, a representative of the russian military commissariat arrived at one of the occupation police stations and began [issuing conscription notices](#) to all detainees. The «court» sentenced all 22 detainees to [1 to 7 days of administrative arrest](#) on charges of organizing mass simultaneous stay of citizens in public places and/or «disobeying the lawful order of a police officer» («judge» [Andrei Dolgoplov/Андрей Долгополов](#)).

On the eve of the Day of the Crimean Tatar Flag, the russian police detained three Crimean Tatars — [Rustem Kurnosov](#), [Enver Useinov](#) and [Ebabil Ibrahimov](#) who were driving in a motorcade with Crimean Tatar flags to the foot of Mount Aq Qaya. Police officers drew up administrative protocols against **Rustem Kurnosov** and **Enver Useinov**, and the «court» fined them RUB 20,000 on charges of organizing mass simultaneous stay of citizens in public places («judge» [Tamara Lobunskaja/Тамара Лобунская](#)).

In 2023, the russian security forces massively handed to Crimean Tatars warnings about the inadmissibility of breaking the law and participating in mass events at least

three times, in particular on the eve of the Day of Remembrance of the Victims of the Genocide of the Crimean Tatar People (details are [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)). The list of addressees of such warnings included parents of political prisoners, former political prisoner **Kazim Ametov**, coordinator of Crimean Solidarity **Server Cholakchyk** and correspondent of Crimean Solidarity **Kulamet Ibraimov**.

PERSECUTION OF RELIGIOUS GROUPS



Photo: [Crimean Solidarity](#)

The occupation administration continues persecuting Jehovah's Witnesses in Crimea, illegally applying Russian anti-extremist legislation. In 2017, the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation recognized this religious group as an extremist organization (judges [Yurii Ivanenko/Юрий Иваненко](#) and [Galina Manokhina/Галина Манохина](#)). In 2023, Russian security forces conducted at least 10 searches in the houses of Jehovah's Witnesses (details are [here](#) and [here](#)) and initiated criminal cases against at least 7 believers: [Yurii Herashchenko](#), [Maksym Zinchenko](#), [Viktor Ursu](#), [Dmytro Zakharevych](#), [Oleksandr Kopylets](#), [Kateryna Demydova](#) and [Salekh Mamedov](#).

In November, the Alushta Muslim religious community experienced a new wave of repression. Then the Russian security forces conducted searches in the houses of four members of the community: [Vilen Useinov](#), [Zinur Appazov](#), imam [Yusuf Ashyrov](#) and head of the community [Abdula Hafarov](#). Later, the «court» arrested [Vilen Useinov](#) and [Zinur Appazov](#) for 10 and 5 days, respectively, for allegedly displaying the symbols of a banned organization («judge» [Denis Kireev/Денис Киреев](#)). Imam [Yusuf Ashyrov](#) was arrested for 2 days for alleged petty hooliganism («judge» [Denis Kireev / Денис Киреев](#)). An administrative protocol on illegal missionary activity was also drawn up against him. An administrative protocol was drawn up against [Abdula Hafarov](#) for the mass distribution of extremist materials. In December, the «court» fined the [Alushta Muslim religious community](#) RUB 100,000

for allegedly distributing extremist materials («judge» [Tatiana Zakharova/Татьяна Захарова](#)).

In August, russian security forces searched the house of the former head of the Alushta Muslim community, [Ruslan Emirvaliiev](#), in connection with the search for «Ukrainian saboteurs» and anti-russian propaganda. Alleged cooperation with the Armed Forces of Ukraine was also checked.

In December, the house of Imam [Ismail Yurdamov](#) and the local mosque were searched, after which an [administrative protocol](#) was drawn up on him for illegal missionary activity.

In 2023, russian security forces twice came to [a mosque in Simferopol for inspection](#). After the first inspection, an administrative protocol on illegal missionary activity was drawn up against the imam of the mosque.

Crimean Muslims are oppressed in places of detention. The Quran was taken away from [Vadym Bektemirov](#) and [Server Mustafaiev](#) in penitentiary institutions, and [Abdulmedzhyt Seitumerov](#) is not allowed to keep the Quran in Arabic in the pre-trial detention cell. The administration of penitentiary institutions gives [Server Zekiriaiev](#), [Lenur Seidametov](#), [Ruslan Mesutov](#), [Ruslan Nahaiev](#) and [Shaban Umerov](#) food with pork. In addition, the administration of a penal colony forbade [Diliaver Hafarov](#) eating and sleeping during fasting in the holy month of Ramadan at a time not set by it for this purpose. The administration of a pre-trial detention facility does not allow [Ekrem Krosh](#) to pray without writing an explanatory note.

