INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

CASE CONCERNING APPLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE FINANCING OF TERRORISM AND OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

(Ukraine v. Russian Federation)

COUNTER-MEMORIAL ON THE CASE CONCERNING APPLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Submitted by the Russian Federation

Volume VII

(Annexes 429 - 502)

9 August 2021

The Annexes contained in this Volume are either true copies of the original documents referred to in the Counter-Memorial, or translations (marked accordingly) from their original language into English, an official language of the Court, pursuant to Article 51 of the Rules of Court.

Pursuant to Article 51(3) of the Rules of Court, some translations are confined to parts of the annexes, as indicated at the beginning of the respective annexes. In further compliance with this Rule, the Russian Federation has provided two certified copies of the full documents in their original language with its submission. The Russian Federation stands ready to provide more extensive partial translations or a complete translation of submitted documents should the Court so require.

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Translation

Information note on the arguments of Ukraine about alleged violations of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 21 December 1965 in the territory of the Russian Federation

Chiygoz Akh[t]em Zeytullaevich, born in 1964, according to the court decision a citizen of Ukraine, prior to his arrest residing in the Republic of Crimea, was convicted on 11 September 2017 by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea under Article 212, Part 1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation to eight years of imprisonment, with the sentence to be served in a general regime penal colony. The court decision entered into force on 22 September 2017.

From 6 February 2015 to 25 October 2017 he was held in the Federal Public Institution Pre-Trial Detention Center No. 1 of the Directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia for the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol (hereinafter – SIZO-1). The conditions of detention of A. Z. Chiygoz complied with the requirements set out in the legislation of the Russian Federation. Placement of A. Z. Chiygoz in the cells of SIZO-1 was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out in Articles 32 and 33 of Federal Law of 15 July 1995 No. 103-FZ "On Custody of Persons Suspected or Accused of Committing a Crime" (hereinafter Federal Law No. 103-FZ).

A. Z. Chiygoz was not held in solitary confinement except for one day he spent in a disciplinary cell.

During his detention in SIZO-1, A.Z. Chiygoz was held in the following cells:

6 February 2015 – 27 April 2015: cell No. 58;

27 April 2015 – 6 May 2015: cell No. 50;

6 May 2015 – 7 May 2015: No. 1 (disciplinary cell);

7 May 2015 – 29 March 2016: cell No. 110;

29 March 2016 – 25 October 2016: cell No. 153.

Cell No. 58: total area – 10.45 sq. m., living area of the cell – 9.48 sq. m., area of the lavatory – 0.97 sq. m. The cell has one window measuring 1.1 x 0.75 m, lavatory which is separated from the rest of the cell, natural ventilation, hot water heating system (cast-iron radiator).

Cell No. 50: total area – 6.49 sq. m., living area of the cell – 5.61 sq. m., area of the lavatory – 0.88 sq. m. The cell has one window measuring 1.1 x 0.75 m, lavatory which is separated from the rest of the cell, natural ventilation, hot water heating system (cast-iron radiator).

Disciplinary cell No. 1: total area – 8.16 sq. m., living area of the cell – 7.19 sq. m., area of the lavatory – 0.97 sq. m. The cell has one window measuring 1.1 x 0.75 m, lavatory which is separated from the rest of the cell, natural ventilation, hot water heating system (cast-iron radiator).

Cell No. 110: total area – 7.57 sq. m., living area of the cell – 6.55 sq. m., area of the lavatory – 1.02 sq. m. The cell has one window measuring 1.1 x 0.75 m, lavatory which is separated from the rest of the cell, natural ventilation, hot water heating system (cast-iron radiator).

Cell No. 153: total area – 12.69 sq. m., living area of the cell – 11.53 sq. m., area of the lavatory – 1.16 sq. m. The cell has one window measuring 1.1 x 0.75 m, lavatory which is separated from the rest of the cell, natural ventilation, hot water heating system (cast-iron radiator).

All the above-listed cells were also equipped with the necessary furniture in accordance with the Internal Regulations for Pre-Trial Detention Facilities of the Penal and Correctional System approved by Order of 14 October 2005 No. 189 of the Ministry of Justice of Russia (hereinafter –

SIZO Internal Regulations). Sanitary condition of the cells at the time of custody of A. Z. Chiygoz was satisfactory. Access to drinking water was available 24 hours a day.

All cells in SIZO-1 are equipped with 24-hour artificial lighting. During the daytime from 6 a.m. till 10 p.m. according to the timetable there is artificial daytime lighting, and during the nighttime from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. according to the timetable there is artificial nighttime lighting.

In accordance with paragraph 45 of the SIZO Internal Regulations at least once a week suspected and accused persons, including A. Z. Chiygoz, underwent sanitary treatment, they were given an opportunity to have a shower for at least 15 minutes. Bed linen was changed once a week after the shower.

There were no insects, parasites, cockroaches, bedbugs or rats in the cells of SIZO-1. Deratization and disinfection are carried out every month (SIZO-1 has a contract with Desprofi-Krym LLC).

During his detention in SIZO-1 A. Z. Chiygoz was three times brought to disciplinary responsibility in accordance with the provisions of Federal Law No. 103-FZ:

By order No. 818 of the Head of SIZO-1 dated 30 April 2015, A. Z. Chiygoz was given a ‘reprimand’ for the possession of prohibited items;

By order of the Head of SIZO-1 dated 6 May 2015, A. Z. Chiygoz was placed in a disciplinary cell for one day for the possession of prohibited items;

By order No. 737 of the Head of SIZO-1 dated 30 June 2016, A. Z. Chiygoz was given a ‘reprimand’ for violating the detention regime.

A. Z. Chiygoz’s bodily search and his removal from cells were carried out in accordance with the requirements set out in the legislation of the Russian Federation and departmental regulations, with respect paid to the daily routine of the suspected and accused persons held in SIZO-1. During A. Z. Chiygoz’s detention in SIZO-1 the detainees were not searched or inspected in their cells at night.

The preventive measure of taking into custody was ordered by court, and the legislation in force governing its implementation does not provide for the possibility of relocating suspects or accused persons except on the basis of a relevant court decision.

Meals in penal and correctional institutions (hereinafter – UIS) are organized in accordance with the nutritional standards approved by Resolution of 11 April 2005 No. 205 of the Government of the Russian Federation "On minimum standards for nutrition and living conditions for persons sentenced to deprivation of liberty and on standards for nutrition and living conditions for persons suspected and accused of committing crimes who are held in pre-trial detention facilities of the Federal Penitentiary Service, in temporary detention facilities for suspects and accused persons of internal affairs bodies of the Russian Federation and border agencies of the Federal Security Service, persons subjected to administrative arrest, and detainees in the territorial bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia during peacetime" and up to 20 March 2016 – in accordance with the requirements set out in Order of 2 August 2005 No. 125 of the Russian Ministry of Justice "On the approval of standards for nutrition and living conditions for persons sentenced to deprivation of liberty and those suspected or accused of committing a crime and held in pre-trial detention centers of the Federal Penitentiary Service during peacetime", and starting from 20 March 2016 – in accordance with Order of 26 February 2016 No. 48 of the Russian Ministry of Justice "On the establishment of increased nutritional standards, food ration and norms of substitution of some food items for other items, used in the organization of nutrition of persons sentenced to deprivation of

liberty, as well as those suspected and accused of committing crimes, held in the institutions of the Federal Penitentiary Service, during peacetime" until 30 September 2018.

A wide range of dishes are available for persons kept in custody in pre-trial detention centers of the Federal Penitentiary Service. In addition to pork dishes, the menu includes dishes from chicken and fish, cereals and vegetables.

The above-mentioned nutritional standards have been developed by the Federal State Budgetary Scientific Institution “Federal Research Centre of Nutrition and Biotechnology” (formerly known as State Research Institute of Nutrition of the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences) taking into account the recommendations of the World Health Organization. These nutritional standards take full account of the requirements for a balanced diet in terms of energy content, ratio of proteins, fats and carbohydrates, and are differentiated by sex and age.

Control over the organization of meals and the quality of food is carried out in accordance with the requirements set out in Order of 2 September 2016 No. 696 of the Russian Federal Penitentiary Service "On the approval of Regulations for organization of food service for convicts, suspects and accused persons held in penitentiary (UIS) institutions".

Moreover, persons kept in custody have the right to order for purchase through the SIZO-1 shop the foodstuffs and goods they need in the assortment provided for in Annex No. 2 to the SIZO Internal Regulations.

Thus, A. Z. Chiygoz had the opportunity to eat in accordance with his Muslim faith.

It is also reported that the provision of clothing items to convicts and persons held in pre-trial detention centers is carried out in accordance with the norms set out in Order of 3 December 2013 No. 216 of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation "On the approval of the norms of clothing for persons sentenced to deprivation of liberty and those held in pre-trial detention facilities".

Persons detained in pre-trial detention centers and premises operating as pre-trial detention centers are provided with soft materials and supplies (pillows, mattresses and blankets (in the cold season)) and clean and proper bedding sets.

Over the entire period custody of A. Z. Chiygoz, the administration of the institution did not receive from him any requests for information about the geographic cardinal directions. If such a request had been received, the information on the geographic cardinal directions would have been immediately provided to the requestor.

On the basis of Section XII of the SIZO Internal Regulations, the SIZO-1 administration satisfied A. Z. Chiygoz's request to certify his signature on the application for marriage with the citizen of the Russian Federation E. Ablyalimova. Information about the date of the actual registration of the marriage is not available.

Meetings with defense counsel in SIZO-1 are allowed in accordance with the requirements set out in Article 18 of Federal Law No. 103-FZ (in private and confidentially, with no limitation on their number or duration). During A. Chiygoz’s detention in SIZO-1, defense counsel visited him more than 450 times.

The procedure for conducting a court session is determined by court. On average, over 200 court hearings take place in the premises of SIZO-1 via videoconferencing per year, and there has been not a single complaint as to the quality of videoconferencing from the participants of the court sessions. The presence of defense counsel and attorneys of the defendants is allowed at videoconference court sessions held in the premises of SIZO-1. A. Z. Chiygoz's defense at the trial was ensured by five attorneys (A. V. Lesovoy, E. M. Kurbedinov, D. M. Temishev, A. V. Zubarev and N. N. Polozov) and one defense counsel (E. N. Ablyalimova – A. Z. Chiygoz’s spouse). The

administration of SIZO-1 ensured that A. Z. Chiygoz's defense counsel were able to participate directly in the court sessions held through videoconferencing in the premises of the pre-trial detention facility and that they were given the opportunity to be close to the defendant and communicate with him directly.

During A. Z. Chiygoz's custody in SIZO-1 no physical force or special means were used against him, he was not exposed to psychological or other forms of pressure from the staff of the institution. No complaints from A. Z. Chiygoz or his defense counsel regarding the imposition of sanctions, treatment, food or other conditions of custody have been received.

On 28 January 2016, A. Z. Chiygoz met with the representative of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe G. Stoudmann. The meeting took place in one of the investigation rooms in the presence of the members of the Prosecutor's Office. A. Chiygoz did not complain about the detention conditions or custody regime in SIZO-1, nor did he make any complaints about the staff of SIZO-1.

On 25 October 2017, A. Z. Chiygoz was released from SIZO-1 and left for his place of residence: [address].

Head of the Directorate
of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia
for the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol
Major General of Internal Service V. V. Bulgakov

8 December 2020

Annex 430

Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea, Case No. 1-11/2020,
Decision, 10 December 2020
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

(Copy)

Case No. 1–11/2020

DECISION

in the Name of the Russian Federation

10 December 2020 Simferopol

The Judicial Chamber on Criminal Cases of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea

[…]

[Page 2]

having reviewed in open court hearing a criminal case against

Lenur Edemovich Islyamov
born on 1 January 1966 in Bekabad of the Tashkent Region of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, a Russian citizen, has a higher education, married, has a minor child born in 2005; eligible for military service, no criminal background, unemployed, registered at the address: [address]

who is accused of committing crimes under paras. a, b of Part 2 of Article 281, Part 1 of Article 208, Part 2 of Article 280.1, Part 2 of Article 280.1, Part 2 of Article 280.1, Part 2 of Article 280.1, Part 2 of Article 280.1, Part 2 of Article 280.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation,

established that

L.E. Islyamov organised and directed a crime – an act of sabotage, i.e. explosions aimed at destroying facilities in order to undermine the economic security and defensive capacity of the Russian Federation, committed by an organised group, which entailed considerable property damage; and created an armed formation contrary to federal law; and publicly called one to take action in order to violate the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation, using the mass media on 8 September 2015, 17 October 2015, 21 November 2015, no later than 20 December 2015 (Crimean News agency and 112 Ukraina TV channel) and no later than 28 December 2015.

The crimes were committed in the following circumstances.

L.E. Islyamov, no later than November 2015, while in the territory of Ukraine, acting intentionally, out of political enmity toward the Russian Federation driven by the fact that the Republic of Crimea became a new constituent entity of the Russian Federation, to undermine the economic security and defensive capacity of the Russian Federation, devised a plan to blow up overhead power lines in the territory of the Kherson Region of Ukraine that transmitted electricity to the Republic of Crimea and the federal city of Sevastopol under contract No. 28 of 29 December 2014.

To this end, in November 2015, while in the territory of Ukraine, realizing that the implementation of the criminal plan aimed at undermining the economic security and defensive capacity of the Russian Federation

would require considerable manpower resources, he organised and headed a criminal group, and apart from him as the organiser, the criminal group was also composed of persons (the investigation could not establish their identities) who voluntarily joined it, including those who were members of an illegal armed formation called "Noman Çelebicihan Crimean Tatar Volunteer Battalion" and who found explosive devices and explosives.

On 22 November 2015, no later than 00:21, L.E. Islyamov, in pursuance of the criminal plan he devised, and heading the organised group comprised of unidentified persons, including those who were members of the illegal armed formation, acting intentionally, out of political enmity toward the Russian Federation driven by the fact that the Republic of Crimea became part of the Russian Federation, and to undermine the economic security and defensive capacity of the Russian Federation represented by its constituent entities – the Republic of Crimea and the federal city of Sevastopol – arranged that overhead power line VL-330 kW "Kakhovka–Ostrovskoe" No. 140 be blown up by explosive devices and explosives with the use of an explosive charge (between 7.9 kg and 31.6 kg of TNT equivalent), and that overhead power line VL-330 kW "Kakhovka–Dzhankoy" No. 161 be blown up with the use of an explosive charge (less than 1.4 kg of TNT equivalent), situated in the area of the urban-type settlement of Chaplynka of the Kherson Region of Ukraine, which led to a power outage affecting all critical infrastructure of the Republic of Crimea and the federal city of Sevastopol in 876 residential settlements, disrupting the normal operations of enterprises, institutions, and organisations, thereby causing considerable damage, amounting to at least RUB 52,137,368.77 (of which RUB 40,671,826.00 – the Main Directorate of the Ministry of the Russian Federation for Civil Defence, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters (EMERCOM) of Russia for the Republic of Crimea; RUB 5,885,590.00 – the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Crimea; RUB 217,810.98 – the Black Sea Fleet of the Russian Federation; RUB 297,689.93 – the Federal State Unitary Enterprise "Sevastopol Aviation Plant"; RUB 57,150.12 – the State Unitary Enterprise of Sevastopol "Managing Company 'Streletskaya Bukhta'; RUB 7,299.54 – the State Budget Enterprise "Gorsvet", RUB 5,000,002.20 – "Beg" LLC), and a power outage of facilities of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation situated in the territory of the Crimean Federal District that were disconnected from the uninterruptible power source.

While continuing his criminal activity, between 22 November 2015 and 4 December 2015, L.E. Islyamov, acting personally and leading unidentified persons – members of the organised group he created – intentionally and with a view to undermining the economic security and defensive capacity of the Russian Federation represented by its constituent entities – the Republic of Crimea and the federal city of Sevastopol – arranged that representatives of the State Enterprise "National Power Company Ukrenergo" (Ukraine) be prevented from repairing overhead power line VL-330 kW "Kakhovka–Ostrovskoe" No. 140 and overhead power line VL-330 kW "Kakhovka–Dzhankoy" No. 161, situated in the area of the urban-type settlement of Chaplynka of the Kherson Region of Ukraine, so that this prevention would lead to the total destruction of the above facilities.

Again L.E. Islyamov, no later than November 2015, while in the residential settlement of Chongar of the Genichesky District of the Kherson Region of Ukraine, acting intentionally, out of political enmity toward the Russian Federation driven by the fact that the Republic of Crimea became a new constituent entity of the Russian Federation, acting against the interests of the Russian Federation, with a view to undermining its territorial integrity, created and headed – contrary to Russian federal law and Ukrainian legislation – an illegal armed formation ("IAF") called "Noman Çelebicihan Crimean Tatar Volunteer Battalion" (comprised of at least 150 members) that was stationed in the territory of the Kherson Region of Ukraine, whose members included: E.Ya. Ablyazimov, R.M. Osmanov, A.N. Osmanov, S-I.E. Zaytullaev, S.E. Abduvaliev, F.M. Sagandzhi, E.O. Kadyrov, A.R. Mamutov, and other members whose identities were or were not established.

When creating the above IAF, L.E. Islyamov developed its structure, chain of command, management, and material support; L.E. Islyamov as head of the above IAF – personally and through unidentified persons

from among his entourage – actively recruited new members into the IAF, including amongst Russian citizens and residents of the Republic of Crimea.

When creating the above IAF, L.E. Islyamov proclaimed the main goals of this IAF – to impose a blockade on the Crimean Peninsula from the side of the Ukrainian border and to forcibly change the foundations of the constitutional system and to violate the integrity of the Russian Federation, including by engaging in an armed struggle aimed at separating the Republic of Crimea from the Russian Federation.

Since its creation and to date, the above IAF – stationed in the territory of the Kherson Region of Ukraine – has not been part of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, and the National Guard of Ukraine, i.e. it has no legal grounds to operate in the territory of Ukraine. Besides, the IAF has a stable chain of command, management, and material support and a clear division of duties united by a common goal.

The following weapons are in service with the IAF: 5.45-mm Kalashnikov assault rifles (AK-74), 7.62-mm modernised Kalashnikov assault rifles (AKM), 9-mm Makarov pistols (PM), a 30-mm mounted automatic grenade launcher (AGS-17), a portable anti-tank grenade launcher (RPG-7), rocket-propelled anti-tank grenades (RPG-26), F-1 hand grenades, other explosive devices and explosives, as well as various small arms of foreign manufacture.

On 22 November 2015, to exert influence over the economic and political interests of the Russian Federation and to endanger its national security, unidentified members of the IAF led by L.E. Islyamov, using such weapons as explosive devices and explosives, damaged overhead power line VL-330 kW “Kakhovka–Ostrovskoe” No. 140 and overhead power line VL-330 kW “Kakhovka–Dzhankoy” No. 161, situated in the area of the urban-type settlement of Chaplynka of the Kherson Region of Ukraine, by blowing them up and, between 22 November 2015 and 4 December 2015, prevented the repair of the above overhead power lines that served as critical infrastructure facilities of the Republic of Crimea and the federal city of Sevastopol.

After creating and heading the above illegal armed formation, between 26 December 2015 and January 2016 inclusive, using the mass media and the Internet, L.E. Islyamov repeatedly and publicly called an unlimited number of people to join the illegal armed formation called “Noman Çelebicihan Crimean Tatar Volunteer Battalion” created by him (L.E. Islyamov), in order to forcibly change the foundations of the constitution system and to violate the integrity of the Russian Federation by means of forced (military) separation of the Republic of Crimea from the Russian Federation.

[…]

[Page 94]

SENTENCED:

to adjudge Lenur Edemovich Islyamov guilty of the crimes under paras. a, b of Part 2 of Article 281, Part 1 of Article 208 (as amended by Federal Law No. 130-FZ of 5 May 2014), Part 2 of Article 280.1 (the episode of 8 September 2015), Part 2 of Article 280.1 (the episode of 17 October 2015), Part 2 of Article 280.1 (the episode of 21 November 2015), Part 2 of Article 280.1 (the episode of no later than 20 December 2015, 112 Ukraina TV channel), Part 2 of Article 280.1 (the episode of no later than 20 December 2015, Crimean News agency (QHA), Part 2 of Article 280.1 (the episode of no later than 28 December 2015) of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, and to impose upon him the following penalty:

- under paras. a, b of Part 2 of Article 281 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation – fourteen (14) years of imprisonment;

- under Part 1 of Article 208 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (as amended by Federal Law No. 130-FZ of 5 May 2014) – twelve (12) years of imprisonment with one year of restriction of freedom;

- under Part 2 of Article 280.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (the episode of 8 September 2015) – one year of imprisonment and one year of deprivation of the right to engage in any activity related to making speeches in the mass media;

- under Part 2 of Article 280.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (the episode of 17 October 2015) – one year of imprisonment and one year of deprivation of the right to engage in any activity related to making speeches in the mass media;

- under Part 2 of Article 280.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (the episode of 21 November 2015) – one year of imprisonment and one year of deprivation of the right to engage in any activity related to making speeches in the mass media;

- under Part 2 of Article 280.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (the episode of no later than 20 December 2015, 112 Ukraina TV channel) – one year of imprisonment and one year of deprivation of the right to engage in any activity related to making speeches in the mass media.

- under Part 2 of Article 280.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (the episode of no later than 20 December 2015, Crimean News agency (QHA) – one year of imprisonment and one year of deprivation of the right to engage in any activity related to making speeches in the mass media.

- under Part 2 of Article 280.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (the episode of no later than 28 December 2015) – one year of imprisonment and one year of deprivation of the right to engage in any activity related to making speeches in the mass media.

[…]

[Page 96]

JUDGES:

A.N. Khinevich	V.V. Evdokimova	S.N. Pogrebnyak
/Signature/	*/Signature/*	*/Signature/*

[…]

[Page 97]

The sentence is amended by the appellate decision of the Judicial Chamber on Criminal Cases of the Third Court of Appeal of General Jurisdiction of 8 April 2021.

The sentence came into force on 8 April 2021 based on the appellate decision of the Judicial Chamber on Criminal Cases of the Third Court of Appeal of General Jurisdiction of 8 April 2021.

Chair of the Judicial Chamber on Criminal Cases of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea	*/Signature/*	V.V. Evdokimova
Leading specialist	*/Signature/*	E.I. Kotik

/Seal: Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea, Main State Registration Number 1149102095306, Taxpayer Identification Number 9102046956/

The original sentence is filed with and kept in criminal case No. 1-11/2020 handled by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea.

Chair of the Judicial Chamber on Criminal Cases of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea	*/Signature/*	V.V. Evdokimova
Leading specialist	*/Signature/*	E.I. Kotik

/Seal: Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea, Main State Registration Number 1149102095306, Taxpayer Identification Number 9102046956/

Annex 431

First Cassation Court of General Jurisdiction, Case No. 77-375/2021
(77-3313/2020), Decision, 3 February 2021
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

THE FIRST CASSATION COURT OF GENERAL JURISDICTION

DECISION
dated 3 February 2021 No. 77-375/2021(77-3313/2020)

The Chamber on Criminal Cases of the First Cassation Court of General Jurisdiction […]

has considered in an open court session a criminal case on the cassation petition of the defense counsel of convicted P., attorney <Full name>, against the first instance decision <data exempted> of the district court <address> dated DD.MM.YYYY and the appellate decision <data exempted > of the regional court dated DD.MM.YYYY.

According to the first instance decision <data exempted> of the district court <address> dated DD.MM.YYYY,

P., <data exempted >, with no criminal record,

was sentenced under para. "c", Part 2, Art. 238 of the CC RF (Criminal Code of the Russian Federation) to 3 years 6 months of imprisonment with serving the punishment in a general penal colony.

[…]

Page 2

established that:

According to the first instance decision, P. was found guilty of providing services incompliant with the requirements for the safety of life or health of consumers which entailed death of a person through negligence.

The crime was committed on DD.MM.YYYY at <address> under the circumstances set out in detail in the first instance decision.

[…]

Page 4

In view of the above, guided by Article 401.14 of the CCP RF (Criminal Procedural Code of the Russian Federation), the Judicial Chamber

ruled:

To uphold the first instance decision <data exempted> of the district court <address> dated DD.MM.YYYY and the appellate decision <data withdrawn> of the regional court dated DD.MM.YYYY in respect of P.; to dismiss the cassation petition of the defense counsel.

