

Residents of Crimea die in war, the occupiers expand cemeteries, and people lack water and gasoline. Political prisoners continue to be subjected to cruel treatment and transferred to jails deep inside the Russia. Torture, persecution, criminal cases, and illegal sentences appeared known. New environmental problems are observed, and cultural losses are recorded. Ukrainian troops continue striking military targets.

Conscription and death of Crimeans in the war

New burials of Crimeans are known in Saki and Kerch, the identities of over 1,500 dead have been established. The occupation authorities are expanding cemeteries and building a columbarium. Internet is regularly disconnected in Crimea for the purpose of the so-called protection against drone attacks. There is a gasoline shortage, tanks with technical water are installed in Alushta. Members of the "Russian community" opened their offices in Simferopol and Sevastopol, patrols began operating in major cities. Local authorities are going to seize private property that they consider "neglected". Russia has created an online catalogue for the "adoption" of Ukrainian children. On the website, one can actually "choose" a child based on a photo. "Artek" students were forced to write greeting cards to Nicaraguan dictator Daniel Ortega.

Persecution

Sudak resident Arsen Suleimanov received a report for placing the Crimean Tatar flag on his car's license plates. The Nakhimovskiy District Court of Sevastopol fined a local resident born in 1979 RUB 10,000 for allegedly making extremist statements. A resident of the Dzhankoi area was arrested for 2 months for allegedly justifying the attack on the Crimean bridge, and a resident of the city of Armiansk, born in 1978, was arrested on suspicion of extremism.

The Kyiv District Court of Simferopol arrested journalist Aleksina Dorohan in absentia (judge – Andrey Dolgoplov, FSB investigator N. Andreev). The pre-trial investigation is ongoing under Article 208 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (organization of an illegal armed formation). Human rights activist Lutfiye Zudiieva is accused of violating the law on "foreign agents" (Part 1, Article 19.34 of the Code of Administrative Offenses): the woman didn't file a corresponding application (Irina Demetskaya signed the protocol).

Criminal cases

A resident of Sevastopol, born in 1963, is charged under Part 2 of Article 205.2 of the Criminal Code (public justification of terrorism), a resident of Sevastopol, born in 1986 (probably Kateryna Fomenko) – under Part "d" of Part 2 of Article 207.3 of the Criminal Code (discrediting the armed forces). 47-year-old resident of Sevastopol, and a man from the Saky area were charged with high treason under Article 275 of the Criminal Code.

A case was opened against a 70-year-old resident of Sevastopol for alleged calls for extremism (Part 2 of Article 280 of the Criminal Code). Member of Jehovah's Witnesses Volodymyr Chortov was accused of organizing the activities of an extremist organization (Part 1, Article 282.2 of the Criminal Code). Cases were also opened against 4 people accused of terrorism in Crimea.

Sentences

The Sevastopol City Court found a 42-year-old mother and her 24-year-old daughter guilty under Article 275 of the Criminal Code (high treason), sentencing them to 12 years in prison (judge – Daniil Zemlyukov). The same court found Serhii Bodnarashyk guilty of treason (sentencing him to 14 years in prison with a fine of RUB 200,000), as well as Dmytro Myskov (sentencing him to 14 years in prison with a further restriction of liberty for a year and a fine of RUB 200,000; judge – Igor Kozhevnikov). Volodymyr Makarov was also sentenced to 14 years in prison with a 1-year restriction of liberty for high treason.

The Southern District Military Court in Rostov-on-Don found Crimean resident Alina Hrek guilty of high treason and preparation of a terrorist act, sentencing her to 15 years in prison (judge Pavel Gubarev).

The so-called "Supreme Court of Crimea" found Oleksandr Osadchyi guilty of treason and sentenced him to 18 years in prison (judge – Natalia Kulinskaya). The same "court" found Lera Dzhemilova guilty of treason. Judge Alla Khinevich sentenced her to 15 years in prison, with a further restriction of liberty for one and a half years, and a fine of RUB 100,000.

