



CRIMEA SITUATION REPORT

JULY 2024

Ukrainian troops continue attacking military objects in Crimea. Residents of Crimea continue being killed in the war and persecuted for anti-war and pro-Ukrainian expressions. Another lawyer was deprived of license. New criminal cases and sentences were recorded. Crimean political prisoners are subjected to cruel and inhuman treatment and transferred to penitentiary institutions on the Russian territory. New damage to cultural heritage in Crimea and new violations of religious freedom were recorded. There are environmental problems and a shortage of electricity and water. The mayor of a Senegalese city made an illegal visit to Sevastopol.



Strikes on military objects

Ukrainian troops destroyed a warehouse of Shahed drones near Sevastopol (details are [here](#) and [here](#)), two fighter jets, a warehouse of air-to-air missiles, and a radar at the Saky airfield (details are [here](#), [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)). In addition, the Russian coast guard base on Lake Donuzlav was hit (details are [here](#) and [here](#)), as well as the military unit of radio-electronic intelligence of the Black Sea fleet near Sevastopol (details are [here](#) and [here](#)), the S-300B radar and air defence system launchers at the repair base in Dzhankoi district (details are [here](#) and [here](#)).

According to the [Mission of the President of Ukraine in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea](#), as of the end of July 2024, at least 880 Russian servicemen were buried in Crimea (699 of them were probably the citizens of Ukraine), and at least 47 Russian servicemen from occupied Crimea were captured.



Persecution for anti-war and pro-Ukrainian expressions

From March 4, 2022 to August 1, 2024, "courts" in Crimea issued 818 resolutions on bringing to administrative responsibility for allegedly discrediting the Russian army, with 38 of them in July 2024. An administrative protocol was drawn up against a 19-year-old young man from Sevastopol under the article on discrediting the Russian army due to comments insulting the participants in the war against Ukraine. **Amet Osmanov**, who supported the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People in a social network, is also being persecuted under this article. The occupant detained **Roman Safronov**, who used a cover with the coat of arms of Ukraine for his Russian passport; they forced his wife to burn the cover. A "court" fined **Asan Ismailov** RUB 2,000 for posting the Trident in a social network ("judge" **Natalia Kalinichenko**). "Courts" arrested **Refat Ismoilov** for 7 days for the image of the Trident in a social network, **Serhii Akinzhela** – for 12 days for shouting "Glory to Ukraine!" on the beach, **brothers Ali and Seit-Khalil Appazov** – for 15 days for pro-Ukrainian images in a social network, **Yevhen Lebidko** – for 15 days for listening to the song "Chervona Kalyna" and shouting "Glory to Ukraine!" from his balcony ("judges" **Heorhii Tsertsvadze**, **Serhii Korotun**, **Mykhailo Ivanov**, **Denys Nasyrov**). A "court" brought **Kemal Situmerov** to responsibility under the articles on demonstration of Nazi symbols and contempt for Russian state symbols due to the posting of [pro-Ukrainian and anti-Putin images](#) in a social network ("judge" **Tamara Lobunska**).



Persecution of lawyers and journalists

The Bar Association of Tyumen region deprived **Oleksii Ladin** of his lawyer's status at the request of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation. A "court" in Crimea upheld the fine imposed on lawyer **Emil Kurbedinov** because of his post on the Telegram channel about the illegal draft of students with a deferment ("judge" **Yuliia Ishchenko**). The Russian court of cassation overturned the fine imposed on human rights activist and journalist **Lutfiye Zudiieva** for her Facebook post mentioning Radio Liberty without marking the media as a "foreign agent" (judge **Naima Karasova**). A "court" in Crimea upheld the fine on [Qırım newspaper](#) for an interview with calls to avoid mobilization ("judge" **Nataliia Kucherenko**).

The FSB detained a [citizen of Ukraine](#) who allegedly passed data to Ukrainian special services about the permanent deployment sites of Russian troops in Crimea, and a [local resident](#) who planned to fight on Ukraine's side. In addition, the FSB opened a criminal case against **Tetiana Bibik** for comments on the Internet calling for violence against Russians.



Criminal cases

"Courts" in Crimea sentenced Jehovah's Witnesses **Serhii Parfenovych** and **Yurii Herashchenko** to 6 years of suspended imprisonment with a probationary period of 4 years ("judge" **Valentyn Shukalskyi**), a [resident of Sevastopol](#) – to 1.5 years in prison for allegedly calling for violence against Russians ("judge" **Pavlo Kryllo**) and a [resident of Simferopol](#) – to 14 years of imprisonment and a fine of RUB 500,000 for an alleged attempt on representatives of the occupation administration of Zaporizhzhia region. The court in Rostov-on-Don sentenced **Kostiantyn Soldatov** to 16 years in prison on charges of alleged high treason and preparation of a terrorist attack (judge **Aleksandr Generalov**), **Serhii Yerzhov** – to 18 years in prison and a fine of RUB 500,000 for allegedly blowing up a gas pipeline in Crimea (judge **Denis Vovchenko**).



Sentences

The Russian court of appeal refused to release **Amet Suleimanov**, despite the fact that he has two diseases incompatible with imprisonment (judge **Mikhail Abramov**). Human rights defenders demand the release of **Tofik Abdulhaziev** due to his critical health condition. The administration of the colony transferred **Seiran Saliiev** to strict conditions of detention, there had been no contact with him for more than a month.



Conditions of detention and health of political prisoners

In order to continue serving the illegal sentence, **Aider Dzhapparov** and **Vladlen Abdulkadyrov** were transferred to penal colonies in the Russian Far North, **Riza Omerov** and **Enver Omerov** – to penal colonies in the Volga region, and **Eskender Abdulhaniiev** to another penal colony in Kemerovo region. The prison administration refused to inform **Remzi Bekirov's** wife about the colony where her husband had been sent to.



Transfers to Russian penitentiary institutions

The occupant opened "New Chersonese" on the UNESCO World Heritage site, destroying a part of the monument, building on modern buildings and taking a part of the exhibits to the Russian territory (details are [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)). Construction is underway near [Devlet Saray Palace](#). The occupant began the process of transferring the [Mangup fortress](#) to the ownership of the Russian Orthodox Church.



Damage to cultural heritage

The occupant began dismantling the upper part of the [temple of the Orthodox Church of Ukraine](#) in Yevpatoria and closed [two Islamic schools](#) in Simferopol.

In [Feodosia](#) and [Sudak](#), the sea was polluted with sewage. Fires broke out on the territory of the [Karadag Nature Reserve](#) and a [solid waste landfill](#) in Yevpatoria. The [Taigan](#) and [Bilohirsk](#) reservoirs are shallowing.



Environmental problems

In [Sevastopol](#), [Kerch](#), [Alushta](#), [Feodosia](#), [Yalta](#), [Yevpatoria](#) and [other settlements](#), problems with electricity are recorded. In [Yevpatoria](#), [Feodosia](#), [Kerch](#) and [Saky](#), there are problems with water supply. According to some information, an [outbreak of cholera](#) has been recorded in Crimea. Fuel prices are rising in Crimea (details are [here](#) and [here](#)).



Humanitarian problems

The [mayor of the Senegalese city of Thiès](#) made an illegal visit to occupied Sevastopol.