Annex 432

Third Court of Appeal of General Jurisdiction, Case No. 55-116/2021,
Appellate Decision, 8 April 2021
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Case No. 55-116/2021

APPELLATE DECISION

Sochi 8 April 2021

The Judicial Chamber on Criminal Cases of the Third Court of Appeal of General Jurisdiction comprised of:

Presiding judge K.I. Sutyagin,

Judges Zh.G. Tottskaya, A.A. Noskova,

With judge assistant N.N. Koroleva,

With participation of prosecutors Yu.A. Ovchinnikov, S.N. Gordeeva,

Defence counsel N.N. Polozov,

having reviewed in open court session a criminal case under an appellate petition of the prosecutor R.V. Lobov and appeals of defence counsel of the convict L.E. Islyamov – defense counsel N.N. Polozov and T.N. Poluyanova – against the decision of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea of 10 December 2020, according to which

Lenur Edemovich Islyamov, born on 1 January 1966 in Bekabad of the Tashkent Region of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, a Russian citizen, without criminal record, convicted under paras. a, b of Part 2 of Article 281 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation to 14 (fourteen) years of imprisonment; under Part 1 of Article 208 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation – to 12 (twelve) years of imprisonment with 1 (one) year of restriction of freedom, for each of the six crimes under Part 2 of Article 280.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation – to 1 (one) year of imprisonment and 1 (one) year of deprivation of the right to engage in any activity related to making speeches in the mass media; after the penalties were partially added up based on Part 3 of Article 69 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation – he was sentenced to 19 (nineteen) years of imprisonment in a high-security penal colony, with 2 (two) years of deprivation of the right to engage in any activity related to making speeches in the mass media, and 1 (one) year of restriction of freedom with imposition of restrictions and obligations.

[…]

Page 1

Having heard the report delivered by the judge A.A. Noskova, speeches of the prosecutors supporting the appellate petitions's arguments, the convict's defence counsel supporting the appeal's arguments, the Judicial Chamber

established:

according to the court decision, L.E. Islyamov is adjudged guilty of organising and directing an act of sabotage, i.e. explosions aimed at destroying facilities in order to undermine the economic security and defensive capacity of the Russian Federation, committed by an organised group, which entailed considerable property damage; and creating an extra-legal armed unit contrary to federal law; and performing public calls to take action in order to violate the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation, using the mass media on 8 September 2015, 17 October 2015, 21 November 2015, no later than 20 December 2015 (Crimean News agency and 112 Ukraina TV channel) and no later than 28 December 2015

[…]

Page 20

In view of the above and being guided by Articles 389.20, 389.21, 389.26 and 389.28 of the Criminal Procedural Code of the Russian Federation, the Judicial Chamber

ruled

to set aside the decision of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea of 10 December 2020 in relation to Lenur Edemovich Islyamov partially - in terms of his conviction under Part 2 of Article 280.1, Part 2 of Article 280.1, Part 2 of Article 280.1, Part 2 of Article 280.1, Part 2 of Article 280.1, Part 2 of Article 280.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, and, in accordance with Part 2 of Article 24 of the Criminal Procedural Code of the Russian Federation, to dismiss proceedings in this respect based on para. 2 of Part 1 of Article 24 of the Criminal Procedural Code of the Russian Federation for the absence of corpus delicti.

[…]

Page 21

Presiding judge */Signature/*

Judges */Signature/* */Signature/*

/Stamp: TRUE COPY
Judge /Signature/
Secretary (assistant) /Signature/
1 June 2021/

/Seal: Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea, Main State Registration Number 1149102095306, Taxpayer Identification Number 9102046956/

/Stamp: THE COURT DECISION CAME INTO FORCE
8 April 2021
Judge /Signature/

/Seal: Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea, Main State Registration Number 1149102095306, Taxpayer Identification Number 9102046956/

The original appellate decision is filed with and kept in criminal case No. 1-11/2020 handled by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea.

Chair of the Judicial Chamber on Criminal Cases of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea	*/Signature/*	V.V. Evdokimova
Leading specialist	*/Signature/*	E.I. Kotik

/Seal: Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea, Main State Registration Number 1149102095306, Taxpayer Identification Number 9102046956/

Annex 433

Third Court of Appeal of General Jurisdiction official website,
"The Third Court of Appeal of General Jurisdiction examined the legality of the decision in respect of L.E. Islyamov",
8 April 2021 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Third Court of Appeal of General Jurisdiction

3ap.sudrf.ru/modules.php

The Third Court of Appeal of General Jurisdiction examined the legality of the decision in respect of L.E. Islyamov

[…]

Page 1

Following the results of the appeal review by the Third Court of Appeal of General Jurisdiction, the decision was reversed in part of the conviction under Part 2 of Article 280.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (public calls for actions aimed at violating the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation with the use of mass media), in connection with its decriminalization. L.E. Islyamov is sentenced to imprisonment for a term of 18 years with serving in a maximum-security penal colony, with restriction of freedom for 1 year.

[…]

Annex 434

Third Cassation Court of General Jurisdiction,
Case No. 77-671/2021, Decision, 13 April 2021
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

THE THIRD CASSATION COURT OF GENERAL JURISDICTION

DECISION
dated 13 April 2021 No. 77-671/2021

The Judicial Chamber on Criminal Cases of the Third Cassation Court of General Jurisdiction <…>

Has considered in an open court hearing a criminal case on the cassation petition of attorney A.M. Dyshin in defense of Sh. against the first instance decision of the Oktyabrsky District Court of the city of Murmansk dated 23.06.2020 and the appellate decision of the Judicial Chamber on Criminal Cases of the Murmansk Regional Court dated 23.09.2020. […]

Page 1

established that:

According to the first instance decision of the Oktyabrsky District Court <address> dated 23.06.2020,

Sh., born on DD.MM.YYYY, native of <address>, citizen of the Russian Federation, with no criminal record, was convicted under paragraph "c", Part 2, Article 238 of the CC RF (Criminal Code of the Russian Federation) to 2 years of imprisonment with serving the punishment in a general penal colony. […]

Page 1 (Cont.)

By the appellate decision of the Judicial Chamber on Criminal Cases of the Murmansk Regional Court dated 23.09.2020, the first instance decision was changed: the punishment inflicted on the convicted person was ruled to be considered conditional with a probationary period of 2 years, subject to charging him with the duty not to change the permanent place of residence without notifying the state service specially designated to monitor the behavior of the conditionally sentenced; the rest part of the first instance decision was left unchanged.

According to the first instance decision, Sh. was found guilty of committing [a crime] on 16.12.2016 in Murmansk, i.e. the provision of services incompliant with the requirements for the safety of life and health of consumers which entailed the infliction of serious harm to human health through negligence under the circumstances set out in the first instance decision. […]

Page 8

In view of the above, guided by paragraph 1, Part 1, Article 401.14 of the CCP RF (Criminal Procedural Code of the Russian Federation), the judicial chamber

ruled:

To dismiss the cassation petition of attorney A.M. Dyshin in defense of Sh. against the first instance decision of the Oktyabrsky District Court of Murmansk dated 23.06.2020 and the appellate decision of the Judicial Chamber on Criminal Cases of the Murmansk Regional Court dated 23.09.2020.

Presiding judge
S.V. SAZONOVA

Judges
M.V. NAGULIAK
S.A. PANFEROVA

Annex 435

Gagarinsky District Court of Sevastopol, case No. 5-373/2014,
Explanations of Alexey Eskov

Translation

5

Head of the Office of the Ministry of the Interior of Russia for
Gagarinsky District of Sevastopol
V.I. Rozhivets
From *Alexey Sergeyevich Yeskov*
born on *1 April 1986*
(Surname. Name. Patronymic)
residing at: *[address]*
(place of permanent and temporary residence)
Place of employment [...]
Contact tel.no. *[phone No.]*

EXPLANATION

I have been familiarized with Article 51 of the Constitution of the RF *At about 12:40 p.m. on 24 August 2014, I was passing by the building 3 on Antichny Avenue in Sevastopol near the Hetman Sahaydachniy monument when I saw a group of about 6-8 people (I cannot tell the exact number) who were standing by the monument with Ukrainian flags unfurled [illegible crossed out word] (about 4 (four) flags). As I approached the said group of people I saw that one person who was holding the flag sprayed gas at a man who was nearby and made a critical remark to them about gathering a rally by the monument, and then I heard that someone who was standing there with the flags began threatening everyone with the crackle of the electric shocker device. By "everyone" I mean the ordinary people who made critical remarks to the group of people with the flags in connection with the rally. It was them who the group of people with the flag was scaring off with gas spray and electric shocker device. Then the group of people holding the flags got into two vehicles, one of which was a grey S2000 Honda (cabriolet) with the license plate number SN5206 (I do not remember the last letters on the plate) and the other was a blue Fiat with the license plate number SN3614 (if I am not mistaken). I took a photo of that rally from a distance with my mobile phone. If needed, I can provide the photograph.*
I have read the above and it is an accurate account of my statement.

A.S. Eskov <Signed>

Received by <Signed> V.I. [surname illegible]

Annex 436

Central Statistical Administration of the USSR, "All-Union Census of 17 December 1926. Summary. Issue IV. Nationality and Native Language of the Population of the USSR", Moscow, 1928 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

CENTRAL STATISTICS DIRECTORATE OF THE USSR
CENSUS DEPARTMENT

ALL-UNION CENSUS OF THE POPULATION

17 December 1926

BRIEF SUMMARIES

ISSUE IV

NATIONALITY AND NATIVE LANGUAGE OF THE POPULATION OF THE USSR

Publication of the Central Statistics Directorate of the USSR
Moscow — 1928

Table III. Population distribution by ethnicity and language

Territory, nationality and language	In urban settlements		In rural localities		Total population			Per 1,000 people
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Both genders	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
XI. Crimea district, Crimean ASSR	**159,541**	**170,723**	**190,303**	**193,256**	**349,844**	**363,979**	**713,823**	**1,000**
[…]								
				By nationality				
Russians	84,145	96,177	59,111	61,965	143,256	158,142	301,398	422,2
Tatars	19,522	19,216	69,696	70,660	89,218	89,876	179,094	250,9
Ukrainians	16,196	12,349	24,743	24,117	40,939	36,466	77,405	108,5
[…]								
				By language				
Russian	109,680	122,652	74,570	77,098	184,250	199,750	384,000	538,0
Tatar	22,289	22,661	70,103	70,971	92,392	93,632	186,024	260,6
Ukrainian	6,647	3,088	12,343	11,682	18,990	14,770	33,760	47,3
[…]								

Annex 437

Results of the All-Soviet Census of 1989, vol. 7, part 2, Table 6.
Distribution of the population of the USSR by the most numerous nationalities and language
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Results of the 1989 All-Union Census
Distribution of the population of the Union republics by regions, autonomous republics and autonomous regions by the most numerous nationalities and by languages (except for the RSFSR).
VOLUME 7, Part 2.
Table 6. Distribution of the population of the USSR by the most numerous nationalities and by languages

Continuation of Table 6

		Of which considering the following as their native language				Of the total number of persons of this nationality				
	The number of persons of a given nationality		Language of another nationality			Fluent in a language of the peoples of the USSR as the second language				Do not speak the second language of the peoples of the USSR
		Language of their nationality	Ukrainian	Russian	Other languages	Language of their nationality	Language of another nationality			
							Ukrainian	Russian	Other languages	
Crimean Region*										
Urban and rural* population*										
Men and women	2,430,495	2,041,126	3,155	381,778	4,436	128,969	168,844	347,531	9,888	1,775,263
Ukrainians	625,919	328,897		296,491	531	114,659		270,498	1,054	239,708
Russians	1,629,542	1,626,821	1,220		1,501	902	160,056		6,142	1,462,442
[…]										
Crimean Tatars	38,365	35,806	43	1,071	1,445	253	133	32,471	834	4,674
[…]										

Annex 438

Federal Service of State Statistics of the Russian Federation official website, "National composition of the population", as part of the results of the All-Russian Population Census, vol. 4, Table 1, 2010 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Source: Official website of the Federal Service of State Statistics of the Russian Federation

2010 All-Russian Population Census

Vol. 4. Ethnic composition and language proficiency, citizenship

https://gks.ru/free_doc/new_site/perepis2010/croc/vol4pdf-m.html

INTRODUCTION

The All-Russian Population Census of 2010 was carried out in accordance with the Federal Law of 25 January 2002 No. 8-FZ "On the All-Russian Population Census", by the Executive Order of the Government of the Russian Federation of 11 January 2006 No. 7-r, and by the Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 23 December 2009 No. 1074 "On the organisation of the All-Russian Population Census in 2010" within the period from 14 to 25 October as of 0:00 on 14 October 2010.

The results of the 2010 All-Russian Population Census were published in 2012-2013 in 11 volumes.

[…]

Volume 4 – "National composition and language skills, citizenship".

The collection contains data on the size of the urban and rural population, men and women by nationality, native language, proficiency in Russian and other languages; provides data on the distribution of the population of the most numerous nationalities by age groups, marital status, level of education, sources of livelihood; provides data on the distribution of the population by citizenship and age groups.

The data on the number, composition and main characteristics of the indigenous small-numbered peoples of the Russian Federation are presented: their distribution in the territories of predominant residence, age-sex structure, mother tongue, language proficiency, marital status, level of education, sources of livelihood, economic activity of the population of private households, the employed population of private households by status, as well as the number of children born to women living in private households.

The tables with the results of the census presented in the volume contain information on the population of Russia as a whole and of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

[…]

[pp. 9-21]

1. NATIONAL COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION

	Urban and rural population			Urban population			Rural population		
	men and women	men	women	men and women	men	women	men and women	men	women
All population	**142856536**	**66046579**	**76809957**	**105313773**	**48117546**	**57196227**	**37542763**	**17929033**	**19613730**
Indicating nationality	137227107	63339266	73887841	100126460	45644547	54481913	37100647	17694719	19405928
Abaza *(Abaza, Shegrei, Shkaraua)*	43341	20903	22438	17565	8243	9322	25776	12660	13116
Abkhazians *(Apsua)*	11249	5992	5257	9599	5093	4506	1650	899	751
Avars *(Avaral, Maarulal)*	912090	449889	462201	351433	175387	176046	560657	274502	286155
Andians *(Andal, Andes)*	11789	5802	5987	1066	564	502	10723	5238	5485
Archins *(Arshishtib)*	12	8	4	7	6	1	5	2	3
Akhvakh	7930	3822	4108	52	33	19	7878	3789	4089
Bagulals *(Baghvalians)*	5	2	3	5	2	3	-	-	-
Bezhtintsy *(Cappuccinos, Khvanal)*	5958	2895	3063	34	16	18	5924	2879	3045
Botlikh residents	3508	1707	1801	2	2	-	3506	1705	1801
Ginukhtsy	443	221	222	10	6	4	433	215	218
Godberines *(Ibdidi)*	427	210	217	4	2	2	423	208	215
Gunzibians	918	443	475	-	-	-	918	443	475
Didoians *(Tsezes, Tsuntins)*	11683	5774	5909	365	185	180	11318	5589	5729
Karaty *(Kirdi, Tukitin)*	4787	2284	2503	189	98	91	4598	2186	2412
Tindals *(Idari, Tindians)*	635	318	317	1	-	1	634	318	316
Khvarshins	527	269	258	1	1		526	268	258

	Urban and rural population			Urban population			Rural population		
	men and women	men	women	men and women	men	women	men and women	men	women
Chamalals *(Urukhs, Chamalins)*	24	14	10	18	9	9	6	5	1
Aguls	34160	16997	17163	16083	8000	8083	18077	8997	9080
Adyghe people *(Abadzekhs, Adygs, Adyghes, Bzhedugs)*	124835	60770	64065	56980	27084	29896	67855	33686	34169
Azeris *(Azeris, Azeris, Bakuvians, Karabakhs, Karapapakhs, Leriks, Tatrebs, Terekeme, Turkic with the Azeri language)*	603070	358777	244293	444892	269601	175291	158178	89176	69002
Aleuts *(unangan)*	482	245	237	155	78	77	327	167	160

	Urban and rural population			Urban population			Rural population		
	men and women	men	women	men and women	men	women	men and women	men	women
Altaians *(Almaty, Altai, Altai-Kizhi, Dzhungars, Irkit, Kazakh Kypchak, Kyobek, Kuzen, Maiman, Meret, Merkit, Modor, Mundus, Naiman, Oirat, Oirots, Sagal, Soyon, Tandy, Teelos, Togus, Todosh, Tumat, Chapts)*	**74238**	**34799**	**39439**	**16915**	**7438**	**9477**	**57323**	**27361**	**29962**
Telengits *(Altai-Telengit, Altai-Telengits, Telenit, Teles)*	**3712**	**1779**	**1933**	**300**	**122**	**178**	**3412**	**1657**	**1755**
Tubalars *(Altai-tuba, Altai-Tubalars, Tuba)*	**1965**	**942**	**1023**	**357**	**147**	**210**	**1608**	**795**	**813**
Chelkans *(Ak Pash, Aksak, Altaians-Chalkans, Altai-Chelkans, Alyyan, Bardyak, Kara Tuven, Kerten, Kyoryukeiler, Kolchach, Korgunak, Kyzyl Kes, Kuzen with Chelkan language, Nyonduka, Tyetkyr, Chalkandu, Chelkans)*	**1181**	**507**	**674**	**231**	**103**	**128**	**950**	**404**	**546**
Americans *(African American, Nootka)*	**1572**	**1021**	**551**	**1457**	**942**	**515**	**115**	**79**	**36**
Arabs *(Algerians, Arabians, Baharna, Bahraini, Egyptians, Jordanians, Iraqis, Yemenis, Qataris, Kuwaitis, Lebanese, Libyans, Mauritians, Moroccans, Omanis, Palestinians, Saudis, Syrians, Tunisians)*	**9583**	**8039**	**1544**	**9039**	**7620**	**1419**	**544**	**419**	**125**

	Urban and rural population			Urban population			Rural population		
	men and women	men	women	men and women	men	women	men and women	men	women
Armenians *(Hamshen Armenians, Armenian Tats, Frank, Hai, Hamshen)*	1182388	638479	543909	816375	441798	374577	366013	196681	169332
Circassogai	6	4	2	6	4	2	-	-	-
Assyrians *(Aysors, Arameans, Asori, Chaldeans)*	11084	5534	5550	8437	4098	4339	2647	1436	1211
Afghans *(Kabulis, Nuristanis, Pashtu, Pashtuns, Hazaras)*	5350	3930	1420	5059	3692	1367	291	238	53
Balkars	112924	54235	58689	52077	24704	27373	60847	29531	31316
Bashkirs *(Bashkir-Tatars, Bashkirs, Bashkirs-Teptyars, Bashkort, Bashkurt, Bushman, Gaina, Gainins, Tatar-Bashkirs with a Bashkir language, Teptyars with a Bashkir language)*	1584554	744952	839602	732528	335030	397498	852026	409922	442104
Belarusians *(Belarusians, Iburyags, Litvins, Lithuanians, Pinchuk, Poleshuk, Poleshuk, Polotsk, Poles with the Belarusian language)*	521443	235068	286375	404051	183056	220995	117392	52012	65380
Besermians *(beserman, beshermyane)*	2201	1039	1162	651	305	346	1550	734	816
Bulgarians	24038	12807	11231	19021	10263	8758	5017	2544	2473
Bosniacs *(Bosans, Bosnian Muslims, Bosniaks, Boshniacs, Herzegovinians)*	256	227	29	241	212	29	15	15	-
British *(British, Cymric, Welsh, Scots)*	950	633	317	914	609	305	36	24	12
Buryats *(Agins, Alars, Barguzins, Buryads, Gurans with the Buryat language, Sartuls, Tanguts, Khamnigans, Khongodors, Khorintsy)*	461389	218783	242606	217134	100160	116974	244255	118623	125632

	Urban and rural population			Urban population			Rural population		
	men and women	men	women	men and women	men	women	men and women	men	women
Hungarians *(Austro-Hungarians, Magyars)*	2781	1508	1273	1811	996	815	970	512	458
Vepsians *(Vepsya, Chud, Chukhari)*	5936	2423	3513	3348	1335	2013	2588	1088	1500
Vod *(Vozhane)*	64	35	29	50	27	23	14	8	6
Vietnamese *(Viet n'goy, kin')*	13954	8630	5324	13009	8101	4908	945	529	416
Gagauz	13690	7843	5847	9732	5525	4207	3958	2318	1640
Mountain Jews *(Mountain, Mountain Tats, Dag-Chufut, Dagestan Jews, Dzhalganians, Juur, Dzhukhut, Tat Jews, Dagestan Tats, Judaist Tats)*	762	446	316	694	403	291	68	43	25
Greeks *(Romei, Romeos, Rum, Hellenes)*	85640	43862	41778	48627	24708	23919	37013	19154	17859
Greek-Urum *(Urum)*	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Georgian Jews	78	53	25	75	50	25	3	3	-
Georgians *(Gurians, Imeretians, Kartvelians, Kakhetians, Rachintsy, Khevsurs)*	157803	95380	62423	127798	76415	51383	30005	18965	11040
Adjarians *(Adjareli)*	211	130	81	145	103	42	66	27	39
Ingiloy	98	57	41	96	55	41	2	2	
Lazy *(Chany)*	160	93	67	76	45	31	84	48	36
Mingrelians (Mengrels, Mingrels)	600	411	189	520	359	161	80	52	28
Svans	45	37	8	31	24	7	14	13	1
Dargins *(Gubdens, Dargan, Darganti, Urakhins)*	589386	290957	298429	226447	111851	114596	362939	179106	183833
Kaitags	7	4	3	6	3	3	1	1	-
Kubachins *(Ugbug)*	120	59	61	118	59	59	2	-	2
Dolgans *(Dolgan, Dulgan, Sakha with the Dolgan language)*	7885	3513	4372	1840	684	1156	6045	2829	3216

	Urban and rural population			Urban population			Rural population		
	men and women	men	women	men and women	men	women	men and women	men	women
Dungan *(Lao Huihui, Hui)*	1651	877	774	425	241	184	1226	636	590
Jews *(Ashkenaz, Yehudi)*	156801	81379	75422	152575	78928	73647	4226	2451	1775
Yezidis *(Yezds, Yezidis, Yezidi Kurds)*	40586	21602	18984	22452	11994	10458	18134	9608	8526
Izhora *(Izhora, Izuri, Ingry, Inkeri)*	266	102	164	130	58	72	136	44	92
Ingush *(Galgai, Karabulak, Melkh with the Ingush language, Orstkhoev, Ortskho)*	444833	204246	240587	179176	82460	96716	265657	121786	143871
Indians *(Assamese, Hindi-speaking Indians, Kashmiris, Sikhs, Tamils, Hindi, Hindus)*	4058	3101	957	4004	3057	947	54	44	10
Spaniards *(Galician, Catalans)*	1162	636	526	1088	597	491	74	39	35
Italians *(Sicilians)*	1370	916	454	1316	878	438	54	38	16
Itelmens *(Itelmen, Kamchadals with the Itelmen language)*	3193	1480	1713	1245	534	711	1948	946	1002
Kabardians *(Adygs with the Kabardian language, Adyge with the Kabardian language)*	516826	249569	267257	238101	113014	125087	278725	136555	142170
Kazakhs *(Zhappas, Kerey, Kypchak with the Kazakh language, Naiman with the Kazakh language, Nogai with the Kazakh language, Tama, Uak)*	647732	321135	326597	238905	118978	119927	408827	202157	206670
Kalmyks *(Boldyrs, Buzavs, Derbets, Cossacks with the Kalmyk language, Oirats, Olets, Torgouts, Torguts, Halmgs, Hoyts, Elets)*	183372	89106	94266	91821	43020	48801	91551	46086	45465
Kamchadals	1927	919	1008	566	267	299	1361	652	709
Karaites	205	118	87	198	112	86	7	6	1