The Feodosia City Court found Iryna Vladimirova guilty of Part 1 of Article 280.3 of the Criminal Code (repeated discrediting the armed forces) and sentenced her to one year and eight months of forced labour (judge – Igor Gavrylyuk).

The Yalta City Court convicted a 45-year-old local resident under Part 2 of Article 280 of the Criminal Code (calls to engage in extremist activity) and sentenced him to 2 years in prison.

The Kursk District Court in the Stavropol Territory found Hennadii Lymeshko guilty of public calls for extremist activity on the Internet (Part 2 of Article 280 of the Criminal Code) and sentenced him to 2 years in prison (judge – Sergey Mironyuk).

Crimean Tatar Memet Belialov was taken to a colony in Petrozavodsk. Human rights activist Riza Izetov was transferred from the Yakutsk colony to an unknown destination.

Amet Suleimanov had a second hypertensive crisis. Enver Khalilaiev needs surgery to remove an umbilical hernia, his cardiovascular diseases have worsened. Remzi Bekirov lost 30 kg, and he suffers from varicose veins and dental problems. Ansar Osmanov complains of a toothache and a rash on his body. Izet Abdullaiev suffers from hypertension and needs dental care. Cervical osteochondrosis and worsening skin condition, in addition to dental problems, are worrying Akim Bekirov. Abibulla Smedliaiev needs dental care.

Teimur Abdullaiev is regularly sent to a penal isolation cell (over 1,000 days of imprisonment), Appaz Kurtamet also ended up there for the second time in a month. Eskender Abdulhanliev was placed in the single cell-type facility for six months, Medzhyt Abdurakhmanov has been there for almost a year. Farkhod Bazarov was placed in strict conditions of detention and sent to a punishment cell. Server Mustafaiev has been detained in harsh conditions for the second year. Volodymyr Ananiev is being held in unsanitary conditions in the pre-trial detention centre. Crimean resident Ivan Yatskin is subjected to psychological pressure and numerous threats.

The whereabouts of 3 women who disappeared in March 2024 have become known: Larysa Haidai, Tetiana Pavlenko (Symonenko), and Elvira Aboiazova. All of them are being held in pre-trial detention centre-2 of the city of Simferopol without charge.

Previously convicted in Sevastopol for "discrediting the army" after posts criticizing the authorities, Oleksii Rodin was tortured by local security forces and received a fine of RUB 3,000. Journalist Vladyslav Yesypenko also reported on the abuse. The so-called "Supreme Court" of Crimea considered a criminal case on charges of treason and issued a ruling on the indefinite transfer of the suspect to a closed psychiatric hospital (judge – Natalia Kulinska).

Local security forces allowed black archaeology on the territory of the Tauric Chersonese reserve, receiving kickbacks from the sale of historical values. An exhibition of artifacts stolen from the "Kamiana Mohyla" museum was also organized there. The historic ship "Prince Bagration", built in 1912 and located in a bay near Sudak, was almost completely destroyed.

Heat and rising temperatures are causing water shortages and shallowing of reservoirs. Wells have dried up in the Bakhchysarai area. Due to high temperatures at the Titan plant in Armiansk, the evaporation of chemicals has increased.

Strikes on the military facilities in Crimea continue. As a result of successful strikes, the radar from the S-500 complex, a landing craft, a radar group, a small missile ship, the "Skala-M" radar complex, the radar for the S-300 complex, the radar from the S-400 composition, the "Kasta-2E2" radar, a group of UAVs, a radio telescope, Mi-8 and Mi-24 helicopters, 5 aircraft at the airfield in Saki and 1 Su-30SM in the Black Sea were destroyed, 6 hovercraft were damaged. Drones were also used on fuel tanks in Feodosia. The Ukrainian military also disrupted the logistics of the occupiers: they hit a Russian rolling stock near the Dzhankoi railway station and struck the Urozhaina station in the village of Chervonohvardiiske.

Transfers to penitentiary institutions in Russia

Health problems of political prisoners

Conditions of detention

Torture

Damage to cultural heritage

Environmental challenges

Military operations