In May, occupation bailiffs and representatives of the «state property fund» of Crimea seized the [Cathedral of the Orthodox Church of Ukraine in Simferopol](#) — the main temple of the Crimean Eparchy of the OCU. They broke down the door of the cathedral, after which they began making an inventory of the property of the Crimean Eparchy of the OCU and taking it away.

TRANSFER OF CHILDREN

russia continues [illegally deporting Ukrainian children](#) to Crimea and its territory. At the same time, russia keeps children's data secret, while most of them have parents.

In February, the occupation administration stated that [about 10,000 children from the newly occupied territories](#) had already visited Crimean camps and sanatoriums. It became known about [at least 7 camps in Crimea](#), where children taken from the newly occupied territories were kept.

[According to available information](#), the occupants took the children away under the guise of rehabilitation. There were reports of sexual violence against children and the disappearance of about 2,000 children forcibly removed to Yevpatoria from Kherson.

During the year, a small number of forcibly deported Ukrainian children were returned to the government-controlled area (details are [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)).

VIOLATIONS OF PROPERTY RIGHTS

The occupation administration began issuing certificates for land plots in Crimea to participants in the war against Ukraine (details are [here](#), [here](#), [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)). The occupants also seize real estate of Ukrainian citizens who refused to accept Russian citizenship and settle Russian servicemen and fugitive collaborators from the newly occupied territories there (details are [here](#) and [here](#)).

In addition, the occupation administration «nationalized» about 700 objects belonging to well-known Ukrainian politicians and businessmen. The occupying power in Crimea intends to [finance the war](#) by selling the property of Ukrainian businessmen.

In March, it was reported that the occupants were [seizing livestock](#) from Crimean peasants on a large scale, claiming that it was allegedly infected.

Russia continues exporting grain looted from Kherson and Zaporizhzhia regions through Crimea (details are [here](#), [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)).

CULTURAL HERITAGE

The occupants continue their illegal activities on the territory of the Tauric Chersonese museum-reserve, which is [in the UNESCO World Heritage List](#). In particular, archaeologists continue [illegal excavations](#), the main task of which is to prove the «historical belonging» of the ancient Greek Chersonese to Russia. The Russia-controlled administration of the museum is preparing to [take most of the exhibits](#) from the reserve funds for restoration and display outside Crimea.

At the end of November, a [storm](#) in the Black Sea [damaged the basilica on the territory of the Tauric Chersonese](#), probably built in the 6th century.

According to a Ukrainian archaeologist, occupants annually conduct [up to 15 illegal archaeological excavations](#) in Crimea. The further fate of the findings is unknown.

The occupation authorities of Sevastopol are preparing local emergency workers for the [«evacuation» of cultural values](#) to safe areas.

As of the beginning of 2024, the Kherson Art Museum has identified [80 works of art](#) that are currently in the Central Museum of Tavriya in Simferopol. On the eve of the deoccupation of the city in November 2022, the occupants [looted the Kherson Art Museum](#), taking away more than 11,000 out of almost 14,000 exhibits.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

After the explosion of the Kakhovka HPP dam, problems with water supply arose in Crimea again due to the drying up of the North Crimean Canal (details are [here](#), [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)).

In mid-2023, the [ATESH partisan movement](#) and [Ukrainian military intelligence](#) stated that the occupants began mining the Crimean Titan chemical plant in Armiansk. In the event of an explosion, [hazardous substances will spread](#) in a radius of up to 7.5 km.

Dolphins continue dying in the Black Sea, mainly due to the activity of Russian warships (details are [here](#) and [here](#)).

Residents of Sevastopol complain about [air pollution due to a nearby crematorium](#). Used consumables, tissue remnants after surgeries, expired vaccines, corpses of laboratory animals are disposed of there.

HEALTH CARE

The full-scale invasion of Ukraine exacerbated the crisis of the healthcare system in Crimea. Contrary to [Art. 55 of the IV Geneva Convention](#), the reorientation of the health care system to the needs of the occupying army increased the shortage of medicines in Crimea (details are [here](#) and [here](#)). In addition, contrary to [Art. 57 of the IV Geneva Convention](#), at least 7 medical facilities in Crimea were fully or partially requisitioned for the needs of wounded Russian soldiers to the detriment of the needs of the civilian population (details are [here](#) and [here](#)). At the end of 2023, it became known that due to heavy losses, the occupants are building a [new hospital](#) in Sevastopol, which is designed for 150 persons. It is planned to be put into operation by the spring of 2024.



3, Nimetska Str., office 8, Kyiv, Ukraine

krymsos.com

help@krymsos.com