	Urban and rural population			Urban population			Rural population		
	men and women	men	women	men and women	men	women	men and women	men	women
Karakalpaks *(Kalpak)*	1466	839	627	1013	582	431	453	257	196
Karachais *(Karachai)*	218403	105037	113366	85892	41357	44535	132511	63680	68831
Karelians *(Karyala, Lyudiki)*	60815	24994	35821	35211	13886	21325	25604	11108	14496
Kereki	4	3	1	4	3	1	-	-	-
Kets *(Keto, Ostyaks)*	1219	574	645	317	120	197	902	454	448
Yugi *(Yugen)*	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Kirghiz *(Katagan, Kyrgyz)*	103422	57001	46421	91349	50272	41077	12073	6729	5344
Chinese *(Miao, Taiwanese, Tibetans, Han)*	28943	19335	9608	26866	17842	9024	2077	1493	584
Komi *(Zyryane, Komi-mort, Komi-zyryane)*	228235	96862	131373	109705	42252	67453	118530	54610	63920
Komi-Izhemtsy *(Izhemtsy, Izvatas)*	6420	3048	3372	682	261	421	5738	2787	2951
Komi-Permians *(Zyuzdins, Komi with the Komi-Permian language, Komi mort with the Komi-Permian language, Komi-Zyuzdins, Komi-Yazvins, Permians)*	94456	41190	53266	34759	13609	21150	59697	27581	32116
Koreans *(Koryo saram)*	153156	79183	73973	114954	58905	56049	38202	20278	17924
Koryaks *(Kamianets, Karagins, Nymylans)*	7953	3707	4246	2917	1268	1649	5036	2439	2597
Crimean Tatars *(Crimeans, Nugai Tatars)*	2449	1252	1197	1477	755	722	972	497	475
Krymchaks *(Crimean Jews)*	90	51	39	88	49	39	2	2	-
Cubans	676	555	121	633	520	113	43	35	8
Kumandins *(Altaians-Kumandins, Harridan, Kumands, Tadar, Shabbat)*	2892	1284	1608	1400	592	808	1492	692	800
Kumyks *(Kumuk)*	503060	244021	259039	254276	122534	131742	248784	121487	127297
Kurds *(Kurd)*	23232	12339	10893	4095	2487	1608	19137	9852	9285
Kurmanch *(Kurmanj)*	42	19	23	29	12	17	13	7	6

	Urban and rural population			Urban population			Rural population		
	men and women	men	women	men and women	men	women	men and women	men	women
Laktsy *(Lak, Laki, Yahulvi)*	178630	85990	92640	128472	61546	66926	50158	24444	25714
Latvians *(Latvietis, Latvians)*	18979	8957	10022	13827	6522	7305	5152	2435	2717
Latgalians *(Latgalietis, Latgalians)*	1089	453	636	592	251	341	497	202	295
Lezgins *(Akhtins, Lezgi)*	473722	238230	235492	241986	122142	119844	231736	116088	115648
Lithuanians *(Lietuvis, Litvaks, Lithuanians with Lithuanian language)*	31377	16114	15263	21550	11047	10503	9827	5067	4760
Macedonians	325	249	76	271	213	58	54	36	18
Mansi *(Voguls)*	12269	5590	6679	7028	3115	3913	5241	2475	2766
Mari *(Mari, Marius, Cheremis)*	547605	250383	297222	233179	100718	132461	314426	149665	164761
Mountain Mari	23559	10917	12642	2314	992	1322	21245	9925	11320
Meadow-eastern Mari *(Vetluzhsky Mari, eastern Mari, forest Mari, meadow Mari, Olyk Mari, Ural Mari)*	218	79	139	117	47	70	101	32	69
Moldovans *(Bessarabians, Bessarabs, Volokh, Moldova)*	156400	87425	68975	111783	62810	48973	44617	24615	20002
Mongols *(Khalkha, Khalkha Mongols, Khalkhans)*	2986	1604	1382	2792	1490	1302	194	114	80
Mordovians *(Karatai, Mordvins, Mordovians)*	744237	338638	405599	379327	170571	208756	364910	168067	196843
Mordva-moksha *(Moksha)*	4767	2138	2629	3620	1655	1965	1147	483	664
Mordva-Erzya *(Mordva-Shoksha, Shoksha, Erzya)*	57008	25851	31157	14353	6476	7877	42655	19375	23280
Nagaybaki	8148	3726	4422	1761	783	978	6387	2943	3444
Nanai *(Goldy, Nanai, Nani)*	12003	5432	6571	3518	1515	2003	8485	3917	4568
Nganasans *(Avam, Nya)*	862	385	477	315	135	180	547	250	297
Negidal *(Elkan Deinin)*	513	216	297	155	54	101	358	162	196

	Urban and rural population			Urban population			Rural population		
	men and women	men	women	men and women	men	women	men and women	men	women
Germans *(Golendry, Russian Germans, Saxons, Swabians)*	394138	190978	203160	223984	107625	116359	170154	83353	86801
Mennonites *(Mennonite Germans)*	4	3	1	3	3	-	1	-	1
Nenets *(Ne, Nenach)*	44640	20781	23859	9543	3848	5695	35097	16933	18164
Nivkhi *(Gilyaks, Nivakh)*	4652	2067	2585	2374	1026	1348	2278	1041	1237
Nogays *(Kuban Nogays, Nogai)*	103660	50228	53432	29680	14353	15327	73980	35875	38105
Karagashi *(Nogai-Karagashi)*	16	9	7	8	3	5	8	6	2
Orochi *(Oroch, Orochen with the Oroch language)*	596	278	318	287	134	153	309	144	165
Ossetians *(Alans)*	528515	254250	274265	340035	161716	178319	188480	92534	95946
Ossetians-Digors *(Digor, Digors)*	223	111	112	214	105	109	9	6	3
Iron Ossetians *(Iron, Kudar)*	48	29	19	44	26	18	4	3	1
Pakistanis *(Baluch, Baluchi, Beluch, Punjabis, Sindhi, Urdu)*	507	427	80	440	377	63	67	50	17
Pamiris *(Badakhshans, Bartangs, Wakhans, Ishkashimians, Rushans, Shugnans, Yazgulemians)*	363	248	115	294	201	93	69	47	22
Persians *(Iranians, Farce)*	3696	2278	1418	2856	1758	1098	840	520	320
Poles *(Polish)*	47125	19937	27188	36042	15094	20948	11083	4843	6240
Romanians	3201	1625	1576	1967	1060	907	1234	565	669
Rusyns *(Boiks, Bukovyns, Hutsuls, Lemkos, Subcarpathian Rusyns, Ruthenians)*	225	162	63	171	126	45	54	36	18

	Urban and rural population			Urban population			Rural population		
	men and women	men	women	men and women	men	women	men and women	men	women
Russians *(Burtases, Vedrusses, Great Russians, Goryuny, Goryne, Gurans, Dukhobors, Holeworms, Tundy peasants, Indigirians, Karyms, Kerzhaks, Kolymians, Krasnovertsy, Kulugurs, Lipovans, Molokans, Nuucha, Ob Siberian old-timers, Semeisko-Ustin scrapers, Resins, Old Believers, Tyutnyars, Chaldons, Cheldons, Yakuts)*	111016896	50607892	60409004	85306487	38459177	46847310	25710409	12148715	13561694
Cossacks *(Russian Cossacks)*	67573	38479	29094	30044	17741	12303	37529	20738	16791
Pomors *(Russian Pomors, Ust-Tsilyama)*	3113	1844	1269	1960	1175	785	1153	669	484
Rutulians *(Ihrekians, Katrukhs, Rutul, Khnovtsy)*	35240	17884	17356	14890	7488	7402	20350	10396	9954
Sami *(Lapp, Sami)*	1771	770	1001	787	322	465	984	448	536
Selkups *(Selkup, Sousse Kum)*	3649	1735	1914	773	372	401	2876	1363	1513
Serbs	3510	2835	675	3149	2574	575	361	261	100
Slovaks	324	193	131	286	173	113	38	20	18
Slovenes	1008	672	336	935	618	317	73	54	19
Soyots *(Soyot, Soyit)*	3608	1770	1838	255	112	143	3353	1658	1695
Central Asian Jews *(Bukharian Jews, Ibri, Yahudi, Yahudi Bukhoroi, Yahudoi Mahali)*	32	19	13	31	18	13	1	1	-
Tabasaran *(Tabasarans)*	146360	73676	72684	67608	34382	33226	78752	39294	39458
Tajiks *(Yagnobians)*	200303	148178	52125	163258	121678	41580	37045	26500	10545
Tazy *(Ta-dzy, Ude)*	274	121	153	114	50	64	160	71	89
Talysh *(Tolish)*	2529	1628	901	2344	1504	840	185	124	61

	Urban and rural population			Urban population			Rural population		
	men and women	men	women	men and women	men	women	men and women	men	women
Tatars *(Bashkir-Tatars with Tatar language, Bashkir Tatars, Biger, Kazanly, Kazan Tatars, Karain Tatars, Karin Tatars, Kasimov Tatars, Tatars, Tatarlar, Tatar-Bashkirs, Teptyar, Tiptyar)*	5310649	2473990	2836659	3596405	1650251	1946154	1714244	823739	890505
Astrakhan Tatars *(Alabugat Tatars)*	7	3	4	6	3	3	1	-	1
Kryashens *(Kryashens, Baptized Tatars, Kryashens-Russians, Kryashens-Tatars)*	34822	16467	18355	16422	7573	8849	18400	8894	9506
Mishars *(Meshcheryaks, Mishars, Mishar)*	786	423	363	716	378	338	70	45	25
Siberian Tatars *(Baraba, Bukharians, Swamp Tatars, Kalmaks, Siberia, Siberia, Tarlik, Tara Tatars, Turalians, Tyumen-Turin Tatars, Chats, Eushta)*	6779	3307	3472	1133	524	609	5646	2783	2863
Tats *(Tat, Tati, Tats-Azerbaijanis, Tats-Muslims)*	1585	823	762	1509	782	727	76	41	35
Teleuts *(Bayattar, Tatadar-Kizhileri, Telenet)*	2643	1199	1444	1198	544	654	1445	655	790
Tofalars *(Karagasy, Tofa)*	762	345	417	98	43	55	664	302	362
Tuvans *(Tuva, Tyva)*	263934	125714	138220	129035	60711	68324	134899	65003	69896
Tuvinians-Todzhans	1858	880	978	4	2	2	1854	878	976

	Urban and rural population			Urban population			Rural population		
	men and women	men	women	men and women	men	women	men and women	men	women
Turks *(Ottomans, Sukhumians, Ottoman Turks, Turk with Turkish language)*	105058	56579	48479	23195	15058	8137	81863	41521	40342
Meskhetian Turks *(Ahiska, Meskhetians, Meskhi, Ahiska Turks)*	4825	2666	2159	527	368	159	4298	2298	2000
Turkmens *(Turkic with the language of Turkmen)*	36885	20948	15937	17836	10982	6854	19049	9966	9083
Udi	4267	2189	2078	2485	1295	1190	1782	894	888
Udmurts *(Votyaks, Odmurt, Udmort, Ukmort)*	552299	244177	308122	246290	103484	142806	306009	140693	165316
Udege	1496	728	768	375	146	229	1121	582	539
Uzbeks *(Kipchak, Kongrat, Kypchak, Ozbek, Sart, Turk with Uzbek language)*	289862	199040	90822	236203	161652	74551	53659	37388	16271
Uyghurs *(Kashgharts, Taranches)*	3696	2211	1485	2907	1732	1175	789	479	310
Uilta *(Orok, Oroch with Uilta language, Orochen, Ulta)*	295	140	155	177	86	91	118	54	64
Ukrainians *(Cossacks with Ukrainian language, Little Russians)*	1927988	887737	1040251	1475951	682850	793101	452037	204887	247150
Ulchi *(Manguns, Ulcha)*	2765	1235	1530	589	247	342	2176	988	1188
Finns *(Suomalayset, Suomi)*	20267	8633	11634	14198	6018	8180	6069	2615	3454
Finns - Ingrian *(Ingrian, Eurymeiset)*	441	220	221	389	200	189	52	20	32
French *(Corsicans)*	1475	978	497	1376	916	460	99	62	37
Khakases *(Arintsy, Kachintsy, Koibals, Kyzyls, Tadar with the Khakass language)*	72959	34212	38747	31572	14396	17176	41387	19816	21571
Khanty *(Khanti, Khante)*	30943	14134	16809	11879	5119	6760	19064	9015	10049
Hemshils *(Hemshils, Hemshins)*	2047	1098	949	184	109	75	1863	989	874
Croats	304	227	77	290	216	74	14	11	3

Annex 439

Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation, License No. MKRF 01019 issued to the "Corporation ATTA Group" LLC to carry out activity on preservation of cultural heritage sites (historical and cultural monuments) of peoples of the Russian Federation, 12 August 2013

Translation

The Ministry of Culture of
the Russian Federation

LICENSE

of 12 August 2013 No. MKRF 01019

For carrying out activities on preservation of cultural heritage sites (historical and cultural monuments) of the peoples of the Russian Federation

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Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) **7743797029**

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Executive General Director of
Corporation ATTA Group LLC
N.V. Kryakvina
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Deputy Minister	(Signed)	S.G. Obryvalin
(position of authorized person)	(signature of the authorized person)	(full name of the authorized person)

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OGRN 1087746878295

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N.V. Kryakvina
(Signed)

The Ministry of Culture of
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ANNEX No. 1

to License **of 12 August 2013 No. MKRF 01019**

types of work performed:

development of design documentation for conservation, restoration and reconstruction of cultural heritage sites (historical and cultural monuments) of the peoples of the Russian Federation;

development of design documentation for repair and adjustment of cultural heritage sites (historical and cultural monuments) of the peoples of the Russian Federation.

restoration, conservation and reconstruction of bases, foundations, masonry, enclosure structures and thrust systems;

restoration, conservation and reconstruction of metal structures and parts;

restoration, conservation and reconstruction of wooden structures and parts;

restoration, conservation and reconstruction of decorative-art painting, rendered finish, stucco decorations;

restoration, conservation and reconstruction of structures and parts made of natural and artificial stone;

repair and adaptation of cultural heritage sites (monuments of history and culture) of peoples of the Russian Federation.

Deputy Minister	(Signed)	S.G. Obryvalin
(position of authorized person)	(signature of the authorized person)	(full name of the authorized person)

(Seal)
The Ministry of Culture
of the Russian Federation
OGRN 1087746878295

(Seal)
CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

(Seal)
Executive General Director of
Corporation ATTA Group LLC
N.V. Kryakvina (Signed)

Annex 440

Federal Service of State Statistics of the Russian Federation, Results of the Population Census of 2014 in the Crimean Federal District, 2015 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

FEDERAL STATE STATISTICS SERVICE

POPULATION CENSUS RESULTS

IN THE CRIMEAN FEDERAL DISTRICT

OFFICIAL EDITION

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5 ETHNIC COMPOSITION AND LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY, CITIZENSHIP Ethnic composition of the population

Change in the population of the most numerous and other ethnic origins of Crimea is characterised by the following data:

	People			2014 as a percentage of 2001	Per 10,000 individuals, who indicated ethnic origin		
	1989	2001[1]	2014		1989	2001	2014
All population	2,430,495	2,401,209	2,284,769	95.2			
Individuals, who indicated ethnic origin [2]	2,430,495	2,390,319	2,197,564	91.9	10,000	10,000	10,000
Russians	1,629,542	1,450,394	1,492,078	102.9	6,705	6,068	6,790
Ukrainians	625,919	576,647	344,515	59.7	2,575	2,412	1,568
Crimean Tatars	38,365	245,291	232,340	94.7	158	1,026	1,057
Tatars	10,762	13,602	44,996	in 3.3 times	44	57	205
Belarusians	50,054	35,157	21,694	61.7	206	147	99
Armenians	2,794	10,088	11,030	109.3	12	42	50
Azerbaijani	2,415	4,377	4,432	101.3	10	18	20
Uzbeks	876	3,087	3,466	112.3	4	13	16
Moldavans	6,609	4,562	3,147	69.0	27	19	14
Jews	17,731	5,531	3,144	56.8	73	23	14
Koreans	2,423	3,027	2,983	98.5	10	13	14
Greeks	2,684	3,036	2,877	94.8	11	13	13
Poles	6,157	4,459	2,843	63.8	25	19	13
Gypsies	1,698	1,905	2,388	125.4	7	8	11
Chuvash	4,621	2,679	1,990	74.3	19	11	9
Bulgarians	2,186	2,282	1,868	81.9	9	10	9
Germans	2,356	2,790	1,844	66.1	10	12	8
Mordvins	4,582	2,574	1,601	62.2	19	11	7
Georgians	1,780	2,137	1,571	73.5	7	9	7
Tajiks	353	808	874	108.2	1	3	4
Mari	1,906	1,192	801	67.2	8	5	4
Karaites	882	715	535	74.8	4	3	2
Krymchaks	604	280	228	81.4	2	1	1
Other answers about ethnic origin not listed above	13,196	13,699	14,319	104.5	54	57	65

[1] Methodological differences in population registration on this issue during the 2001 population census are provided in the “Methodological Notes” to this edition.
[2] Nationalities are listed in descending order of population in 2014.

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[…]

In 2014, compared to 2001, the number of people who called themselves "Tatars” (without the word "Crimean") is 3.3 times higher (in the Republic of Crimea by 3.8 times, in Sevastopol by 9.2%). Among them, there are 21.5 thousand people whose place of birth is Uzbekistan. At the same time, the number of persons who indicated "Crimean Tatar (male) /Crimean Tatar (female)" in the census schedule is lower in 2014 compared to 2001 by almost 13 thousand people, or 5.3% (in the Republic of Crimea – a decrease of 5.7%, in the city of Sevastopol – an increase of 1.5 times). At the same time, the proportion of Crimean Tatars in the

total population of Crimea increased by 0.3 percentage points. The total number of Crimean Tatars and Tatars in 2014 was 277.3 thousand people, or 1,262 per 10,000 people who indicated their national identity. In 2001, their total number was 7% lower and amounted to 258.9 thousand people (1,083 per 10,000 people who indicated their nationality).

[…]

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[…]

Table, continued

	Employed population by status in employment, as a percentage of those employed of the corresponding ethnic origin, who indicated their status in employment			
	employed	self-employed	of which [8]	
			with the involvement of employees	without the involvement of employees
Republic of Crimea				
All population	89.8	10.2	2.1	7.7
Russians	90.8	9.2	2.1	6.7
Ukrainians	90.6	9.4	2.1	7.0
Crimean Tatars	85.1	14.9	1.8	12.6
Tatars	85.7	14.3	1.7	12.0
Armenians	71.6	28.4	8.4	19.1
Greeks	77.6	22.4	5.4	16.6
Bulgarians	87.5	12.5	3.5	8.7
Germans	86.5	13.5	2.8	9.7
Karaites	88.1	11.9	3.1	8.8
Krymchaks	82.4	17.6	5.9	11.7
Sevastopol				
All population	90.9	9.1	2.1	6.6
Russians	91.1	8.9	2.0	6.5
Ukrainians	90.9	9.1	2,2	6.6
Crimean Tatars	91.6	8.4	1.4	6.3
Tatars	90.3	9.7	2.3	7.1
Armenians	76.5	23.5	8.2	14.0
Greeks	77.0	23.0	10.3	11.5
Bulgarians	84.9	15.1	4.1	10.5
Germans	83.3	16.7	3.3	12.2
Karaites	86.7	13.3	6.7	6.6

Among the employed population, 869 thousand people answered the census question about their status in employment, of which 782 thousand people, or 90%, were employees and 87 thousand people, or 10%, were employers or self-employed.

Languages and native language

Breakdown of the Crimean population by native language is characterised by the following data:

	Per every 1,000 people of the corresponding ethnic origin who answered the question about their native language, who indicated as their native language		
	language corresponding to nationality	Russian language	other language

Russians	998	x	2
Ukrainians	203	797	0
Crimean Tatars	740	56	204
Tatars	745	248	7
Armenians	528	468	4
Greeks	154	833	13
Bulgarians	185	806	9
Germans	59	922	19
Karaites	56	936	8
Krymchaks	31	952	17

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The share of people who indicated the language corresponding to their ethnic origin as their native language varies from 3.1% among the Krymchaks to 74.0% among the Crimean Tatars and 74.5% among the Tatars. A fifth of the population, who answered the question about the ethnic origin of the "Crimean Tatars", called the Tatar language their native language.

Population censuses since 1926 record the predominance of Russian as a native language among the population of Crimea. Changes in the prevalence of languages most often referred to as their native language by the population of Crimea are characterised by the following data from 2001 and 2014 censuses:

	People		**Percentage of the total population that indicated their native language**	
	2001	**2014**	**2001**	**2014**
Those who indicated the following language, as native language:				
Russian	1,890,960	1,867,680	78.8	84.1
Crimean Tatar	227,283	173,076	9.5	7.8
Tatar	8,880	81,858	0.4	3.7
Ukrainian	228,250	72,891	9.5	3.3

In addition to the native language, command of languages was studied during the census. The most common language spoken by the population of Crimea is Russian; in 2014 it was spoken by 99.8% of the population of Crimea, who indicated the command of languages. Breakdown of population by command of language is as follows:

	All population indicated command of languages, people	**Indicated languages corresponding to the ethnic origin**		**Russian**	
		people	**percentage**	**people**	**percentage**
Russians	1,487,514	1,485,919	99.9	1,485,919	99.9
Ukrainians	343,575	153,191	44.6	342,811	99.8
Crimean Tatars	229,794	88,871	38.7	228,756	99.5
Tatars	44,592	17,807	39.9	44,458	99.7
Armenians	10,964	4,999	45.6	10,921	99.6
Greeks	2,871	733	25.5	2,862	99.7
Bulgarians	1,865	737	39.5	1,860	99.7
Germans	1,839	420	22.8	1,829	99.5
Karaites	531	26	4.9	530	99.8
Krymchaks	228	6	2.6	228	100,0

A comparatively low level of proficiency in the language appropriate to the ethnic origin is among the

Krymchaks (2.6%), Karaites (4.9%), Greeks (25.5%) and Germans (22.8%). Relatively high rates of command of languages corresponding to ethnic origin are among Russians (99.9%), Armenians (45.6%), Ukrainians (44.6%), Tatars (39.9%) and Bulgarians (39.5%) Among Crimean Tatars, 38.7% of the population indicated proficiency in Crimean Tatar language and 13.5% in Tatar.

Citizenship

Among 2,220.1 thousand people who indicated citizenship, the number of citizens of the Russian Federation amounted to 2,164.9 thousand people, or almost 98% (on average in Russia in 2010 — 99%), 51.8 thousand people, or 2%, have citizenship of other states and 3.4 thousand people are stateless persons (0.2%). 5.7 thousand people (0.3%) of the total number of citizens of the Russian Federation in the Crimean Federal District have two citizenships.

The overwhelming majority of foreign citizens permanently residing in the Crimean Federal District are citizens of Ukraine (46.4 thousand people), or 90% of all foreigners, and 2% of the entire population of Crimea who indicated citizenship.

[1] Data on the Crimean Tatar and Tatar languages are given only for the Crimean Tatars and Tatars, respectively, due to the lack of data on these languages for other ethnic origins for which these languages are not the language of their ethnic origin.

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5.1. Distribution of the population by nationality and knowledge of Russian language

	Urban and rural population			Urban population			Rural population		
	Number of persons of the corresponding nationality, people	Those of them who speak Russian		Number of persons of the corresponding nationality, people	Those of them who speak Russian		Number of persons of the corresponding nationality, people	Those of them who speak Russian	
		people	percent		people	percent		people	percent
Crimean Federal District									
Those who indicated their national identity	2,197,564	2,184,518	99.4	1,254,444	1,247,064	99.4	943,120	937,454	99.4

[…]

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[...]

Crimean Tatars	232,340	228,756	98.5	60,822	59,723	98.2	171,518	169,033	98.6

[…]

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[...]

Ukrainians	344,515	342,811	99.5	173,222	172,386	99.5	171,293	170,425	99.5

[…]

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[...]

In the course of the year before the census, 61.1 thousand people changed their place of residence. Among them, 18.1 thousand people, or 32%, lived in the territory of the Crimean Federal District the year before the census, 11.3 thousand people (20%) – in the territory of other subjects of the Russian Federation. 27.1 thousand people arrived from foreign countries, and the vast majority are migrants from Ukraine (24.8 thousand people, or 92% of those who lived abroad).

[...]

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[...]

	Thousand people		**Per 1000 people**	
	Republic Crimea	**Sevastopol**	**Republic Crimea**	**Sevastopol**
Number of people who indicated their place of birth	1835,8	377,9	1000	1000
Born in the Russian Federation	1300,6	286,7	708	759
[...]				
Born in other countries	535,2	91,2	292	241
[...]				
Ukraine	287,6	68,4	157	181
[...]				

The main countries of birth of migrants are Ukraine (356.0 thousand people, or 57% of all migrants) and Uzbekistan (162.6 thousand people, or 26%). In other CIS countries, 88.1 thousand people, or 14% of the population, were born.

[...]

4.13. POPULATION BY CITIZENSHIP AND AGE GROUP

Source: http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/new_site/population/demo/perepis_krim/tab-krim.htm

	Total	Including age, years													of the total number — people:		
		0 – 4	5 – 9	10 – 14	15 – 19	20 – 24	25 – 29	30 – 34	35 – 39	40 – 49	50 – 59	60 – 69	70 and over	Age not specified	below working age	of working age	above working age
Crimean Federal District																	
Urban and rural population	**2284769**	**137754**	**123546**	**98174**	**100511**	**135425**	**187636**	**182118**	**163111**	**290782**	**342952**	**269432**	**248801**	**4527**	**377773**	**1285187**	**617282**
Citizenship indicated	2220113	134295	120337	95716	98339	132323	182627	177017	158246	281619	333169	262569	243214	642	368222	1249093	602156
Including:																	
Russian citizens	2164890	131260	117423	93609	95020	127013	176270	170853	153259	274192	326826	258788	239791	586	359780	1211036	593488
among them, dual citizens	5738	229	193	127	248	435	637	599	501	778	896	565	528	2	563	3831	1342
foreign citizens	51823	2862	2755	1949	3161	5088	6017	5857	4736	6881	5821	3473	3178	45	7921	35850	8007
among them, having citizenship of:																	
CIS countries	49849	2815	2706	1916	2830	4489	5863	5728	4620	6690	5656	3382	3127	27	7782	34209	7831
Azerbaijan	386	17	14	12	28	42	39	42	43	91	41	13	4	—	47	316	23
Armenia	653	14	21	20	14	40	66	63	94	113	109	60	39	—	56	470	127
Belarus	655	16	27	25	21	24	58	76	72	97	92	69	78	—	74	412	169
Kazakhstan	274	9	12	12	18	16	11	11	26	42	27	47	43	—	34	142	98
Kyrgyzstan	80	1	6	6	4	5	11	7	11	12	3	9	5	—	15	51	14
Republic of Moldova	290	9	9	19	12	6	28	44	40	63	28	14	18	—	40	211	39
Tajikistan	44	3	5	2	5	5	5	4	1	7	3	3	1	—	10	30	4
Turkmenistan	27	—	—	—	6	10	3	—	2	4	—	1	1	—	—	25	2
Uzbekistan	1035	19	31	29	130	170	58	84	82	121	125	100	80	6	87	722	220
Ukraine	46405	2727	2581	1791	2592	4171	5584	5397	4249	6140	5228	3066	2858	21	7419	31830	7135
European countries	552	20	27	20	13	27	32	46	48	101	117	60	41	—	72	355	125
Bulgaria	29	1	1	—	1	—	1	2	4	2	8	8	1	—	2	18	9
Hungary	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Germany	62	4	9	5	1	1	—	6	5	11	11	6	3	—	18	34	10
Greece	31	3	4	2	2	2	1	3	2	5	5	1	1	—	10	18	3
Georgia	177	2	1	4	3	8	19	19	23	45	34	11	8	—	7	143	27
other European countries	252	10	12	9	6	16	11	16	14	38	58	34	28	—	35	141	76
Asian countries	1043	14	17	11	279	427	53	43	56	68	42	16	5	12	46	954	31
Israel	61	2	2	3	2	—	2	2	10	11	17	8	2	—	8	36	17
China	19	—	—	—	—	11	5	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
Turkey	155	4	10	6	11	15	14	22	26	29	10	6	2	—	21	126	8
other Asian countries	808	8	5	2	266	401	32	18	19	27	15	2	1	12	17	773	6
American countries	45	6	3	1	1	—	1	2	7	9	5	7	3	—	10	25	10
USA	28	5	3	—	—	—	1	—	4	5	2	5	3	—	8	12	8

Ethnic composition and language proficiency, citizenship [1]

Table 4.13 continued

Source: http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/new_site/population/demo/perepis_krim/tab-krim.htm

	Total	Including age, years													of the total number — people:		
		0 – 4	5 – 9	10 – 14	15 – 19	20 – 24	25 – 29	30 – 34	35 – 39	40 – 49	50 – 59	60 – 69	70 and over	Age not specified	below working age	of working age	above working age
countries	17	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	3	4	3	2	—	—	2	13	2
African countries	293	1	—	—	37	140	65	35	5	5	—	1	—	4	2	286	1
other countries of the world	41	6	2	1	1	5	3	3	—	8	1	7	2	2	9	21	9
Without citizenship	3400	173	159	158	158	222	340	307	251	546	522	308	245	11	521	2207	661
Citizenship not indicated	64656	3459	3209	2458	2172	3102	5009	5101	4865	9163	9783	6863	5587	3885	9551	36094	15126

Source: http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/new_site/population/demo/perepis_krim/tab-krim.htm

	Total	Including age, years													of the total number — people:		
		0 – 4	5 – 9	10 – 14	15 – 19	20 – 24	25 – 29	30 – 34	35 – 39	40 – 49	50 – 59	60 – 69	70 and over	Age not specified	below working age	of working age	above working age
Urban population	**1323050**	**72789**	**66749**	**53121**	**57736**	**77756**	**109904**	**108537**	**97577**	**169291**	**192623**	**162988**	**150180**	**3799**	**202634**	**745914**	**370703**
Citizenship indicated	1272470	70542	64573	51383	56059	75402	106024	104550	93643	161994	184883	157257	145622	538	196150	717539	358243
Including:																	
Russian citizens	1236993	68611	62746	50070	53557	71625	101916	100594	90516	157418	181236	154924	143294	486	190834	692955	352718
among them, dual citizens	4797	201	159	103	204	360	529	494	429	648	741	480	447	2	473	3185	1137
foreign citizens	33794	1833	1739	1227	2413	3665	3938	3813	3007	4332	3409	2183	2193	42	5031	23528	5193
among them, having citizenship of:																	
CIS countries	32069	1804	1702	1203	2087	3070	3797	3712	2912	4181	3301	2122	2154	24	4932	22042	5071
Azerbaijan	293	15	10	11	23	33	26	36	32	72	26	8	1	—	39	239	15
Armenia	434	7	14	14	6	26	44	36	64	73	77	44	29	—	35	305	94
Belarus	467	11	16	21	16	19	42	54	46	71	59	56	56	—	51	289	127
Kazakhstan	188	8	7	5	13	15	7	7	20	29	21	29	27	—	20	105	63
Kyrgyzstan	51	1	3	2	3	4	7	2	6	12	3	6	2	—	8	35	8
Republic of Moldova	192	9	9	12	9	6	19	27	22	43	17	8	11	—	32	135	25
Tajikistan	13	1	1	—	2	1	4	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	11	—
Turkmenistan	22	—	—	—	6	10	1	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	20	2
Uzbekistan	599	10	14	14	111	151	25	46	37	51	53	42	39	6	40	454	99
Ukraine	29810	1742	1628	1124	1898	2805	3622	3502	2684	3827	3044	1928	1988	18	4705	20449	4638
European countries	394	13	21	14	11	24	25	30	37	80	72	38	29	—	53	259	82
Bulgaria	19	1	1	—	1	—	1	2	3	1	3	5	1	—	2	11	6
Hungary	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Germany	39	1	7	3	1	—	—	5	5	7	5	3	2	—	11	22	6
Greece	20	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	—	6	12	2
Georgia	129	1	1	3	2	6	16	11	15	41	22	4	7	—	5	109	15
other European countries	186	8	10	7	5	16	7	10	13	28	39	25	18	—	29	104	53
Asian countries	975	9	14	8	276	426	48	33	49	54	30	11	5	12	34	906	23
Israel	50	2	2	1	1	—	1	2	8	10	14	7	2	—	6	30	14
China	19	—	—	—	—	11	5	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
Turkey	127	2	8	6	11	15	11	16	22	23	8	3	2	—	17	105	5
other Asian countries	779	5	4	1	264	400	31	14	18	20	8	1	1	12	11	752	4
American countries	32	3	1	1	1	—	1	1	5	6	5	5	3	—	5	19	8
USA	17	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	2	4	3	—	3	7	7
countries	15	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	4	3	1	—	—	2	12	1
African countries	290	—	—	—	37	140	65	35	4	4	—	1	—	4	1	284	1

Table 4.13 continued

Source: http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/new_site/population/demo/perepis_krim/tab-krim.htm

	Total	Including age, years													of the total number — people:		
		0 – 4	5 – 9	10 – 14	15 – 19	20 – 24	25 – 29	30 – 34	35 – 39	40 – 49	50 – 59	60 – 69	70 and over	Age not specified	below working age	of working age	above working age
other countries of the world	34	4	1	1	1	5	2	2	—	7	1	6	2	2	6	18	8
Without citizenship	1683	98	88	86	89	112	170	143	120	244	238	150	135	10	285	1056	332
Citizenship not indicated	50580	2247	2176	1738	1677	2354	3880	3987	3934	7297	7740	5731	4558	3261	6484	28375	12460

Source: http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/new_site/population/demo/perepis_krim/tab-krim.htm

	Total	Including age, years													of the total number — people:		
		0 – 4	5 – 9	10 – 14	15 – 19	20 – 24	25 – 29	30 – 34	35 – 39	40 – 49	50 – 59	60 – 69	70 and over	Age not specified	below working age	of working age	above working age
Rural population	**961719**	**64965**	**56797**	**45053**	**42775**	**57669**	**77732**	**73581**	**65534**	**121491**	**150329**	**106444**	**98621**	**728**	**175139**	**539273**	**246579**
Citizenship indicated	947643	63753	55764	44333	42280	56921	76603	72467	64603	119625	148286	105312	97592	104	172072	531554	243913
Including:																	
Russian citizens	927897	62649	54677	43539	41463	55388	74354	70259	62743	116774	145590	103864	96497	100	168946	518081	240770
among them, dual citizens	941	28	34	24	44	75	108	105	72	130	155	85	81	—	90	646	205
foreign citizens	18029	1029	1016	722	748	1423	2079	2044	1729	2549	2412	1290	985	3	2890	12322	2814
among them, having citizenship of:																	
CIS countries	17780	1011	1004	713	743	1419	2066	2016	1708	2509	2355	1260	973	3	2850	12167	2760
Azerbaijan	93	2	4	1	5	9	13	6	11	19	15	5	3	—	8	77	8
Armenia	219	7	7	6	8	14	22	27	30	40	32	16	10	—	21	165	33
Belarus	188	5	11	4	5	5	16	22	26	26	33	13	22	—	23	123	42
Kazakhstan	86	1	5	7	5	1	4	4	6	13	6	18	16	—	14	37	35
Kyrgyzstan	29	—	3	4	1	1	4	5	5	—	—	3	3	—	7	16	6
Republic of Moldova	98	—	—	7	3	—	9	17	18	20	11	6	7	—	8	76	14
Tajikistan	31	2	4	2	3	4	1	2	1	6	2	3	1	—	8	19	4
Turkmenistan	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Uzbekistan	436	9	17	15	19	19	33	38	45	70	72	58	41	—	47	268	121
Ukraine	16595	985	953	667	694	1366	1962	1895	1565	2313	2184	1138	870	3	2714	11381	2497
European countries	158	7	6	6	2	3	7	16	11	21	45	22	12	—	19	96	43
Bulgaria	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	3	—	—	—	7	3
Hungary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	23	3	2	2	—	1	—	1	—	4	6	3	1	—	7	12	4
Greece	11	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	—	—	—	4	6	1
Georgia	48	1	—	1	1	2	3	8	8	4	12	7	1	—	2	34	12
other European countries	66	2	2	2	1	—	4	6	1	10	19	9	10	—	6	37	23
Asian countries	68	5	3	3	3	1	5	10	7	14	12	5	—	—	12	48	8
Israel	11	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	2	1	3	1	—	—	2	6	3
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turkey	28	2	2	—	—	—	3	6	4	6	2	3	—	—	4	21	3
other Asian countries	29	3	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	7	7	1	—	—	6	21	2
American countries	13	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	2	—	—	5	6	2
USA	11	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	1	—	—	5	5	1
countries	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
African countries	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—

Table 4.13 continued

Source: http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/new_site/population/demo/perepis_krim/tab-krim.htm

	Total	Including age, years													of the total number — people:		
		0 – 4	5 – 9	10 – 14	15 – 19	20 – 24	25 – 29	30 – 34	35 – 39	40 – 49	50 – 59	60 – 69	70 and over	Age not specified	below working age	of working age	above working age
other countries of the world	7	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	3	1
Without citizenship	1717	75	71	72	69	110	170	164	131	302	284	158	110	1	236	1151	329
Citizenship not indicated	14076	1212	1033	720	495	748	1129	1114	931	1866	2043	1132	1029	624	3067	7719	2666

Source: http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/new_site/population/demo/perepis_krim/tab-krim.htm

	Total	Including age, years													of the total number — people:		
		0 – 4	5 – 9	10 – 14	15 – 19	20 – 24	25 – 29	30 – 34	35 – 39	40 – 49	50 – 59	60 – 69	70 and over	Age not specified	below working age	of working age	above working age
The Republic of Crimea																	
Urban and rural population	**1891465**	**116185**	**103703**	**82379**	**82920**	**110942**	**153949**	**148833**	**133704**	**240982**	**287085**	**221114**	**205540**	**4129**	**317863**	**1060549**	**508924**
Citizenship indicated	1840535	113400	101127	80468	81215	108489	149993	144894	129952	233848	279485	215899	201204	561	310253	1032392	497329
Including:																	
Russian citizens	1797274	111030	98875	78855	78679	104187	145126	140150	126131	227965	274316	212889	198558	513	303726	1002551	490484
among them, dual citizens	3512	116	104	74	160	288	384	379	321	490	580	322	292	2	303	2446	761
foreign citizens	40327	2226	2117	1473	2408	4114	4571	4476	3616	5410	4709	2740	2430	37	6083	27942	6265
among them, having citizenship of:																	
CIS countries	38608	2188	2082	1447	2082	3535	4460	4387	3523	5257	4572	2662	2394	19	5977	26489	6123
Azerbaijan	312	16	11	11	20	35	26	37	36	79	28	10	3	—	42	254	16
Armenia	593	14	18	19	14	39	59	59	80	102	99	54	36	—	52	425	116
Belarus	465	12	19	14	14	13	46	54	49	72	66	50	56	—	49	296	120
Kazakhstan	180	4	8	10	15	5	8	6	16	28	18	35	27	—	23	89	68
Kyrgyzstan	31	—	2	—	2	2	3	3	2	3	1	8	5	—	3	15	13
Republic of Moldova	212	5	5	16	6	1	22	37	30	48	20	11	11	—	27	159	26
Tajikistan	41	3	5	2	5	5	4	3	1	6	3	3	1	—	10	27	4
Turkmenistan	27	—	—	—	6	10	3	—	2	4	—	1	1	—	—	25	2
Uzbekistan	972	18	29	26	127	168	52	75	75	112	118	94	72	6	81	685	200
Ukraine	35775	2116	1985	1349	1873	3257	4237	4113	3232	4803	4219	2396	2182	13	5690	24514	5558
European countries	412	15	17	15	8	19	21	31	35	76	97	49	29	—	49	266	97
Bulgaria	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	8	6	1	—	—	12	7
Hungary	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Germany	55	3	8	5	1	1	—	5	4	10	11	4	3	—	16	31	8
Greece	24	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	5	4	—	1	—	8	14	2
Georgia	135	2	1	3	3	5	11	13	17	34	30	11	5	—	6	106	23
other European countries	178	7	6	5	3	12	9	11	10	25	43	28	19	—	19	102	57
Asian countries	1002	12	14	10	279	423	48	39	47	62	36	16	4	12	40	921	29
Israel	53	2	2	3	2	—	1	1	10	8	14	8	2	—	8	29	16
China	19	—	—	—	—	11	5	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
Turkey	136	3	8	5	11	14	11	20	20	27	10	6	1	—	17	112	7
other Asian countries	794	7	4	2	266	398	31	17	16	26	12	2	1	12	15	761	6
American countries	34	5	3	1	1	—	—	2	7	5	3	6	1	—	9	18	7
USA	20	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	4	1	—	8	7	5
countries	14	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	3	3	2	2	—	—	1	11	2

Table 4.13 continued

Source: http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/new_site/population/demo/perepis_krim/tab-krim.htm

	Total	Including age, years													of the total number — people:		
		0 – 4	5 – 9	10 – 14	15 – 19	20 – 24	25 – 29	30 – 34	35 – 39	40 – 49	50 – 59	60 – 69	70 and over	Age not specified	below working age	of working age	above working age
African countries	234	1	—	—	37	132	39	14	4	3	—	—	—	4	2	228	—
other countries of the world	37	5	1	—	1	5	3	3	—	7	1	7	2	2	6	20	9
Without citizenship	2934	144	135	140	128	188	296	268	205	473	460	270	216	11	444	1899	580
Citizenship not indicated	50930	2785	2576	1911	1705	2453	3956	3939	3752	7134	7600	5215	4336	3568	7610	28157	11595

Source: http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/new_site/population/demo/perepis_krim/tab-krim.htm

	Total	Including age, years													of the total number — people:		
		0 – 4	5 – 9	10 – 14	15 – 19	20 – 24	25 – 29	30 – 34	35 – 39	40 – 49	50 – 59	60 – 69	70 and over	Age not specified	below working age	of working age	above working age
Urban population	**959916**	**53194**	**48709**	**38786**	**41419**	**55022**	**78662**	**77693**	**70377**	**123439**	**141221**	**118044**	**109940**	**3410**	**148200**	**538323**	**269983**
Citizenship indicated	922908	51589	47143	37578	40201	53310	75827	74861	67551	118164	135648	113951	106621	464	143581	517833	261030
Including:																	
Russian citizens	898537	50288	45930	36729	38450	50481	73095	72228	65495	115025	133056	112319	105021	420	140059	500872	257186
among them, dual citizens	2619	88	74	51	117	217	281	277	251	367	433	245	216	2	218	1826	573
foreign citizens	23110	1230	1146	779	1688	2748	2604	2526	1978	2960	2410	1517	1490	34	3305	16187	3584
among them, having citizenship of:																	
CIS countries	21628	1210	1123	762	1367	2173	2505	2463	1905	2844	2326	1468	1466	16	3239	14880	3493
Azerbaijan	221	14	7	10	15	26	14	31	25	60	13	5	1	—	34	178	9
Armenia	375	7	11	13	6	25	37	32	50	62	67	38	27	—	31	260	84
Belarus	297	7	11	10	10	9	31	36	27	48	36	38	34	—	30	187	80
Kazakhstan	103	3	4	3	12	4	4	2	10	18	12	20	11	—	10	57	36
Kyrgyzstan	17	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	5	2	—	1	9	7
Republic of Moldova	116	5	5	9	3	1	13	20	12	28	9	6	5	—	19	83	14
Tajikistan	11	1	1	—	2	1	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	9	—
Turkmenistan	22	—	—	—	6	10	1	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	20	2
Uzbekistan	552	9	12	13	109	150	20	38	33	45	49	37	31	6	36	427	83
Ukraine	19914	1164	1072	704	1203	1945	2381	2302	1746	2577	2138	1318	1354	10	3076	13650	3178
European countries	263	8	11	9	6	16	15	17	25	56	55	28	17	—	30	177	56
Bulgaria	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	1	—	—	5	4
Hungary	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Germany	32	—	6	3	1	—	—	4	4	6	5	1	2	—	9	19	4
Greece	13	2	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	—	1	—	4	8	1
Georgia	92	1	1	2	2	3	9	5	10	31	20	4	4	—	4	76	12
other European countries	116	5	4	3	2	12	5	7	9	15	25	20	9	—	13	68	35
Asian countries	935	7	11	7	276	422	43	29	40	48	25	11	4	12	28	873	22
Israel	43	2	2	1	1	—	—	1	8	7	12	7	2	—	6	23	14
China	19	—	—	—	—	11	5	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
Turkey	108	1	6	5	11	14	8	14	16	21	8	3	1	—	13	91	4
other Asian countries	765	4	3	1	264	397	30	13	15	19	5	1	1	12	9	740	4
American countries	22	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	5	3	3	4	1	—	4	13	5
USA	10	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	1	—	3	3	4
countries	12	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	3	2	1	—	—	1	10	1
African countries	232	—	—	—	37	132	39	14	3	3	—	—	—	4	1	227	—

Table 4.13 continued

Source: http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/new_site/population/demo/perepis_krim/tab-krim.htm

	Total	Including age, years													of the total number — people:		
		0 – 4	5 – 9	10 – 14	15 – 19	20 – 24	25 – 29	30 – 34	35 – 39	40 – 49	50 – 59	60 – 69	70 and over	Age not specified	below working age	of working age	above working age
other countries of the world	30	3	—	—	1	5	2	2	—	6	1	6	2	2	3	17	8
Without citizenship	1261	71	67	70	63	81	128	107	78	179	182	115	110	10	217	774	260
Citizenship not indicated	37008	1605	1566	1208	1218	1712	2835	2832	2826	5275	5573	4093	3319	2946	4619	20490	8953

Source: http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/new_site/population/demo/perepis_krim/tab-krim.htm

	Total	Including age, years													of the total number — people:		
		0 – 4	5 – 9	10 – 14	15 – 19	20 – 24	25 – 29	30 – 34	35 – 39	40 – 49	50 – 59	60 – 69	70 and over	Age not specified	below working age	of working age	above working age
Rural population	**931549**	**62991**	**54994**	**43593**	**41501**	**55920**	**75287**	**71140**	**63327**	**117543**	**145864**	**103070**	**95600**	**719**	**169663**	**522226**	**238941**
Citizenship indicated	917627	61811	53984	42890	41014	55179	74166	70033	62401	115684	143837	101948	94583	97	166672	514559	236299
Including:																	
Russian citizens	898737	60742	52945	42126	40229	53706	72031	67922	60636	112940	141260	100570	93537	93	163667	501679	233298
among them, dual citizens	893	28	30	23	43	71	103	102	70	123	147	77	76	—	85	620	188
foreign citizens	17217	996	971	694	720	1366	1967	1950	1638	2450	2299	1223	940	3	2778	11755	2681
among them, having citizenship of:																	
CIS countries	16980	978	959	685	715	1362	1955	1924	1618	2413	2246	1194	928	3	2738	11609	2630
Azerbaijan	91	2	4	1	5	9	12	6	11	19	15	5	2	—	8	76	7
Armenia	218	7	7	6	8	14	22	27	30	40	32	16	9	—	21	165	32
Belarus	168	5	8	4	4	4	15	18	22	24	30	12	22	—	19	109	40
Kazakhstan	77	1	4	7	3	1	4	4	6	10	6	15	16	—	13	32	32
Kyrgyzstan	14	—	2	—	1	—	2	2	1	—	—	3	3	—	2	6	6
Republic of Moldova	96	—	—	7	3	—	9	17	18	20	11	5	6	—	8	76	12
Tajikistan	30	2	4	2	3	4	1	2	1	5	2	3	1	—	8	18	4
Turkmenistan	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Uzbekistan	420	9	17	13	18	18	32	37	42	67	69	57	41	—	45	258	117
Ukraine	15861	952	913	645	670	1312	1856	1811	1486	2226	2081	1078	828	3	2614	10864	2380
European countries	149	7	6	6	2	3	6	14	10	20	42	21	12	—	19	89	41
Bulgaria	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	3	—	—	—	7	3
Hungary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	23	3	2	2	—	1	—	1	—	4	6	3	1	—	7	12	4
Greece	11	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	—	—	—	4	6	1
Georgia	43	1	—	1	1	2	2	8	7	3	10	7	1	—	2	30	11
other European countries	62	2	2	2	1	—	4	4	1	10	18	8	10	—	6	34	22
Asian countries	67	5	3	3	3	1	5	10	7	14	11	5	—	—	12	48	7
Israel	10	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	2	6	2
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turkey	28	2	2	—	—	—	3	6	4	6	2	3	—	—	4	21	3
other Asian countries	29	3	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	7	7	1	—	—	6	21	2
American countries	12	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	2	—	—	5	5	2
USA	10	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	5	4	1
countries	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
African countries	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—

Table 4.13 continued

Source: http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/new_site/population/demo/perepis_krim/tab-krim.htm

	Total	Including age, years													of the total number — people:		
		0 – 4	5 – 9	10 – 14	15 – 19	20 – 24	25 – 29	30 – 34	35 – 39	40 – 49	50 – 59	60 – 69	70 and over	Age not specified	below working age	of working age	above working age
other countries of the world	7	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	3	1
Without citizenship	1673	73	68	70	65	107	168	161	127	294	278	155	106	1	227	1125	320
Citizenship not indicated	13922	1180	1010	703	487	741	1121	1107	926	1859	2027	1122	1017	622	2991	7667	2642

Source: http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/new_site/population/demo/perepis_krim/tab-krim.htm

	Total	Including age, years													of the total number — people:		
		0 – 4	5 – 9	10 – 14	15 – 19	20 – 24	25 – 29	30 – 34	35 – 39	40 – 49	50 – 59	60 – 69	70 and over	Age not specified	below working age	of working age	above working age
The City of Sevastopol																	
Urban and rural population	**393304**	**21569**	**19843**	**15795**	**17591**	**24483**	**33687**	**33285**	**29407**	**49800**	**55867**	**48318**	**43261**	**398**	**59910**	**224638**	**108358**
Citizenship indicated	379578	20895	19210	15248	17124	23834	32634	32123	28294	47771	53684	46670	42010	81	57969	216701	104827
Including:																	
Russian citizens	367616	20230	18548	14754	16341	22826	31144	30703	27128	46227	52510	45899	41233	73	56054	208485	103004
among them, dual citizens	2226	113	89	53	88	147	253	220	180	288	316	243	236	—	260	1385	581
foreign citizens	11496	636	638	476	753	974	1446	1381	1120	1471	1112	733	748	8	1838	7908	1742
among them, having citizenship of:																	
CIS countries	11241	627	624	469	748	954	1403	1341	1097	1433	1084	720	733	8	1805	7720	1708
Azerbaijan	74	1	3	1	8	7	13	5	7	12	13	3	1	—	5	62	7
Armenia	60	—	3	1	—	1	7	4	14	11	10	6	3	—	4	45	11
Belarus	190	4	8	11	7	11	12	22	23	25	26	19	22	—	25	116	49
Kazakhstan	94	5	4	2	3	11	3	5	10	14	9	12	16	—	11	53	30
Kyrgyzstan	49	1	4	6	2	3	8	4	9	9	2	1	—	—	12	36	1
Republic of Moldova	78	4	4	3	6	5	6	7	10	15	8	3	7	—	13	52	13
Tajikistan	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Turkmenistan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uzbekistan	63	1	2	3	3	2	6	9	7	9	7	6	8	—	6	37	20
Ukraine	10630	611	596	442	719	914	1347	1284	1017	1337	1009	670	676	8	1729	7316	1577
European countries	140	5	10	5	5	8	11	15	13	25	20	11	12	—	23	89	28
Bulgaria	10	1	1	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	6	2
Hungary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	2	3	2
Greece	7	—	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	4	1
Georgia	42	—	—	1	—	3	8	6	6	11	4	—	3	—	1	37	4
other European countries	74	3	6	4	3	4	2	5	4	13	15	6	9	—	16	39	19
Asian countries	41	2	3	1	—	4	5	4	9	6	6	—	1	—	6	33	2
Israel	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	7	1
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turkey	19	1	2	1	—	1	3	2	6	2	—	—	1	—	4	14	1
other Asian countries	14	1	1	—	—	3	1	1	3	1	3	—	—	—	2	12	—
American countries	11	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	2	1	2	—	1	7	3
USA	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	1	2	—	—	5	3
countries	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	—

Table 4.13 continued

Source: http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/new_site/population/demo/perepis_krim/tab-krim.htm

	Total	Including age, years													of the total number — people:		
		0 – 4	5 – 9	10 – 14	15 – 19	20 – 24	25 – 29	30 – 34	35 – 39	40 – 49	50 – 59	60 – 69	70 and over	Age not specified	below working age	of working age	above working age
African countries	59	—	—	—	—	8	26	21	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	58	1
other countries of the world	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
Without citizenship	466	29	24	18	30	34	44	39	46	73	62	38	29	—	77	308	81
Citizenship not indicated	13726	674	633	547	467	649	1053	1162	1113	2029	2183	1648	1251	317	1941	7937	3531

Source: http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/new_site/population/demo/perepis_krim/tab-krim.htm

	Total	Including age, years													of the total number — people:		
		0 – 4	5 – 9	10 – 14	15 – 19	20 – 24	25 – 29	30 – 34	35 – 39	40 – 49	50 – 59	60 – 69	70 and over	Age not specified	below working age	of working age	above working age
Urban population	**363134**	**19595**	**18040**	**14335**	**16317**	**22734**	**31242**	**30844**	**27200**	**45852**	**51402**	**44944**	**40240**	**389**	**54434**	**207591**	**100720**
Citizenship indicated	349562	18953	17430	13805	15858	22092	30197	29689	26092	43830	49235	43306	39001	74	52569	199706	97213
Including:																	
Russian citizens	338456	18323	16816	13341	15107	21144	28821	28366	25021	42393	48180	42605	38273	66	50775	192083	95532
among them, dual citizens	2178	113	85	52	87	143	248	217	178	281	308	235	231	—	255	1359	564
foreign citizens	10684	603	593	448	725	917	1334	1287	1029	1372	999	666	703	8	1726	7341	1609
among them, having citizenship of:																	
CIS countries	10441	594	579	441	720	897	1292	1249	1007	1337	975	654	688	8	1693	7162	1578
Azerbaijan	72	1	3	1	8	7	12	5	7	12	13	3	—	—	5	61	6
Armenia	59	—	3	1	—	1	7	4	14	11	10	6	2	—	4	45	10
Belarus	170	4	5	11	6	10	11	18	19	23	23	18	22	—	21	102	47
Kazakhstan	85	5	3	2	1	11	3	5	10	11	9	9	16	—	10	48	27
Kyrgyzstan	34	1	3	2	2	2	6	1	5	9	2	1	—	—	7	26	1
Republic of Moldova	76	4	4	3	6	5	6	7	10	15	8	2	6	—	13	52	11
Tajikistan	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Turkmenistan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uzbekistan	47	1	2	1	2	1	5	8	4	6	4	5	8	—	4	27	16
Ukraine	9896	578	556	420	695	860	1241	1200	938	1250	906	610	634	8	1629	6799	1460
European countries	131	5	10	5	5	8	10	13	12	24	17	10	12	—	23	82	26
Bulgaria	10	1	1	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	6	2
Hungary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	2	3	2
Greece	7	—	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	4	1
Georgia	37	—	—	1	—	3	7	6	5	10	2	—	3	—	1	33	3
other European countries	70	3	6	4	3	4	2	3	4	13	14	5	9	—	16	36	18
Asian countries	40	2	3	1	—	4	5	4	9	6	5	—	1	—	6	33	1
Israel	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	7	—
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turkey	19	1	2	1	—	1	3	2	6	2	—	—	1	—	4	14	1
other Asian countries	14	1	1	—	—	3	1	1	3	1	3	—	—	—	2	12	—
American countries	10	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	2	1	2	—	1	6	3
USA	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	4	3
countries	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	—
African countries	58	—	—	—	—	8	26	21	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	57	1

Table 4.13 continued

Source: http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/new_site/population/demo/perepis_krim/tab-krim.htm

	Total	Including age, years													of the total number — people:		
		0 – 4	5 – 9	10 – 14	15 – 19	20 – 24	25 – 29	30 – 34	35 – 39	40 – 49	50 – 59	60 – 69	70 and over	Age not specified	below working age	of working age	above working age
other countries of the world	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
Without citizenship	422	27	21	16	26	31	42	36	42	65	56	35	25	—	68	282	72
Citizenship not indicated	13572	642	610	530	459	642	1045	1155	1108	2022	2167	1638	1239	315	1865	7885	3507

Source: http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/new_site/population/demo/perepis_krim/tab-krim.htm

	Total	Including age, years													of the total number — people:		
		0 – 4	5 – 9	10 – 14	15 – 19	20 – 24	25 – 29	30 – 34	35 – 39	40 – 49	50 – 59	60 – 69	70 and over	Age not specified	below working age	of working age	above working age
Rural population	**30170**	**1974**	**1803**	**1460**	**1274**	**1749**	**2445**	**2441**	**2207**	**3948**	**4465**	**3374**	**3021**	**9**	**5476**	**17047**	**7638**
Citizenship indicated	30016	1942	1780	1443	1266	1742	2437	2434	2202	3941	4449	3364	3009	7	5400	16995	7614
Including:																	
Russian citizens	29160	1907	1732	1413	1234	1682	2323	2337	2107	3834	4330	3294	2960	7	5279	16402	7472
among them, dual citizens	48	—	4	1	1	4	5	3	2	7	8	8	5	—	5	26	17
foreign citizens	812	33	45	28	28	57	112	94	91	99	113	67	45	—	112	567	133
among them, having citizenship of:																	
CIS countries	800	33	45	28	28	57	111	92	90	96	109	66	45	—	112	558	130
Azerbaijan	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Armenia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Belarus	20	—	3	—	1	1	1	4	4	2	3	1	—	—	4	14	2
Kazakhstan	9	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	1	5	3
Kyrgyzstan	15	—	1	4	—	1	2	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	5	10	—
Republic of Moldova	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Tajikistan	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Turkmenistan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uzbekistan	16	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	—	—	2	10	4
Ukraine	734	33	40	22	24	54	106	84	79	87	103	60	42	—	100	517	117
European countries	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	7	2
Bulgaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hungary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greece	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	4	1
other European countries	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	1
Asian countries	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Israel	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turkey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
other Asian countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American countries	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
USA	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
African countries	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

Table 4.13 continued

Source: http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/new_site/population/demo/perepis_krim/tab-krim.htm

	Total	Including age, years													of the total number — people:		
		0 – 4	5 – 9	10 – 14	15 – 19	20 – 24	25 – 29	30 – 34	35 – 39	40 – 49	50 – 59	60 – 69	70 and over	Age not specified	below working age	of working age	above working age
other countries of the world	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Without citizenship	44	2	3	2	4	3	2	3	4	8	6	3	4	—	9	26	9
Citizenship not indicated	154	32	23	17	8	7	8	7	5	7	16	10	12	2	76	52	24

Translation

4.14. MARRIED COUPLES LIVING IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS, BY ETHNICITY OF SPOUSES

Source: http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/new_site/population/demo/perepis_krim/tab-krim.htm

	Married couples, total	among them married couples by nationality of the wife																	Nationality of the wife is not specified
		Russians	Ukrainians	Crimean Tatars	Belarusians	Tatars	Armenians	Jews	Poles	Moldavians	Azerbaijani	Greeks	Germans	Gypsies	Bulgarians	Krymchaks	Crimeans	other nationalities	
Crimean Federal District																			
Urban and rural population																			
Married couples, total	**471043**	**298829**	**88771**	**50528**	**5628**	**9191**	**2035**	**553**	**737**	**761**	**752**	**521**	**431**	**364**	**505**	**68**	**31**	**5592**	**5746**
among them married couples by nationality																			
Russians	294386	237837	43641	1902	3204	1615	351	274	423	410	96	231	243	53	298	37	13	2093	1665
Ukrainians	85027	41593	39098	553	1331	374	107	68	220	184	24	59	100	15	109	10	5	726	451
[…]																			
Married couples:																			
monoethnic marriage	334186	237837	39098	46434	796	5877	1431	167	30	99	512	176	18	270	48	13	7	1373	—
interethnic marriage	127148	58045	48934	3982	4792	3271	591	381	704	656	237	344	409	92	453	55	23	4179	—
the nationality of the spouse is not	9709	2947	739	112	40	43	13	5	3	6	3	1	4	2	4	—	1	40	5746

[…]

Table 4.15 continued

Excerpts

4.15. Ethnicities and their endonyms by self-identification of the population

Source: http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/new_site/population/demo/perepis_krim/tab-krim.htm

	Urban and rural population			Urban population			Rural population		
	men and	men	women	men and	men	women	men and	men	women
Crimean Federal District									
[…]									
Kazan Tatars	1063	427	636	445	178	267	618	249	369
[…]									

6.4. Private households composed of two and more people, by ethnic homogeneity and household size

Source: http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/new_site/population/demo/perepis_krim/tab-krim.htm.

	Number of private households	Number of members of households	Of the total number of households, the number of households consisting of						Average size of the household, persons
			2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons and more		
							number of households	number of household members	
Crimean Federal District									
Urban and rural settlements									
All households	**635710**	**2053255**	**239606**	**178390**	**123494**	**54744**	**39476**	**271177**	**3,2**
Including:									
Households with all household members belonging to the same nationality	432005	1355722	173241	121030,00	81070	33916	22748	152290	3,1
Households where all household members are: […]									
Ukrainians […]	44547	124431	23359	11758	6329	2063	1038	6808	2,8

Annex 441

Russian Federal Migration Service, Internal instruction No. AK-1/2/2-5770 “On the issuance of residence permits and temporary residence permits”, 22 April 2014

Translation

FEDERAL
MIGRATION SERVICE
(FMS of Russia)

(illegible)
22 April 2014 No. AK-1/2/2-5770

[Stamp: COPY]
to the acting heads of the territorial bodies
of the Federal Migration Service of Russia located
in the territory of the Crimean Federal District

On the issuance of residence permits and
temporary residence permits

When organising the work as regards to the issuance of residence permits and temporary residence permits to foreign citizens and stateless persons residing (staying) in the territory of the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol, please be guided by the following.

1. Citizens of Ukraine and stateless persons permanently residing in the territory of the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol as at 18 March 2014 who stated, within one month after the said date, their intention to retain the other citizenship that they and their minor children possessed or to remain stateless persons, are to be provided with residence permits in a similar way to the provisions of the section "Issuance of residence permits to certain categories of foreign citizens" of the administrative regulation for the provision by the Federal Migration Service of a state service relating to the issuance of the residence permit in the Russian Federation to foreign citizens, approved by Order of the Federal Migration Service of Russia of 22 April 2013 No. 215 ("Administrative Regulation").

In order for the residence permit to be issued, a citizen of Ukraine or stateless person submits to the territorial body of the Federal Migration Service of Russia at the place of his permanent residence in the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol:

1) an application for the issuance of a residence permit drawn up in arbitrary form;

2) two personal photographs of 35x45 mm in colour or black and white with a clear full-face image without a headdress;

3) an identity document and a copy thereof;

4) a birth certificate (for minor children) and a copy thereof;

5) confirmation of permanent residence in the territory of the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol as at 18 March 2014 (a stamp in a Ukrainian passport; a certificate of registration at the place of residence for minor children; a court decision establishing the fact of permanent residence; other document issued in the prescribed manner) and a copy thereof.

On the basis of Article 20 of Federal Constitutional Law of 21 March 2014 No. 6-FKZ "On the admission of the Republic of Crimea into the Russian Federation and the formation of new constituent entities within the Russian Federation – the Republic of Crimea and the federal city of Sevastopol" ("Federal Constitutional Law"), until notary chambers are created in the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol, notarial actions in their territories are performed by persons authorised to do so under Ukrainian law. In view of this, documents executed in a foreign language, if the text is not duplicated in Russian, are to be translated into Russian. The accuracy of translation and the authenticity of the translator's signature are to be notarised.

The application is registered as provided for by the Administrative Regulation. One checks the applicant's application, including insofar as minor children are concerned, with the intention to retain the other citizenship that the applicant (minor children) possesses or to remain stateless. The outcome of this check is recorded in a statement of issuance of the residence permit. The decision relating to the issuance of the residence permit is adopted in the form of resolution made in the statement of issuance of the residence permit of the head of the territorial body of the Federal Migration Service of Russia or its structural division in accordance with the division of responsibilities.

The residence permit is prepared and issued within seven business days since the application was accepted for consideration.

The residence permit is issued for five years as provided for by the Administrative Regulation: for citizens of Ukraine – on letterheads with series 82 and 83 and for stateless persons – on letterheads with series 80 and 81 (until it is technically feasible to issue residence permits to stateless persons that have digital storage media capacities).

Given the provisions of Article 15 of the Federal Constitutional Law, the stamp duty for the issuance of the residence permit is not paid until 1 January 2015, unless such stamp duty is introduced by the constituent entities themselves for the transition period in accordance with the powers they are prescribed to have (Part 2 of Article 15 of the Federal Constitutional Law).

Information about issued residence permits is to be recorded in the Foreign Citizen Registration Central Database of the Federal Migration Service of Russia (applied software "Territory", module "Residence Permit").

Until changes are made to statistical reporting of the Federal Migration Service of Russia, it is necessary to keep separate registration of citizens of Ukraine and stateless persons who obtained residence permits in accordance with the procedure above.

2. Foreign citizens and stateless persons temporarily and legally staying in the territory of the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol are to be provided with temporary residence permits as provided for by Federal Law of 25 July 2002 No .115-FZ "On the legal status of foreign citizens in the Russian Federation" ("Federal Law") and the Administrative regulation for the provision of a state service relating to the issuance of the temporary residence permit in the Russian Federation to foreign citizens and stateless persons, approved by Order of the Federal Migration Service of Russia of 22 April 2013 No. 214.

Until the Government of the Russian Federation establishes a quota for the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol on the issuance of temporary residence permits to foreign citizens and stateless persons in the Russian Federation, applications for the issuance of the temporary residence permit is to be accepted from foreign citizens and stateless persons who have the right to obtain the temporary residence permit in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 6 of the Federal Law.

As concerns the payment of the stamp duty for the issuance of the temporary residence permit, please be guided by paragraph 1 of this instruction.

3. According to Article 12 of the Federal Constitutional Law, documents issued by the state and other official authorities of Ukraine are valid in the territories of the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol without limitation of their validity period and without any confirmation by the state authorities of the Russian Federation, the state authorities of the Republic of Crimea or Sevastopol, unless otherwise ensues from the documents themselves or from the essence of relations.

In this regard, foreign citizens and stateless persons who have certificates of permanent residence or temporary residence in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol that are valid as at 18 March 2014, have the right to reside in the territory of the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol on the basis of the said documents until the procedure for the issuance of the Russian-type residence permits and temporary residence permits to them is elaborated.

The regulation procedure in relation to the said category of persons is to be circulated separately.

At the same time, the said foreign citizens have the right to obtain a residence permit in the Russian Federation if they wish so and apply to the territorial bodies of the Federal Migration Service of Russia as provided for by the Federal Law.

4. The implementation of the above is to be taken under personal control.

Deputy Head [Signed] A.E. Kuznetsov

Annex 442

Acting Head of the Republic of Crimea, Decree No. 40-U

"On L.E. Islyamov", 30 May 2014

Translation

(*Coat of Arms of Crimea*)

DECREE

OF THE HEAD OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA

On [L.] E. Islyamov

In accordance with clause 13 of Part 1 of Article 64 of the Constitution of the Republic of Crimea, Resolution of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea of 28 May 2014 No. 2170-6/14 "On cancellation of Resolution of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea of 4 April 2014 No. 1933-6/14 "On Islyamov L.E." as amended by the Resolution of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea

I hereby decree:

1. TO RELEASE ISLYAMOV LENUR Edemovich from his duties as Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea on 30 May 2014.

2. The Finance and Accounting Directorate of the Administrative Department of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea to make the final settlement with L.E. Islyamov, to pay compensation for the unused 4.5 calendar days of the main annual leave for the period of work from 4 April 2014 to 30 May 2014.

Acting Head of the Republic of Crimea **S. AKSYONOV**

Simferopol,
30 May 2014
No. 40-U

Annex 443

State Council of the Republic of Crimea official website, “Edip Gafarov: the Crimean authorities are ready to cooperate with Crimean Tatars and to address problems of the entire people rather than some of its representatives trying to speak on its behalf”, 30 May 2014

Translation

Edip Gafarov: the Crimean authorities are ready to cooperate with Crimean Tatars and to address problems of the entire people rather than some of its representatives who are trying to speak on its behalf

http://crimea.gov.ru/news/30_05_14

The Crimean authorities are ready to cooperate with Crimean Tatars rather than with one of its organisations, and to address problems of the entire people rather than some of its representatives who are trying to speak on its behalf. This is what Edip Gafarov, Chairman of the Permanent Committee of the State Council for Inter-ethnic Relations and Deported Citizens of the Republic of Crimea, said on air at the State Television and Radio Broadcasting Company "Crimea".

Besides, he said that everyone wishing to act in the interests of the Republic and the people would be given such a chance. But if someone wishes to act in his or her own interests or some political group, the republican authorities have nothing to do with it.

"It seems that Islyamov didn't quite understand where he was and what his purpose was when he was appointed to the position of Vice Prime Minister. It's not about his business qualities, but that a Russian public official can't remain a businessman. And the attempt of Islyamov to play a double game: to participate in the anti-Russian campaigns of Dzhemilev and to be in the Russian state service at the same time couldn't be successful. [He] should've focused on resolving socio-economic issues: water supply, improvement of the places of compact residence of the repatriates, providing them with housing, but there was no particular desire to give priority to them" the Crimean parliamentarian thinks.

E. Gafarov also noted that the State Council of the Republic of Crimea, the federal authorities showed that they were not going to leave the matter of Crimean Tatars at the mercy of some group as it had often been the case under Ukrainian rule. "Members of the Mejlis were appointed at the time, and after that – nobody cared, it was none of anyone's business. Things are different now. The authorities pay close attention to how the Presidential Decree on deported peoples is implemented and how efficient the public officials responsible for this are. If someone underperforms, personnel decisions are promptly made as the situation warrants it", he concluded.

Moreover, according to E. Gafarov, when representatives of the Crimean Tatar community, repatriates of other ethnicities are delegated into the republican authorities, two criteria necessarily play a critical role: professionalism and desire to work in a team in an active and constructive manner.

Press Service of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea
30 May 2014

Annex 444

Russian Federal Migration Service, Internal instruction No. AK-1/2/2-8358 “On the organization of work with foreign citizens permanently residing in the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol”, 9 June 2014

Translation

[Stamp: COPY]
To the Heads of the Directorates of the
Federal Migration Service (FMS) of Russia
for the Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol
and Rostov Region

9 June 2014
AK-1/2/2-8358

On the organisation of work with foreign citizens permanently residing in the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol

The FMS of Russia along with the State-Legal Directorate of the President of the Russian Federation have addressed the issue of determining the legal status of foreign citizens in the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol with permanent residence certificates issued by the official authorities of Ukraine, the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol.

The legal status of foreign citizens, insofar as it relates to their right to permanently reside in the territory of the Russian Federation, is regulated by Articles 2, 8 and 9 of the Federal Law of 25 July 2002 No. 115-FZ "On the legal status of foreign citizens in the Russian Federation" and is confirmed by a residence permit issued for five years.

The migration legislation of the Russian Federation does not provide for such a document as a permanent residence certificate without a validity period.

A change in the state affiliation of the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol accordingly entails a change in the essence of legal relations as regards the determination of the legal status of foreign citizens in the territories of the newly formed constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

In this regard, it is necessary to organise information and counselling work with the said category of foreign citizens on clarification of their right to obtain a "Russian" residence permit instead of a "Ukrainian" permanent residence certificate during the transition period set out in Article 6 of the Federal Constitutional Law of 21 March 2014 No. 6-FKZ "On the admission of the Republic of Crimea into the Russian Federation and the formation of new constituent entities within the Russian Federation - the Republic of Crimea and the Federal City of Sevastopol" (hereinafter – the FKZ).

Please note that for the the work with the said category of foreign citizens, the Administrative Regulation for the provision of a state service by the Federal Migration Service relating to the issuance of residence permits to foreign citizens approved by Order of the FMS of Russia of 22 April 2013 No. 215 (hereinafter – the Administrative Regulation) shall apply subject to the FMS of Russia instruction of 22 April 2014 No. AK-1/2/2-5770 and the present instruction.

To confirm the applicant's registration at the place of residence in the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol on 18 March 2014 verification shall be carried out against the records of the Central Database of Registration of Foreign Citizens (CDB RFC) of the FMS of Russia.

The decision to issue a residence permit shall be made in the form of an endorsement on the application for the issuance of a residence permit by the head of the territorial body of the FMS of Russia or its structural unit in accordance with the distribution of responsibilities.

A residence permit shall be drawn up and issued to the applicant within 20 business days from the date of the acceptance of the application for consideration.

When issuing a residence permit, the permanent residence certificate is to be attached to the application.

The applicant shall be informed of the provisions of the Russian migration legislation, the rights and obligations of a foreign citizen with a residence permit in the Russian Federation; to this end an acknowledgement form provided for by Appendix No. 13 to the Administrative Regulation is to be filled out.

Information on the issued residence permits shall be entered into the CDB RFC of the FMS of Russia (application software “Territory”, module “Residence Permit”).

Until the changes are introduced to the statistical reports of the FMS of Russia, a separate record of foreign citizens who have obtained a residence permit in accordance with the above procedure shall be maintained.

When issuing a residence permit, a note indicating the registration of a foreign citizen at the place of residence in the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol is to be transferred to the newly issued residence permit from the date of the issuance of the residence permit. When changing the place of residence in the territory of the Russian Federation, foreign citizens who have obtained a residence permit are subject to the registration at the place of residence in accordance with the Federal Law of 18 July 2006 No. 109 “On migration registration of foreign citizens in the Russian Federation”.

I request you to take the implementation of the referred activities under personal control.

Deputy Head (Signed) A.E. Kuz…

Annex 445

Explanatory note to the revised draft No. 588277-6 of the Federal Constitutional Law "On amending the Federal Constitutional Law 'On the admission of the Republic of Crimea into the Russian Federation and the formation of new constituent entities within the Russian Federation - the Republic of Crimea and the federal city of Sevastopol'", 14 August 2014
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

EXPLANATORY NOTE

to the revised draft Federal Constitutional Law "On amending the Federal Constitutional Law 'On the admission of the Republic of Crimea to the Russian Federation and formation of new constituent entities within the Russian Federation – the Republic of Crimea and the Federal City of Sevastopol'" (draft No. 588277-6)

The draft Federal Constitutional Law "On Amending the Federal Constitutional Law of 21 March 2014 No. 6-FKZ 'On the admission of the Republic of Crimea to the Russian Federation and formation of new constituent entities within the Russian Federation – the Republic of Crimea and the Federal City of Sevastopol'" (hereinafter referred to as the draft law) proposes to regulate the issues associated with the restrictions in relation to the persons holding public posts of the Russian Federation, federal public service posts in the Republic of Crimea and the state civil service posts in the Republic of Crimea as well as the issues associated with the validity of documents issued by the state and other official bodies of Ukraine, state and other official bodies of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.

As the matter of the renunciation of Ukrainian citizenship (which need to be renounced so that the right to state and municipal service can be exercised) is not resolved for reasons beyond the control of residents of the Republic of Crimea (Russian nationals), which serves as an obstacle to civil and municipal service, the draft law is intended to regulate the renunciation of Ukrainian citizenship by civil and municipal servants of the Republic of Crimea.

[…]

If adopted, this draft law will help regulate legal mechanisms related to the restrictions imposed when one is admitted to, and does, state and municipal service in the Republic of Crimea, and issues associated with the registration of goods imported into the Republic of Crimea.

Source: State Duma official website, http://sozd.duma.gov.ru/download/32D93D37-959D-46E6-8E13-4C6AE0722375

Annex 446

Comment by the Information and Press Department of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding the statement by the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, Dunja Mijatovic, regarding the situation around the Avdet newspaper, No. 2186-22-09-2014, 22 September 2014

22.09.14 18:51

№ 2186-22-09-2014

Comment by the Information and Press Department of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding the statement by the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, Dunja Mijatoviж, regarding the situation around the Avdet newspaper

We noted another groundless and explicitly politically motivated press release by the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Press, Dunja Mijatoviж, containing invented concerns about the fate of the Avdet newspaper, issued by Majlis of Crimean Tatars.

The OSCE having fewer countries as member states than Russia has nationalities, should know that our country, is rich in traditions of peaceful co-existence with different people and faiths and is especially sensitive to any manifestations of extremism, hate speech and the incitement of international conflicts. Together with our constant respect for and support of activities of ethnic organisations, we support the strict observation of national law by them.

While Dunja Mijatoviж appeals to the observation of the order of law in Crimea, she knows well that Majlis and the Avdet newspaper which it controls and which has been warned several times of the inadmissibility of public appeals for extremist activities refuse to work within the required legal framework. The requirements of the law in the Russian Federation are the same for everybody. Rebukes by Dunja Mijatoviж are strange against the backdrop of the silence kept surrounding the facts which are vital for the freedom of speech in Crimea: the Crimean-Tatar language received an official status for the first time in the modern history and Crimean Tatars were fully restored.

We regret that the excessively attentive, almost prejudiced, attitude to mass media in the Russian Federation and Crimea as its part, negatively affects the quality of monitoring in the area of freedom of the press in other OSCE member states, where outrageous violations are still outside the range of attention of Dunja Mijatoviж.

22 September 2014

Annex 447

Roskomnadzor Directorate for the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol official website, "On filling in the details of payment order for payers – individuals and legal entities", 1 October 2014

Translation

Roskomnadzor Directorate for the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol

https://82.rkn.gov.ru/news/news68980.htm

On filling in the details of the payment order for payers - individuals and legal entities.

1 October 2014

Roskomnadzor Directorate for the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol hereby informs the payers of the state duty about the details required for the payment by individuals and legal entities for public services, as well as other payments to the revenue of the budget system administered by the regional offices of Roskomnadzor in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 160.1 of the Budget Code of the Russian Federation and Order of the Ministry of Finance of Russian Federation of 12 November 2013 No. 107n "Concerning approval of the rules for indicating information in the details of the orders for transferring funds in payments to the budgetary system of the Russian Federation".

Use the insurance number of individual personal account of the insured person in the personalized accounting system of the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation (SNILS) as an identifier for individual details.

When filling in the element 108 of the payment order, the symbols "№" and "-" shall not be indicated. Before the individual's identifier (SNILS number) in the field 108 of the payment order, a two-digit value of the individual details identifier type shall be indicated. SNILS has the value "14". In order to separate the two-digit value of the individual details identifier type and the identifier itself, the ";" sign shall be used.

For example: «**14**;12345678900».

In accordance with the letter of the Ministry of Finance of Russian Federation of 20 November 2012 No. 03-05-04-03/93, payment documents for the state duty payment shall be submitted by the person applying to Roskomnadzor to get a public service (from the applicant). The state duty shall be paid with the applicant's own funds. It is important that the submitted payment documents provided a clear understanding that the amount of the state duty was paid by the applicant with own funds.

At the same time, the state duty may be paid by the representative on behalf of the person represented. When the state duty is paid by the representative, the payment document shall indicate that the payer is acting on behalf of the person represented (in the "Purpose of payment" field)

When the state duty is paid in cash by an individual on behalf of the represented organization, it is necessary to attach a proof of the paid money belonging to the organization that applied to Roskomnadzor for the public service to the payment document (check-order), i.e. it should be indicated that an individual, i.e. a representative acts on the basis of a power of attorney or constituent documents by attaching an expense cash order or other document confirming that the funds were issued to such individual to pay the state duty.

SAMPLE of filling out a payment order

for the payment of the state duty for media registration

SAMPLE of filling out a payment order for payment of the state duty for issuance a permit for ship radio station

Annex 448

Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea official website,
"Sergey Aksyonov met Muslims of Crimea who have performed Hajj",
13 October 2014
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Sergey Aksyonov met Muslims of Crimea who have performed Hajj

https://rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/504

13 October 2014
On 13 October, Sergey Aksyonov, the head of the Republic of Crimea and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea met with Muslims of Crimea, who had performed Hajj. The meeting was also attended by Ruslan Balbek, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea, Zaur Smirnov, Chairman of the State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations and Deported Citizens of the Republic of Crimea, and Hajji Emirali Ablaev, the Mufti of Muslims of Crimea.

Sergey Aksyonov stressed that the Crimean government treated Crimean Muslims with respect. "We must preserve inter-ethnic peace, harmony, understanding on all issues, respect for the spiritual values of each other, and I guarantee that this policy will continue in Crimea", - the head of Crimea said.

Sergey Aksyonov also noted that the Crimean Muslims could go to Mecca and perform Hajj, principally thanks to the President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin, who pays constant attention to the Muslims of Russia.

In return, the pilgrims thanked Sergey Aksyonov for the support provided and noted that the most comfortable conditions had been created for them to perform Hajj.

[…]

As a reminder, this year a group of 150 Crimean Tatars was formed, who performed Hajj with the support of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation. Prices for pilgrim tours were reduced by almost half.

Annex 449

Acting Head of the City Administration of Simferopol, Order No. 217-r
"On celebration of the New Year 2015 and Christmas",
25 November 2014
(excerpts)

Translation

/SEAL/
TRUE COPY
Head of the Archive Administration (Municipal Archive)
of the City Administration
(Signed) L.Yu. Berkova
"09" June 2020

(Coat of Arms of the Republic of Crimea)

Republic of Crimea

Acting Head of the City Administration of Simferopol

ORDER

25 November 2014 Simferopol No. 217-r

On the celebration
of the New Year 2015
and Christmas

In order to organise and hold the events dedicated to the celebration of the New Year 2015 and Christmas,

1. Approve the action plan for the celebration of the New Year 2015 and Christmas (Appendix 1).

2. Approve the cost estimate for holding the events dedicated to the celebration of the New Year 2015 and Christmas (Appendix 2).

3. The liquidation commission of the Department of Budgeting, Finance and Economy (N.A. Guzeeva) to finance the City Administration of Simferopol in the amount of RUB 593,670.00 (five hundred ninety-three thousand six hundred seventy rubles. 00 kopecks) out of the funds specified in resolution of 24 January 2014 No. 894 of the extraordinary 78th session of the VI convocation Simferopol City Council "On the 2014 city budget" (with amendments and additions) under Financial Classification Code 110502 "Other cultural and educational institutions and activities".

4. The executive authorities of the council, the liquidation commissions of the executive authorities to ensure, within their competence, the execution of the activities within the prescribed time limits (Appendix 1)

5. Information Policy Administration to publish this resolution on the official website of the Simferopol City Council.

6. I will supervise the implementation of this order.

Acting Head of the City Administration of Simferopol (Signed) G.S. Bakharev

APPROVED BY:

Executive commission administrator	(Signed)	V.V. Stokovsky
Deputy city head for the activities of the council executive authorities	(Signed)	I.S. Glazkov
Chairman of the Liquidation Commission of the Department of Budgeting, Finance and Economy	(Signed)	N.A. Guzeeva
Head of the Records and Statements Department	(Signed)	T.V. Nazar
Head of the organization administration	(Signed)	A.G. Ulianov
Director of the legal department	(Signed)	T.O. Sviridenko

Draft order of the acting Head of Administration produced by the Department of Culture

Head of the Department of Culture	(Signed)	A.V. Dribnaya
Deputy Head of the Department of Culture	(Signed)	V.V. Fedorova

TRUE COPY
Head of the Archive
Administration (Municipal Archive)
of the City Administration
(Signed) L.Yu. Berkova
"09" June 2020

Appendix 1
to Order
of the acting Head of
City Administration of
Simferopol
of "25" November 2014
No. 217-r

ACTION PLAN
to celebrate the New Year 2015 and Christmas

No.	Event	Responsible performers	Period for performance
1.	Provide festive decoration of streets, squares, shop windows of trade enterprises, facades of administrative buildings, industrial enterprises of the city, organizations, institutions and territories in front of them.	The liquidation commission of the Administration of the Housing and Utilities Service (the "Administration of the Housing and Utilities Service"), the liquidation commission of the advertising department (the "advertising department"), the administration of trade and services	Up to 16 December 2014
1			
2.	Mount New Year trees in traditional places of the city districts (Children's Park, Lenin Boulevard, Gorkiy Street) and additionally in such local areas as Zagorodny, Pnevmatika, Marshal Zhukov, the city district power plant, village of Agrarny.	Administration of the Housing and Utilities Service	From 01 December 2014
3.	Mount and decorate the Main New Year tree of Simferopol on Lenin Square.	Administration of the Housing and Utilities Service	From 01 December 2014
4.	Organize and hold a city-wide Christmas party for orphans, disabled children and children from low-income families in the Simferopol State Circus.	Social policy department	From 27 to 29 December 2014
5.	Organize and hold Pre-New Year fairs, entertainment programs on Lenin Square, Gorkiy Str., in front of	Administration of trade and services,	From 01 December 2014 to

	the building of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea, the city council, the Trade Union Culture Palace, Crimean Republican extracurricular educational institution “Center for Children and Youth Creativity”, Sovetskaya Square and other squares of the city.	Liquidation commission of the department of culture (the “Department of Culture”), the liquidation commission of the department of education (the “Department of Education”), the liquidation commission of the department for family, youth, tourism and sports (the “Department for Family, Youth, Tourism and Sports”)	07 January 2015
6.	Hold New Year morning parties, balls, evening parties, and other festive events in schools and preschool institutions, teenage clubs, cultural institutions, family-type orphanages.	Department of Education, Department for Family, Youth, Tourism and Sports, Department of Culture	From 06 December 2014
7.	Organize, together with the Crimean Diocese, the installation of the Nativity scene on Lenin Square.	Administration of the Housing and Utilities Service, Department of Culture, Administration for the issues of cooperation with the law enforcement bodies, defense mobilization work and emergency situations	06 January2015

8.	Ensure the protection of public order, the safety of citizens in the areas of festivities and public events, the protection of the New Year trees mounted in the city.	Administration for the issues of cooperation with the law enforcement bodies, defense mobilization work and emergency situations	From 01 December 2014
9.	Ensure the operation of medical institutions during the New Year and Christmas holidays, ambulances in the areas of festive events.	Liquidation commission of the health protection administration (the "Health Protection Administration")	From 01 December 2014
10.	Ensure the stable operation of public transport, trade enterprises, utilities during the New Year and Christmas holidays.	Administration of transport and communications, Administration of the Housing and Utilities Service, Administration of trade and services	From 01 December 2014
11.	Provide timely media coverage of the New Year and Christmas activities.	Information policy administration	From 02 December 2014 to 20 January 2015
12.	Prepare and publish in the media the holiday greetings of the Head of the municipal district administration.	Organization administration, Information policy administration	Up to 19 December 2014

TRUE COPY
Head of the Archive Administration (Municipal Archive)
of the City Administration
(Signed) L.Yu. Berkova
"09" June 2020

13.	Provide registration and distribution of the New Year greetings (according to a specific list).	Organization administration, Information policy administration	Up to 24 December 2014
14.	Execute the activities to ensure fire safety and public order in crowded places during the New Year and Christmas celebrations.	Administration for the issues of cooperation with the law enforcement bodies, defense mobilization work and emergency	From 19 December 2014
15.	Organize the design and installation of social advertising that displays the text of the New Year greetings from the Head of the municipal district administration to the city residents.	Advertising department	From 01 December 2014
16.	Execute the work to ensure sanitary order during the preparation and celebration of the New Year and Christmas.	Administration of the Housing and Utilities Service	From 01 December 2014
17.	Organize the installation and hold the opening of the Nativity scene on Lenin Square.	Administration of the Housing and Utilities Service, Department of Culture	From 06 to 07 January 2015

Head of the Department of Culture (Signed) A.V. Dribnaya

[…]

Annex 450

Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea,
Letter No. 01-15/1294, 24 June 2021

Translation

(Coat of Arms of Crimea)

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND YOUTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
[Title in Russian, Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar]

3 Sovnarkomovsky Lane, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295000,
Reception Desk (3652) 27-52-32, Administrative Office (3652) 27-61-33
e-mail: info@crimeaedu.ru http://monm.rk.gov.ru/

of 24 June 2021 No. 01-15/1294
to Ref. No. 1685/dp of 5 February 2021

To the Ambassador-at-Large of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation
D.A. Lobach
32/34 Smolenskaya-Sennaya Square, G-200,
Moscow, 119200
kagalkina@mid.ru

On materials in the case "Ukraine v. Russian Federation" in the International Court of Justice

Dear Dmitry Anatolyevich,

In addition to letter of 25 February 2021 No. 01-15/1294 in response to request of 5 February 2021 No. 1685/dp, the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea (hereinafter referred to as the "Ministry") hereby informs you as follows.

The Ministry's official website has had a section titled "State and other languages of the Republic of Crimea" since 2017.

This section features updated information about instruction in the state languages of the Republic of Crimea (Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar) and the study of native languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation living in the Republic of Crimea, and statistical data is annually updated.

Besides, there are lists of educational and methodical literature in native languages published between 2015 and 2018 (117 titles). There are exemplary educational programmes on the Crimean Tatar language and literature, the Ukrainian language and literature for preschool and general educational institutions of the Republic of Crimea. These programmes were approved by the Federal Educational and Methodical Association for General Education (Minutes of 20 May 2015 No. 2/15) and included in the registry of programmes of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation.

We hereby send you some publications from this website.

Annex: on 23 pages.

Yours faithfully,

Deputy Minister */Signature/* **T.R. Asanov**

Z.S. Suleymanova
+7(3652) 25 04 15

On the situation with education in the state (Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian) languages and the study of native languages in educational institutions of the Republic of Crimea in the 2017/2018 academic year*

In the 2017/2018 academic year, **196.5** thousand children study in **527** municipal educational institutions of the Republic of Crimea. **5.6 thousand** of them **(3%)** receive education in Crimean Tatar, and **318 students (0.2%)** receive education in Ukrainian.

In the Republic of Crimea, there are **15 educational organizations with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction** (202 class groups, 3753 students):

1. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution "Secondary School No. 18 with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction" of Evpatoria;

2. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution "General Secondary School No. 3 with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction" of Sudak;

3. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution Bakhchisaray General Secondary School No. 5 with Russian and Crimean Tatar languages of instruction, of Bakhchisaray;

4. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution Vilinskaya General Secondary School No. 2 with Russian and Crimean Tatar languages of instruction, of the Bakhchisaray District;

5. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution "Viktorovskaya Elementary General Education School with Russian and Crimean Tatar languages of instruction", of the Bakhchisaray District;

6. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution "Belogorsk Secondary School No. 4" of Belogorsk;

7. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution "Zuyskaya Secondary School No. 2 named after Seitnafe Seitveliev" of the Belogorsky District;

8. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution "Zarechnenskaya School-kindergarten with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction", of the Dzhankoy District;

9. Municipal Educational Institution "Maiskaya School with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction", of the Dzhankoy District;

10. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution "Starokrymskaya General Secondary School No. 2" of the Kirov District;

11. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution "Oktyabrskaya School No. 3 named after Ismail Gasprinsky" of the Krasnogvardeisky District;

12. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution "Sarybash School with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction named after A.M. Tippa of the Pervomaisky District of the Republic of Crimea";

13. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution "Kolchuginskaya School No. 2 with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction", of the Simferopol District;

14. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution "Sovetskaya Secondary School No. 3 with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction", of the Sovetsky District;

15. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution "Eshref Shemy-zade General Secondary School No. 42" of Simferopol;

In the Republic of Crimea in the current academic year, there is **1 general educational institution with the Ukrainian language of instruction** (9 class groups, 146 students): Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution "School No. 20" of Feodosia.

In addition, on the basis of general educational institutions with Russian as the language of instruction, **class groups with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction** have been opened (in 31 schools there are 133 class groups, 1879 students):

1. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Privetnenskaya School” of Alushta;

2. Municipal Educational Institution “Secondary School No. 3” of Dzhankoy of the Republic of Crimea;

3. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “General Secondary School No. 28” of Simferopol;

4. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “General Secondary School No. 29” of Simferopol;

5. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “General Secondary School No. 37” of Simferopol;

6. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “General Secondary School No. 44” of Simferopol;

7. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Veselovskaya General Secondary School” of Sudak;

8. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Grushevskaya General Secondary School” of Sudak;

9. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Morskaya General Secondary School” of Sudak;

10. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “School No. 15” of the city of Feodosia;

11. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Belogorskaya Secondary School No. 3” of Belogorsk;

12. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Zelenogorskaya Secondary School” of the Belogorsky District;

13. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Litvinenkovskaya Secondary School” of the Belogorsky District;

14. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Tsvetochnenskaya Secondary School” of the Belogorsky District;

15. Municipal Educational Institution “Mirnovskaya School” of the Dzhankoy District;

16. Municipal Educational Institution “Pobednenskaya School” of the Dzhankoy District;

17. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Zhuravskaya General School” of the Kirovsky District;

18. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Krasnoznamenskaya School” of the Krasnogvardeisky District;

19. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Novopavlovsk Educational Complex” of the Krasnoperekopskiy District;

20. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Berezovskaya General Secondary School” of the Razdolnensky District;

21. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Zhuravlinskaya Secondary School” of the Saki District;

22. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Trudovskaya Secondary School” of the Saki District;

23. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Denisovskaya School” of the Simferopol District;

24. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Slonimskiy Dobrovskaya Gymnasium School” of the Simferopol District;

25. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Malenskaya School” of the Simferopol District;

26. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Rodnikovskaya Gymnasium School” of the Simferopol District;

27. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Ukromnovskaya School” of the Simferopol District;

28. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Urozhainovskaya School” of the Simferopol District;

29. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Teplovskaya School” of the Simferopol District;

30. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Illichivskaya Secondary School” of the Sovetsky District;

31. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Pushkinskaya Secondary School” of the Sovetsky District.

On the basis of general educational institutions with Russian as language of instruction, **class groups with the Ukrainian language of instruction** have been opened (in 7 schools there are 13 class groups, 172 students):

1. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Trenev Gymnasium No. 11” of Simferopol;

2. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Simferopol Academic Gymnasium” of Simferopol;

3. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Secondary School No. 29” of Simferopol;

4. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Yalta Educational Complex No. 15” of Yalta;

5. Municipal Educational Institution “Zavet-Leninskaya School” of the Dzhankoy District;

6. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Novopavlovskiy Educational Complex” of the Krasnoperekopskiy District;

7. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Shtormovskaya Gymnasium School” of the Saki District.

In the general educational institutions of the Republic of Crimea, the study of the following native languages is organized in various forms (as a subject, in depth, optional, in extracurricular activities):

- Crimean Tatar - 21.6 thousand students,
- Ukrainian - 10.6 thousand students,
- Armenian - 97 students,
- Bulgarian - 73 students,
- Greek - 343 students (of whom 94 children study Greek as their native language, and 249 as a second foreign language),
- German - 58 students.

* Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea official website, https://monm.rk.gov.ru/file/Обучение на родных языках(1)(1).docx

On the situation with education in the state (Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian) languages and the study of native languages in educational institutions of the Republic of Crimea in the 2018/2019 academic year*

In accordance with Federal Law of 3 August 2018 No. 317-FZ "On amendments to Articles 11, 14 of the Federal Law 'On Education in the Russian Federation'", **the free choice of the language of education, the studied native language from among the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation**, including the Russian language as a native language, the state languages of the republics of the Russian Federation shall be based on the applications of parents (legal representatives) of minor students when the latter are admitted (transferred) into studying the educational programmes of preschool education and the state accredited educational programmes of primary general and basic general education.

Parents (legal representatives) of students can choose on a voluntary, free and informed basis the language of instruction and study for their children. At the same time, voluntariness does not mean the refusal to study a native language, but the possibility to choose one (for example, the choice of Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian, or other languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation living in the Republic of Crimea).

In the 2018/2019 academic year, **200.7 thousand** students study in **544** educational institutions of the Republic of Crimea of all forms of ownership. Of these, **194.4 thousand** students receive education in Russian (96.7% of the total), **6.1 thousand** students (3.1%) - in Crimean Tatar, and **249** students (0,2%) - in Ukrainian.

In the Republic of Crimea, there are **15 general educational institutions with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction** (224 class groups, 4258 students):

1. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution "Secondary School No. 18 with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction" of Evpatoria;

2. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution "General Secondary School No. 3 with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction" of Sudak;

3. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution Bakhchisaray General Secondary School No. 5 with Russian and Crimean Tatar languages of instruction, of Bakhchisaray;

4. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution Vilinskaya General Secondary School No. 2 with Russian and Crimean Tatar languages of instruction, of the Bakhchisaray District;

5. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution "Viktorovskaya Elementary General Education School with Russian and Crimean Tatar languages of instruction", of the Bakhchisaray District;

6. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution "Belogorsk Secondary School No. 4" of Belogorsk;

7. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution "Zuyskaya Secondary School No. 2 named after Seitnafe Seitveliev" of the Belogorsky District;

8. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution "Zarechnenskaya School-kindergarten with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction", of the Dzhankoy District;

9. Municipal Educational Institution "Maiskaya School with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction", of the Dzhankoy District;

10. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution "Starokrymskaya General Secondary School No. 2" of the Kirov District;

11. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution "Oktyabrskaya School No. 3 named after Ismail Gasprinsky" of the Krasnogvardeisky District;

12. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution "Sarybash School with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction named after A.M. Tippa of the Pervomaisky District of the Republic of Crimea";

13. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution "Kolchuginskaya School No. 2 with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction", of the Simferopol District;

14. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution "Sovetskaya Secondary School No. 3 with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction", of the Sovetsky District;

15. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Eshref Shemy-zade General Secondary School No. 42” of Simferopol;

In the Republic of Crimea in the current academic year, there is **1 general educational institution with the Ukrainian language of instruction** (9 class groups, 144 students): Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution School No. 20 of the city of Feodosia.

In addition, on the basis of general educational institutions with Russian as the language of instruction, **class groups with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction** have been opened (in 27 schools there are 126 class groups, 1834 students):

1. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Privetnenskaya School” of Alushta;

2. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “General Secondary School No. 28” of Simferopol;

3. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Zhukov General Secondary School No. 29” of Simferopol;

4. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “General Secondary School No. 37” of Simferopol;

5. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “General Secondary School No. 44” of Simferopol;

6. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Grushevskaya General Secondary School” of Sudak;

7. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Morskaya General Secondary School” of Sudak;

8. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “School No. 15” of Feodosia;

9. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Belogorskaya Secondary School No. 3” of Belogorsk;

10. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Zelenogorskaya Secondary School” of the Belogorsky District;

11. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Litvinenkovskaya Secondary School” of the Belogorsky District;

12. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Tsvetochnenskaya Secondary School” of the Belogorsky District;

13. Municipal Educational Institution “Mirnovskaya School” of the Dzhankoy District;

14. Municipal Educational Institution “Pobednenskaya School” of the Dzhankoy District;

15. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Zhuravskaya General School” of the Kirov District;

16. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Krasnoznamenskaya School” of the Krasnogvardeisky District;

17. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Novopavlovsk Educational Complex” of the Krasnoperekopskiy District;

18. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Berezovskaya General Secondary School” of the Razdolnensky District;

19. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Zhuravlinskaya Secondary School” of the Saki District;

20. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Trudovskaya Secondary School” of the Saki District;

21. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Denisovskaya School” of the Simferopol District;

22. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Slonimskiy Dobrovskaya Gymnasium School” of the Simferopol District;

23. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Malenskaya School” of the Simferopol District;

24. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Urozhainovskaya School” of the Simferopol District;

25. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Teplovskaya School” of the Simferopol District;

26. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Illichivskaya Secondary School” of the Sovetsky District;

27. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Pushkinskaya Secondary School” of the Sovetsky District.

On the basis of general educational institutions with Russian as language of instruction, **class groups with the Ukrainian language of instruction** have been opened (in 5 schools there are 8 class groups, 105 students):

1. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Trenev Gymnasium No. 11” of Simferopol;

2. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Simferopol Academic Gymnasium” of Simferopol;

3. Municipal Educational Institution “Zavet-Lenin School” of the Dzhankoy District;

4. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Novopavlovskiy Educational Complex” of the Krasnoperekopskiy District;

5. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Shtormovskaya Gymnasium School” of the Saki District.

In the general educational institutions of the Republic of Crimea, the study of the following native languages is organized in various forms (as a subject, in depth, optional, in extracurricular activities):

- Crimean Tatar - 27.7 thousand students,
- Ukrainian - 10.6 thousand students,
- Armenian - 97 students,
- Bulgarian - 73 students,
- Greek - 343 students (94 - as a native, 249 - as a second foreign language),
- German - 58 students.

In 544 educational institutions implementing preschool education programmes (of which 424 are preschool educational institutions, 120 are structural units of general educational institutions), 74.3 thousand children are enrolled, of whom 383 children receive education and upbringing in the Crimean Tatar language, and 883 children study in bilingual (Crimean Tatar, Russian) groups.

Thus, a total of 1.3 thousand children (2%) study in the Crimean Tatar language in preschool educational institutions, and 73.1 thousand children (98%) study in Russian.

* Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea official website, https://monm.rk.gov.ru/uploads/monm/attachments/d4/1d/8c/d98f00b204e9800998ecf8427e/phpFIkuR2_%D0%BE%D0%B1%D1%83%D1%87%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%B8%D0%B8%D0%B7%D1%83%D1%87%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%B8.docx

On the instruction in and studying of languages of the Republic of Crimea, 1st half of the 2019/2020 academic year*

The Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea, together with local government bodies, is working to implement the constitutional right of children to education in their native languages.

In the 2019/2020 academic year in the Republic of Crimea, there are 544 educational institutions (522 municipal schools, 16 state boarding schools, 6 private schools), in which 213,591 students study.

I. Education is organized in the state languages of the Republic of Crimea

Russian	***Crimean Tatar***	***Ukrainian***
207.2 thousand (96.9%)	6.4 thousand (3%)	206 (0.1%)

Students who study in general educational institutions with the Crimean Tatar or Ukrainian language of instruction

in Crimean Tatar			**in Ukrainian**		
schools	**class groups**	**students**	**school**	**class groups**	**students**
16	237	4704	1	9	152

Students who study in schools with the Russian as the language of instruction (classes with Crimean Tatar or Ukrainian language of instruction)

in Crimean Tatar			**in Ukrainian**		
schools	**class groups**	**students**	**school**	**class groups**	**students**
22	117	1702	1	3	54

II. Conditions have been created for students to study their native languages in various forms (as a subject, in-depth, optional, in extracurricular activities)

Armenian		**Bulgarian**		**Greek**		**Crimean Tatar**		**German**		**Ukrainian**	
schools/ students		**schools/ students**		**schools/ students**		**schools/ students**		**schools/ students**		**schools/ students**	
3	112	1	44	5	371	333	31190	1	61	144	5621

III. Education is organized in preschool educational organizations in the state languages of the Republic of Crimea

In the 2019/2020 academic year, 404 preschool educational organizations (401 - municipal, 3 - private) operate in the Republic of Crimea, in which 76622 children study, including in 1 preschool educational organization with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction covering 40 students.

Students who study in groups with the Crimean Tatar or Ukrainian language of instruction on the basis of preschool educational organizations with Russian as the language of instruction

in Crimean Tatar			**In Ukrainian**		
Preschool Educational Organizations	**groups**	**students**	**Preschool Educational Organization**	**groups**	**students**
12	19	491	2	2	65
in two languages (Crimean Tatar and Russian)					
19	41	758			

Students who covered by preschool education in the state languages of the Republic of Crimea

Russian	***Crimean Tatar***	***Ukrainian***
75298 children (98%).	1289 children (2%)	65 (0.1%)

IV. The number of students in the Crimean Tatar language in educational institutions of the Republic of Crimea in 2019 **increased by 855 (13%) people** compared to 2013, and the number of students studying the Crimean Tatar language **increased by 5986 people (19%).**

The number of children in preschool educational organizations receiving education in the Crimean Tatar language in 2019 **increased by 469 people (36%)** compared to 2013.

In the educational process, **117** titles of educational and methodological publications in the Crimean Tatar and Ukrainian languages with a total circulation of **168248** copies are used, prepared and published in accordance with the Federal State Educational Standard.

The decline in students receiving education in the Ukrainian language may be due to subjective reasons: lack of need among citizens for their children to receive education in the Ukrainian language.

The decrease in the number of students studying the Ukrainian language is explained by the fact that until the academic year 2014/2015, the study of the Ukrainian language as the state language (Ukraine) was compulsory for all students and in all educational institutions.

Education in the Crimean Tatar language is organized in 15 out of 25 municipalities of the Republic of Crimea, and instruction in Ukrainian is conducted in two municipalities. The study of the Crimean Tatar language is organized in 24 municipalities of the Republic of Crimea.

From two to four hours, depending on the class, are allocated for the study of native languages as an academic subject, and from one to two hours are allocated for the study of native languages as optional and extracurricular activities.

∗ Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea official website, https://monm.rk.gov.ru/uploads/txteditor/monm/attachments/d4/1d/8c/d98f00b204e9800998ecf8427e/phpWOhNyX_%D0%A1%D0%B5%D1%82%D1%8C%20%D0%BD%D0%B0%20%D1%81%D0%B0%D0%B9%D1%82.docx

On the situation with education in the state (Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian) languages and the study of native languages in educational institutions of the Republic of Crimea in the 2020/2021 academic year*

In accordance with Federal Law of 3 August 2018 No. 317-FZ "On amendments to Articles 11, 14 of the Federal Law 'On Education in the Russian Federation'", **the free choice of the language of education, the studied native language from among the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation**, including the Russian language as a native language, the state languages of the republics of the Russian Federation shall be based on the applications of parents (legal representatives) of minor students when the latter are admitted (transferred) into studying the educational programmes of preschool education and the state accredited educational programmes of primary general and basic general education.

Parents (legal representatives) of students can choose on a voluntary, free and informed basis the language of instruction and study for their children. At the same time, voluntariness does not mean the refusal to study a native language, but the possibility to choose one (for example, the choice of Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian, or other languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation living in the Republic of Crimea).

In the 2020/2021 academic year, **218974 thousand** students study in **547** educational institutions of the Republic of Crimea of all forms of ownership. Of these, **212090 thousand** students receive education in Russian (96.9% of the total), 6.7 thousand students (3%) study in Crimean Tatar, which is 14 class groups (344 students) more than in the past 2019/2020academic year, and 214 students (0.1%) study in Ukrainian.

In the Republic of Crimea, there are **16 general educational institutions with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction** (247 class groups, 4861 students):

1. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution "Secondary School No. 18 with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction" of Evpatoria;

2. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution "General Secondary School No. 3 with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction" of Sudak;

3. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution Bakhchisaray General Secondary School No. 5 with Russian and Crimean Tatar languages of instruction, of Bakhchisaray;

4. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution Vilinskaya General Secondary School No. 2 with Russian and Crimean Tatar languages of instruction, of the Bakhchisaray District;

5. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution "Viktorovskaya Elementary General Education School with Russian and Crimean Tatar languages of instruction", of the Bakhchisaray District;

6. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution "Bekir Choban-zade Belogorsk Secondary School No. 4" of Belogorsk;

7. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution "Zuyskaya Secondary School No. 2 named after Seitnafe Seitveliev" of the Belogorsky District;

8. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution "Zarechnenskaya School-kindergarten with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction", of the Dzhankoy District;

9. Municipal Educational Institution "Maiskaya School with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction", of the Dzhankoy District;

10. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution "Starokrymskaya General Secondary School No. 2 named after Amet-Khan Sultan" of the Kirov District;

11. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution "Oktyabrskaya School No. 3 named after Ismail Gasprinsky" of the Krasnogvardeisky District;

12. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Sarybash School with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction named after A.M. Tippa of the Pervomaisky District of the Republic of Crimea”;

13. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Kolchuginskaya School No. 2 with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction”, of the Simferopol District;

14. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Sovetskaya Secondary School No. 3 with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction”, of the Sovetsky District;

15. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Eshref Shemy-zade General Secondary School No. 42” of Simferopol;

16. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Alime Abdennanova General Secondary School No. 44” of Simferopol.

In addition, on the basis of general educational institutions with Russian as the language of instruction, **class groups with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction** have been opened (in 22 schools there are 119 class groups, 1809 students):

1. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Privetnenskaya School” of Alushta;

2. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “General Secondary School No. 37” of Simferopol;

3. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Grushevskaya General Secondary School” of Sudak;

4. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Morskaya General Secondary School” of Sudak;

5. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “School No. 15” of Feodosia;

6. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Belogorskaya Secondary School No. 3” of Belogorsk;

7. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Zelenogorskaya Secondary School” of the Belogorsky District;

8. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Litvinenkovskaya Secondary School” of the Belogorsky District;

9. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Tsvetochnenskaya Secondary School” of the Belogorsky District;

10. Municipal Educational Institution “Mirnovskaya School” of the Dzhankoy District;

11. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Zhuravskaya General School” of the Kirov District;

12. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Krasnoznamenskaya School” of the Krasnogvardeisky District;

13. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Berezovskaya General Secondary School” of the Razdolnensky District;

14. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Zhuravlinskaya Secondary School” of the Saki District;

15. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Trudovskaya Secondary School” of the Saki District;

16. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Denisovskaya School” of the Simferopol District;

17. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Dobrovskaya Gymnasium School named after Slonimskiy” of the Simferopol District;

18. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Malenskaya School” of the Simferopol District;

19. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Urozhainovskaya School” of the Simferopol District;

20. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Teplovskaya School” of the Simferopol District;

21. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Ilyichevskaya Secondary School” of the Sovetsky District;

22. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Pushkinskaya Secondary School” of the Sovetsky District.

23. Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “School No. 15 of Feodosia, the Republic of Crimea”.

In the Republic of Crimea in the current academic year, there is **1 general educational institution with the Ukrainian language of instruction** (9 class groups, 162 students): Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “School No. 20 of Feodosia of the Republic of Crimea”.

In addition, **class groups with the Ukrainian language of instruction** (3 class groups, 52 students) have been opened in the Municipal Budgetary General Educational Institution “Simferopol Academic Gymnasium” of Simferopol.

In the general educational institutions of the Republic of Crimea, the study of the following native languages is organized in various forms (as a subject, in depth, optional, in extracurricular activities):

- Crimean Tatar for 30475 thousand students,
- Ukrainian - 4155 thousand students,
- Armenian - 114 students,
- Bulgarian - 52 students,
- Greek - 230 students,
- German - 45 students.

In the 2020-2021 academic year, in 554 educational institutions of the Republic of Crimea, implementing preschool education programmes, 73.9 thousand children are enrolled, of whom 72.6 thousand children (98.3%) are taught in Russian, 1.2 thousand children (1.6 %) are taught in Crimean Tatar, and 93 students are taught in Ukrainian (0.1%).

* Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea official website, https://monm.rk.gov.ru/uploads/txteditor/monm/attachments//d4/1d/8c/d98f00b204e9800998ecf8427e/phpuhSs1y_На сайт (2).docx

[Original in Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian and Russian]

List of educational literature prepared and published by Prosveshchenie Publishing House, JSC at the request of the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea in 2015-2016*

No.	Textbooks
1.	Mathematics. 1st Grade. Part 1. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. M.I. Moro, S.I. Volkova, S.V. Stepanova
2.	Mathematics. 1st Grade. Part 2. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. M.I. Moro, S.I. Volkova, S.V. Stepanova
3.	Environment. 1st Grade. Part 1. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. A.A. Pleshakov
4.	Environment. 1st Grade. Part 2. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. A.A. Pleshakov
5.	Fine Art. 1st Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. L.A. Nemenskaya / edited by B.M. Nemensky
6.	Music. 1st Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. E.D. Kritskaya, G.P. Sergeeva, T.S. Shmagina
7.	Handicraft. 1st Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. E.A. Lutseva, T.P. Zuyeva
8.	Mathematics. 2nd Grade. Part 1. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. M.I. Moro, M.A. Bantova, G.V. Beltyukova
9.	Mathematics. 2nd Grade. Part 2. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. M.I. Moro, M.A. Bantova, G.V. Beltyukova
10.	Environment. 2nd Grade. Part 1. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. A.A. Pleshakov
11.	Environments. 2nd Grade. Part 2. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. A.A. Pleshakov
12.	Fine Art. 2nd Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. E.I. Koroteyeva/ edited by B.M. Nemensky
13.	Music. 2nd Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. G.P. Sergeeva, E.D. Kritskaya, T.S. Shmagina
14.	Handicraft. 2nd Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. E.A. Lutseva, T.P. Zuyeva
15.	Mathematics. 3rd Grade. Part 1. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. M.I. Moro, M.A. Bantova, G.V. Beltyukova, *et al*.
16.	Mathematics. 3rd Grade. Part 2. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. M.I. Moro, M.A. Bantova, G.V. Beltyukova, *et al*.
17.	Fine Art. 3rd Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. N.A. Goryayeva, L.A. Nemenskaya, P.S. Piterskikh, *et al.* / edited by B.M. Nemensky
18.	Environment. 3rd Grade. Part 1. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. A.A. Pleshakov
19.	Environment. 3rd Grade. Part 2. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. A.A. Pleshakov
20.	Music. 3rd Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. G.P. Sergeeva, E.D. Kritskaya, T.S. Shmagina
21.	Handicraft. 3rd Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. E.A. Lutseva, T.P. Zuyeva
22.	Mathematics. 4th Grade. Part 1. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. M.I. Moro, M.A. Bantova, G.V. Beltyukova, *et al*.
23.	Mathematics. 4th Grade. Part 2. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the

	Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. M.I. Moro, M.A. Bantova, G.V. Beltyukova, *et al*.
24.	Environment. 4th Grade. Part 1. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. A.A. Pleshakov. E.A. Kryuchkova
25.	Environment. 4th Grade. Part 2. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. A.A. Pleshakov, E.A. Kryuchkova
26.	Fine Art. 4th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. L.A. Nemenskaya/ edited by B.M. Nemensky
27.	Music. 4th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. G.P. Sergeeva, E.D. Kritskaya, T.S. Shmagina
28.	Handicraft. 4th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. E.A. Lutseva, T.P. Zuyeva
29.	Fundamentals of Religious Cultures and Secular Ethics. Fundamentals of Islamic Culture. 4th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. D.I. Latyshina, M.F. Murtazin
30.	Physical Education. 1st-4th Grades. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. V.I. Lyakh
31.	World History. Ancient History. 5th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. A.A. Vigasin, G.I. Goder, I.S. Sventsitskaya/ Edited by A.A. Iskenderov
32.	Life Safety. 5th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. A.T. Smirnov, B.O. Khrennikov/ edited by A.T. Smirnov
33.	Fine Art. 5th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. N.A. Goryayeva, O.V. Ostrovskaya/ edited by B.M. Nemensky
34.	Music. 5th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. G.P. Sergeeva, E.D. Kritskaya
35.	Biology. 5th-6th Grades. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. L.N. Sukhorukova, V.S. Kumchenko, I.Ya. Koesnikova
36.	Social Studies. 6th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. N.F. Vinogradova, N.I. Gorodetskaya, L.F. Ivanova, *et al./* Edited by L.N. Bogolyubov, L.F. Ivanova
37.	History of Russia. From the Earliest Times to Late XVI Century. 6th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. A.A. Danilov, L.G. Kosulina
38.	Fine Art. 6th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. L.A. Nemenskaya/ Edited by B.M. Nemensky
39.	Life Safety. 6th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. A.T. Smirnov, B.O. Khrennikov/ Edited by A.T. Smirnov
40.	World History. History of the Middle Ages. 6th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. E.V. Agibalova, G.M. Donskoy/ Edited by A.A. Svanidze
41.	Music. 6th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. G.P. Sergeeva, E.D. Kritskaya
42.	Geography. 5th-6th Grades. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. A.I. Alexeev, V.V. Nikolina, E.K. Lipkina/ Edited by A.I. Alexeev
43.	World History. Modern History. 1500-1800. 7th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. A.Ya. Yudovskaya, P.A. Baranov, L.M. Vanyushkina/ Edited by A.A. Iskenderov
44.	Geography. 7th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. / Edited by A.I. Alexeev
45.	Biology. 7th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. L.N. Sukhorukova, V.S. Kuchmenko, I.Ya. Kolesnikova
46.	History of Russia. Late XVI–XVIII Century. 7th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. A.A. Danilov, L.G. Kosulina
47.	Social Studies. 7th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction

	in the Crimean Tatar Language. L.N. Bogolyubov, N.I. Gorodetskaya, L.F. Ivanova, *et al./* Edited by L.N. Bogolyubov, L.F. Ivanova
48.	Music. 7th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. G.P. Sergeeva, E.D. Kritskaya
49.	Fine Art. 7th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. A.S. Piterskikh, G.E. Gurov/ Edited by B.M. Nemensky
50.	Life Safety. 7th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. A.T. Smirnov, B.O. Khrennikov/ Edited by A.T. Smirnov
51.	Biology. 8th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. L.N. Sukhorukova, V.S. Kuchmenko, T.A. Tsekhmistrenko
52.	Social Studies. 8th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. L.N. Bogolyubov, N.I. Gorodetskaya, L.F. Ivanova, *et al./* Edited by L.N. Bogolyubov, A.Yu. Lazebnikova
53.	Life Safety. 8th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. A.T. Smirnov, B.O. Khrennikov/ Edited by A.T. Smirnov
54.	Geography. Russia. 8th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. A.I. Alexeev
55.	History of Russia. XIX Century. 8th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. A.A. Danilov, L.G. Kosulina
56.	World History. Modern History. 1800-1900. 8th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. A.Ya. Yudovskaya, P.A. Baranov, L.M. Vanyushkina/ Edited by A.A. Iskenderov
57.	Fine Art in Theatre, Cinema and on Television. 8th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. A.S. Piterskikh/ Edited by B.M. Nemensky
58.	Social Studies. 9th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. L.N. Bogolyubov, A.I. Matveev, E.I. Zhiltsova *et al./* Edited by L.N. Bogolyubov, A.Yu. Lazebnikova, A.I. Matveev
59.	Geography. 9th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. A.I. Alexeev, V.V. Nikolina, E.K. Lipkina, *et al*.
60.	Biology. 9th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. L.N. Sukhorukova, V.S. Kumchenko
61.	World History. Contemporary History. 9th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. O.S. Soroko-Tsyupa, O.A. Soroko-Tsyupa/ Edited by A.A. Iskenderov
62.	History. Russia in the XX – Early XXI Century. 9th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. A.A. Danilov
63.	Life Safety. 9th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar Language. A.T. Smirnov, B.O. Khrennikov/ Edited by A.T. Smirnov
	Study Guides
64.	Curriculum Guidelines for the Crimean Tatar Language (Mother Tongue) for General Educational Institutions. Edited by A.S. Ablyatipov
65.	Curriculum Guidelines for the Crimean Tatar Language (Non-Mother Tongue) for General Educational Institutions. Edited by A.S. Ablyatipov
66.	Crimean Tatar – Russian School Glossary. A. Veliyev, S.M. Useinov, E.A. Bekirov, Edited by V.A. Mireev

* Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea official website, https://monm.rk.gov.ru/ru/structure/210

List of educational publications on the Crimean Tatar language and literature approved for use (supplied to the educational institutions of the Republic of Crimea in January 2018)*

No.	Name, grade, author
1.	ABC Book. In Two Parts. Part 1. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar and Russian Languages. M. Sh. Gafarova
2.	ABC Book. In Two Parts. Part 2. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar and Russian Languages. M. Sh. Gafarova
3.	ABC Book. Study Guide for Teachers of General Educational Institutions. M. Sh. Gafarova
4.	The Crimean Tatar Language (Mother Tongue). 1st Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar and Russian Languages. M.S. Sattarova, S.S. Sattarova
5.	The Crimean Tatar Language. 1st Grade. Study Guide for Teachers of General Educational Institutions. M.S. Sattarova, L.S. Yagyaeva, S.S. Bilyalova
6.	The Crimean Tatar Language (Non-Mother Tongue). 1st Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Russian and Crimean Tatar Languages. M.R. Mamutova
7.	The Crimean Tatar Language (Non-Mother Tongue). 1st Grade. Study Guide for Teachers of General Educational Institutions. M.R. Mamutova
8.	Literature Reading. 1st Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar and Russian Languages. S.S. Sattarova, M.S. Sattarova
9.	Literature Reading. 1st Grade. Study Guide for Teachers of General Educational Institutions. M.S. Sattarova, L.S. Yagyaeva, S.S. Bilyalova
10.	The Crimean Tatar Language (Mother Tongue). 2nd Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar and Russian Languages. M.S. Sattarova, S.S. Sattarova
11.	The Crimean Tatar Language (Mother Tongue). 2nd Grade. Study Guide for Teachers of General Educational Institutions. M.S. Sattarova, L.S. Yagyaeva, S.S. Bilyalova
12.	The Crimean Tatar Language (Non-Mother Tongue). 2nd Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Russian and Crimean Tatar Languages. M.R. Mamutova
13.	The Crimean Tatar Language (Non-Mother Tongue). 2nd Grade. Study Guide for Teachers of General Educational Institutions. M.R. Mamutova
14.	Literature Reading. 2nd Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Russian and Crimean Tatar Languages. M.S. Sattarova, S.S. Sattarova
15.	Literature Reading. 2nd Grade. Study Guide for Teachers of General Educational Institutions. M.S. Sattarova, L.S. Yagyaeva, S.S. Bilyalova
16.	The Crimean Tatar Language (Non-Mother Tongue). 3rd Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Russian and Crimean Tatar Languages. M.R. Mamutova
17.	The Crimean Tatar Language (Non-Mother Tongue). 3rd Grade. Study Guide for Teachers of General Educational Institutions. M.R. Mamutova
18.	The Crimean Tatar Language (Mother Tongue). 5th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar and Russian Languages. A. Memetov, L.A. Alieva, I.A. Memetov
19.	The Crimean Tatar Language (Mother Tongue). 5th Grade. Study Guide for Teachers of General Educational Institutions. L.A. Alieva
20.	The Crimean Tatar Literature. 5th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar and Russian Languages. D.U. Selyametova, G.R. Agigeldieva and others
21.	The Crimean Tatar Literature. 5th Grade. Study Guide for Teachers of General Educational Institutions. D.U. Selyametova, G.R. Agigeldieva and others
22.	Chrestomathy. 5th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar and Russian Languages. D.U. Selyametova, G.R. Agigeldieva and others
23.	The Crimean Tatar Language (Mother Tongue). 6th Grade. Textbook for General Educational

	Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar and Russian Languages. A. Memetov, L.A. Alieva, I.A. Memetov
24.	The Crimean Tatar Language (Mother Tongue). 6th Grade. Study Guide for Teachers of General Educational Institutions. L.A. Alieva
25.	The Crimean Tatar Language (Mother Tongue). 7th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar and Russian Languages. A. Memetov, L.A. Alieva
26.	The Crimean Tatar Language (Mother Tongue). 7th Grade. Study Guide for Teachers of General Educational Institutions. L.A. Alieva
27.	The Crimean Tatar Literature. 7th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar and Russian Languages. F.M. Asanova, E.E. Osmanova
28.	The Crimean Tatar Literature. 7th Grade. Study Guide for Teachers of General Educational Institutions. F.M. Asanova, E.E. Osmanova
29.	Chrestomathy. 7th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar and Russian Languages. F.M. Asanova, E.E. Osmanova
30.	The Crimean Tatar Language (Mother Tongue). 8th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar and Russian Languages. A. Memetov, L.A. Alieva, E. Akmallaev
31.	The Crimean Tatar Language (Mother Tongue). 8th Grade. Study Guide for Teachers of General Educational Institutions. L.A. Alieva
32.	The Crimean Tatar Literature. 8th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar and Russian Languages. A. Kokieva
33.	Chrestomathy. 8th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar and Russian Languages. A. Kokieva
34.	The Crimean Tatar Language (Mother Tongue). 9th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar and Russian Languages. A. Memetov, L.A. Alieva, E. Akmallaev
35.	The Crimean Tatar Language (Mother Tongue). 9th Grade. Study Guide for Teachers of General Educational Institutions. L.A. Alieva
36.	Crimean Tatar-Russian School Vocabulary. Edition 2. Educational Guide for General Educational Institutions. A. Veliev, V.A. Mireev, K.U. Salyadinov and others

* Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea official website, https://monm.rk.gov.ru/ru/structure/210

List of educational publications on the Crimean Tatar language and literature, the Ukrainian language and literature approved for use in institutions of general education in the Republic of Crimea
(Supplied to the educational institutions of the Republic of Crimea in January 2019)*

No.	Name, grade, author
1.	The Crimean Tatar Language (Mother Tongue). 3rd Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar and Russian Languages. M.S. Sattarova, S.S. Sattarova
2.	Literature Reading. 3rd Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar and Russian Languages. S.S. Sattarova, M.S. Sattarova
3.	Crimean Tatar Literature. 6th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar and Russian Languages. L.R. Belyalova, T.F. Mystafaeva, L.N. Trosh, M.R. Tinchirova, M.M. Suleymanova
4.	Chrestomathy on the Crimean Tatar Literature. 6th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar and Russian Languages. L.R. Belyalova, T.F. Mystafaeva, L.N. Trosh, M.R. Tinchirova, M.M. Suleymanova
5.	Crimean Tatar Literature. 8th Grade. Study Guide for Teachers of General Educational Institutions. A. Kokieva
6.	Crimean Tatar Literature 9th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar and Russian Languages. A. Kokieva
7.	The Crimean Tatar Language (Mother Tongue). 10th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar and Russian Languages. A. Memetov, L.A. Alieva
8.	The Crimean Tatar Language (Mother Tongue). 11th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Crimean Tatar and Russian Languages. A. Memetov, L.A. Alieva
9.	The Ukrainian Language (Mother Tongue). 1st Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Ukrainian and Russian Languages. A.E. Guminskiy, N.I. Rashpil
10.	The Ukrainian Language (Mother Tongue). 2nd Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Ukrainian and Russian Languages. T.N. Chudova
11.	Literature Reading. 2nd Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Ukrainian and Russian Languages. L.P. Oskoma
12.	The Ukrainian Language (Mother Tongue). 3rd Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Ukrainian and Russian Languages. E.A. But, L.A. Samostrol
13.	Literature Reading. 3rd Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Ukrainian and Russian Languages. I.S. Gladkaya, N.I. Pelypas
14.	The Ukrainian Language (Mother Tongue). 4th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Ukrainian and Russian Languages. N.N. Borisyuk
15.	Literature Reading. 4th Grade. Textbook for General Educational Institutions with the Instruction in the Ukrainian and Russian Languages. A.N. Kostikova, M.S. Lysenko

* Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea official website, https://monm.rk.gov.ru/ru/structure/210

Annex 451

Intentionally omitted

Annex 452

Directorate of the Federal State Statistics Service for the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol, Report "Social and Economic Situation of the Republic of Crimea in January 2015", Simferopol, 2015
(excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

FEDERAL STATE STATISTICS SERVICE TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT OF THE FEDERAL STATE STATISTICS SERVICE FOR THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA (KRYMSTAT)

Social and Economic Situation of the Republic of Crimea in January 2015

Simferopol

2015

Responsible for the issue - O. I. Baldina

Social and Economic Situation of the Republic of Crimea in January 2015: report / Territorial department of the Federal State Statistics Service of Crimea - Simferopol : Krymstat, 2015. – 38 pages.

[…]

p.33

Table 5

General results of population migration

(people)

	January-December					
	2014 [1)]			*2013*		
	arrived	*departed*	*migration increase decrease (-)*	*arrived*	*departed*	*migration increase decrease (-)*
Migration - total	**24161**	**7772**	**+16389**	**30129**	**25073**	**+5056**
including intra-regional migration	5750	5750	-	15380	15380	-
external to the republic migration	18411	2022	+16389	14749	9693	+5056
from it:						
the federal city of Sevastopol	593	335	+258	1220	2157	-937
Ukraine	8591	1489	+7102	8218	6501	+1717
Russia	8350	51	+8299	1746	429	+1317
other countries	877	147	+730	3565	606	+2959

1) Registration/de-registration of the place of residence in the Republic of Crimea in April and May 2014 was not carried out by the migration service, the last decade of June 2014 - the beginning of registration of citizens at the new place of residence. The number of migrants who have left since July 2014 is recorded without taking into account those who departed to the constituent enities of the Russian Federation.

Head O.I. Baldina

Annex 453

Federal Migration Service of Russian Federation, Instruction No. NS-1/6-197 “On the persons recognized as citizens of the Russian Federation in accordance with the Federal Constitutional Law No. 6-FKZ of 21 March 2014” (with exemplary forms of application and confirmation attached thereto), 15 January 2015

Translation

To the heads (directors) of the
territorial bodies of the
FMS of Russia

FEDERAL
MIGRATION SERVICE
(FMS of Russia)
4 Boyarskiy Pereulok, Moscow, 107078
15 January 2015 No. NS-1/6-197

On the persons recognized as citizens of the Russian Federation in accordance with the Federal Constitutional Law of 21 March 2014 No. 6-FKZ

[Bar code of the document: FMS of Russia, 09000065812737ab]

In accordance with part 4 of Article 4 of the Federal Constitutional Law of 21 March 2014 No. 6-FKZ "On the Admission of the Republic of Crimea to the Russian Federation and the formation of new constituent entities in the Russian Federation − the Republic of Crimea and the federal city of Sevastopol" (as amended by the Federal Constitutional Law of 29 December 2014 No. 19-FKZ) the persons recognized as citizens of the Russian Federation in accordance with part 1 of the said Article and having received an identity document of a citizen of the Russian Federation shall be recognized on the territory of the Russian Federation as citizens not having citizenship of a foreign state in case they submit an application on no intention to be a citizen of a foreign state.

Such an application is to be submitted to the federal executive authority responsible for the development and implementation of state policy and legal regulation in the field of migration with the provision of a document proving the possession of other citizenship.

In this regard, we recommend to be guided by the following.

1. The application of no intention to be a citizen of a foreign state (Ukraine) is to be submitted by persons of the said category to the territorial body of the FMS of Russia in person at the place of residence or stay (Appendix No. 1).

2. The application of no intention to be a citizen of a foreign state (Ukraine) shall be accompanied with copies of the passport of a citizen of the Russian Federation, the passport of a citizen of Ukraine or other document of the relevant authority of Ukraine proving that the person possesses the citizenship of Ukraine.

3. The acceptance of the statement of no intention to be a citizen of a foreign state (Ukraine) shall be confirmed by a certificate issued to the person of the said category (Appendix No. 2).

4. The accepted applications shall be scanned for the entry of information into application software "Territory" after revision of the corresponding software.

5. A paper record of the application of no intention to be a citizen of a foreign state (Ukraine) is maintained by the territorial body of the Federal Migration Service in the logbook for the registration of the applications (Appendix No. 2).

6. The applications of no intention to be a citizen of a foreign state (Ukraine), the copies of the documents attached thereto and the logbook for the registration of the applications are retained for 85 years.

Enclosure: on 3 pages.

Deputy Head (Signed) N.M. Smorodin

Appendix No. 1

Registration number _____

_____
(name of the territorial body of the FMS of Russia)

From citizen _____
_____
Residing at the address _____
_____
_____
Passport _____
_____

APPLICATION

I, _____,
(surname, name, patronymic name, date and place of birth)
recognized as a citizen of the Russian Federation in accordance with part 1 of Article 4 of the Federal Constitutional Law of 21 March 2014 No. 6-FKZ "On the admission of the Republic of Crimea to the Russian Federation and the formation of new constituent entities in the Russian Federation − the Republic of Crimea and the federal city of Sevastopol" declare no intention to be a citizen of Ukraine.

Attached: (copy of the passport of a citizen of the Russian Federation, copy of the document proving the possession of the citizenship of Ukraine).

_____ _____
(date) (signature)

Appendix No. 2

_____
Name of the territorial body of the FMS of Russia
Registration number _____

Certificate

This is to certify that, in accordance with part 4 of Article 4 of the Federal Constitutional Law of 21 March 2014 No. 6-FKZ "On the admission of the Republic of Crimea to the Russian Federation and the formation of new constituent entities in the Russian Federation − the Republic of Crimea and the federal city of Sevastopol", the application of no intention to be a citizen of Ukraine of

_____
(surname, name, patronymic name, date and place of birth)
_____,

recognized as a citizen of the Russian Federation in accordance with part 1 of Article 4 of the Federal Constitutional Law of 21 March 2014 No. 6-FKZ "On the admission of the Republic of Crimea to the Russian Federation and the formation of new constituent entities in the Russian Federation − the Republic of Crimea and the federal city of Sevastopol", was accepted on "___"_____20___ (registration number _____).

Head of the territorial body of the FMS of Russia

_____ _____
(special rank, last name, initials) (signature)

"___" _____ 20___ L.S.[1]

[1] The seal of the territorial authority shall be affixed

Annex 454

Crimean Prosecutor's Office official website, "Natalia Poklonskaya: any destructive activities will be suppressed", 29 January 2015

Translation

News Search – Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Crimea

epp.genproc.gov.ru/web/proc_91/mass-media/news/archive

News

[*photographs of the meeting*]

Prosecutor's Office
of the Republic of Crimea

Source:
Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Crimea

Date of publication:
29 January 2015, 11:58

N. Poklonskaya: Any Destructive Activities Will Be Suppressed

The Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Crimea held a meeting of the interdepartmental working group on countering extremist activities, chaired by the republic's prosecutor Natalia Poklonskaya.

The organisation was assembled to summarise the results of work conducted in that area over the past year and to determine priority measures for the coming period.

The republic's prosecutor mentioned that law enforcement authorities have overall been rather successful in countering extremist activities, which helped prevent any serious conflicts. 'I think that the forces involved in destructive activities have had enough reasons to see that intentions of security officials are absolutely serious and that they are able to ensure the inevitability of punishment for any offences', Poklonskaya said and added that any destructive activities will be suppressed regardless of the names of organisations or their representatives.

N. Poklonskaya assured that decisions will be proceeded on each and every offence with signs of extremist activities. The republic's prosecutor forwarded six files to investigative bodies for organizing criminal prosecution, including materials against specific persons related to crimes provided for in part 2 of Article 280.1 (public calls for action aimed at violating the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation), part 2 of Article 239 (creation of a non-profit organisation that entrenches upon personalities and rights of citizens), part 2 of Article 282 (incitement to hatred or enmity), Article 282.3 (funding extremist activities), part 1 of Article 212 (organisation of civil disorders) of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

The republic's prosecutor mentioned that those files include materials related to unlawful activities by three coordinators of an unofficial organisation, as well as materials on people who were in charge of last year's civil disorders in Crimea that caused two deaths and moderate bodily injuries of six people.

Since there are facts related to manifestation of extremism, additional measures aimed at their effective suppression were developed during the meeting.

That includes scheduled educational events for the purpose of preventing manipulation of public opinion and engaging the population in destructive activities.

Background information. In 2014, while overseeing the implementation of laws on federal security, cross-national relations and countering extremism, authorities identified over 1,700 violations and made 356 submissions which led to 298 persons being brought to justice. Four criminal cases were opened based on materials of prosecutor's inspections. As part of preventive activities, 81 individuals were cautioned on impermissibility of violation of law, and 3 warnings were issued.

Annex 455

Roskomnadzor official website, “Details for paying the state duty for registration of mass media outlets”, 6 February 2015

Translation

This is an archival copy of the page
http://rkn.gov.ru/about/details
from 06.02.2015 [08:02:13] MSK

To certify with a notary

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FEDERAL SERVICE FOR SUPERVISION IN THE SPHERE OF COMMUNICATIONS, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES AND MASS MEDIA

Home page > About Roskomnadzor

Requisites

Roskomnadzor requisites (PDF, 144.22 Kb)

Requisites for making a payment for the use of the radio spectrum from 01.01.2015 for all federal districts (PDF, 369.93 Kb)

Requisites for paying the state duty for licensing activities, for making a payment for the radio spectrum, etc. (PDF, 236.11 Kb)

Requisites for paying the state duty for registration of media outlets (PDF, 207.13 Kb)

Requisites for making a payment of monetary penalties (fines) (PDF, 143.11 Kb)

Sample application for the return of the state duty (DOC, 51.00 Kb)

Publication time: 20.08.2009 14:03
Last modified: 14.01.2015 09:48

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MASS MEDIA OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

FEDERAL SERVICE FOR SUPERVISION IN THE SPHERE OF COMMUNICATIONS, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES AND MASS MEDIA (ROSKOMNADZOR)

Requisites
for paying the state duty for registration of media outlets

Recipient **Office of the Federal Treasury for Moscow (for Roskomnadzor)**
Personal account 04731000960
Settlement account 40101810800000010041
Receiving bank BRANCH 1 MOSCOW, MOSCOW 705
Correspondent account No
BIK 044583001
TIN 7705846236
Tax registration reason code 770501001
GAC [OKTMO] code 45381000

Budgetary classification code 096 1 08 07130 01 1000 110 "State duty for state registration of media outlets, products of which are intended for distribution mainly on the territory of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation, as well as for the issuance of a duplicate certificate of such registration"

According to this budgetary classification code, a state duty is paid for registration of the media outlets, the products of which are intended for distribution mainly throughout the entire territory of the Russian Federation, beyond its limits and in the territories of several constituent entities of the Russian Federation:

- for state registration of a media outlet (periodicals; news agencies; radio, television, video programs, newsreel programs; other media outlets);
- for re-registration of a media outlet (periodicals; news agencies; radio, television, video programs, newsreel programs; other media outlets);
- for issuing a duplicate certificate of a media outlet state registration (periodicals; news agencies; radio, television, video programs, newsreel programs; other media outlets);
- for making changes to the certificate of a media outlet state registration (periodicals; news agencies; radio, television, video programs, newsreel programs; other media outlets).

ATTENTION!

When paying the state duty, it is necessary to indicate the action (paid procedure) in the field "purpose of payment" of the payment document, for which the state duty is paid **(the form of distribution and the name of the registered media outlet).**

The state duty for registration of media outlets, the products of which are intended for distribution on the territory of constituent entities, municipalities and federal cities of Moscow and St. Petersburg is paid at the place of distribution to the Territorial Departments of Roskomnadzor **(using requisites of the Territorial Departments).**

Telephones for consultation

Financial Department of Roskomnadzor

(495) 987-68-99 ext. 31-61, ext. 31-56

(495) 987-67-77 ext. 31-36

Annex 456

State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations of the Republic of Crimea official website, "The Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea held a meeting, which addressed the problems of citizens from among repressed nations who returned to Crimea", 4 March 2015 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

The Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea held a meeting, which addressed the problems of citizens from among repressed peoples who returned to Crimea.

https://gkmn.rk.gov.ru/article/show/133

4 March 2015
On 3 March, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea hold a meeting headed by Ruslan Balbek with the participation of the Chairman of the State Committee for Inter-Ethnic Relations of the Republic of Crimea, Zaur Smirnov, adviser to the autorized representative of the President of the Russian Federation in the Crimean Federal District, Eskender Bilyalov, as well as the representatives of the Prosecutor's Office, the Federal Migration Service, and the Ministries of Health and Education of the Republic of Crimea.

[…]

Based on the results of the meeting, it was decided to form an electronic database of persons from among repressed peoples who do not have Russian citizenship with the purpose to subsequently keep under control all matters related to the legal status of this category of people.

The application form for registration in the register will soon be published on the website of the State Committee for Inter-Ethnic Relations of the Republic of Crimea. Documents from citizens for inclusion in the database will be collected by the departments of inter-ethnic relations within city and regional administrations on a daily basis from 15 March 2015 to 17 March 2015.

Annex 457

Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation official website,
"The internal troops of the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs began
the operational-strategic exercise 'Zaslon-2015' the day before",
3 April 2015

Translation

MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
WE SERVE RUSSIA, WE SERVE THE LAW!

The internal troops of the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs [MIA] began the operational-strategic exercise "Zaslon-2015" the day before

3 April 2015 8:30 a.m.

In accordance with the plan of training of the Internal Troops of the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs, the "Zaslon-2015" operational-strategic exercises for the Russian MIA Internal Troops are conducted from 2 until 10 April, led by the First Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian MIA Internal Troops, General Viktor Zolotov.

The subject of the exercises is "The use of troops (forces) in the event of aggravation of operational situation in Russian regions". This topic has been chosen due to new threats to the country's national security and is directly associated with the Federal Law "On Internal Troops of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation". According to that law, internal troops are entrusted with a number of tasks, such as: working with internal affairs bodies to protect public order and ensure public safety, taking part in the fight against terrorism, protecting important national facilities and special cargo, participating in defending the borders of the Russian Federation.

The operational-strategic exercises are conducted in the Northwestern, Central, Privolzhskiy, North Caucasian, Southern and Crimean federal districts. Public servants from the offices of plenipotentiary representatives of the Russian President take part in the exercises.

The exercises involve the High Command of Internal Troops, government agencies and troops of the North Caucasian, Central, Northwestern and Privolzhskiy regional commands, as well as Novosibirsk, Saratov and Perm Military Institutes of the Internal Troops and members of related security agencies—a total of around 40 thousand people and approximately 1.5 thousand units of military and special equipment.

Press Service of the Russian Internal Troops of the Ministry of Internal Affairs

Source: https://мвд.рф/news/ite/3279374

Official website of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation
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Annex 458

Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to UNESCO,
Information on the situation in the Republic of Crimea (the Russian Federation) within the scope of UNESCO competence,
as of 8 April 2015, 14 April 2015

Information on the situation in the Republic of Crimea (the Russian Federation) within the scope of UNESCO competence. As of April 8, 2015

russianunesco.ru/rus/article/2070

The Russian Federation calls attention that the decisions on the Crimea of the 194th and the 195th sessions of the UNESCO Executive Council are legally null and void due to the fact that they exceed the scope of Organization's competence. Article I, para 3 of the Constitution of UNESCO firmly establishes that the Organization is prohibited from intervening in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of States Members. Resolutions on the Crimea adopted at the sessions of the Executive Council contradict not only the Constitution of UNESCO but also the fundamental right of peoples to self-determination, established in the UN Charter and international covenants on human rights.

"Information on the current events in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea" circulated by the Ukrainian delegation distorts the real state of affairs in the peninsula in the spheres of education, security of cultural heritage sites, freedom of expression, rights of national minorities and other areas of competence of UNESCO. In this regard Russia brings to the notice of the Director-General of UNESCO and the States Members of the 196th session of the Executive Council the following information on the real situation in the Republic of Crimea (the Russian Federation) in the above mentioned spheres that was provided by the relevant Russian ministries and agencies.

I. The Right to Education

The Russian Federation in accordance with Article 28, para 1, of the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child and Article 3, para (e), of the UNESCO 1960 Convention against Discrimination in Education recognizes the right of any child to education and takes all necessary measures to ensure it.

As it is established by Article 2, para 4, of the Federal Constitutional Law No. 6-FKZ and Article 10 of the Constitution of the Republic of Crimea of April 11, 2014, the state languages of the Republic of Crimea are Russian, Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar. Besides, Article 1, para 2 of the Constitution of the Republic of Crimea guarantees everyone the right to use his or her native language, as well as the right to a free choice of the language of communication, upbringing, education and creative work.

Education in the Republic of Crimea is provided in state languages of the Republic in accordance with the procedure established by Federal Laws No. 273-FZ of December 29, 2012, "On Education in the Russian Federation" and No. 84-FZ of May 5, 2014, "On the Peculiarities of the Legal Regulation of the Relations in Education in Connection with the Admission of the Republic of Crimea into the Russian Federation and the Establishment of New Constituent Entities within the Russian Federation – the Republic of Crimea and the Federal City of Sevastopol and on the Introduction of Changes to the Federal Law “On Education in the Russian Federation”".

Article 36 of the Constitution of Crimea guarantees general access to and free pre-school, secondary and high vocational education in state or municipal educational establishments and at enterprises. Everyone shall have the right to receive on a competitive basis a free higher education in a state or municipal educational establishment and at an enterprise.

Decree No. 651 of December 30, 2014 of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea established the State Program for the Development of Education and Sciences in the Republic of Crimea for 2015–2017 according to which comprehensive measures are taken to preserve and develop the network of classes and schools teaching in Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar, covering the issues of material and technical support of such schools.

According to the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea, general educational establishments of the Republic provide education to 184,869 children, including 177,984 children (96,2%) with Russian as the language of learning, 4,895 children (2,7%) with Crimean Tatar as the language of learning and 1,990 children (1,1%) with Ukrainian as the language of learning. There are 15 general educational establishments with Crimean Tatar as the language of learning (in Yevpatoria and Sudak, Bakhchysarai, Belogorsk, Dzhankoy, Kirovski, Krasnogvardeiski Pervomaiski, Simferopolski and Sovetski districts).

Numbers of students taught in the three official languages of the Republic of Crimea as well as students learning these languages as subjects in pre-school and general educational establishments in 2014/2015 and similar numbers in 2013/2014 school years are given below. Comparative analysis of the data clearly demonstrates the absurdity and political bias of accusations against Russian authorities of "flagrant violations of children's right to receive education in their native language".

In the 2014/2015 school year in the Republic of Crimea:

a) pre-school educational establishments provided education to:

– 63,158 children in Russian (57,508 in 2013/2014);

– 1,740 children in Ukrainian (1,760 in 2013/2014);

– 837 children in Crimean Tatar (830 in 2013/2014)

б) general educational establishments provided education to:

– 177,984 children in Russian (158,174 in 2013/2014);

– 1,990 children in Ukrainian (12,694 in 2013/2014);

– 4,895 children in Crimean Tatar (5,551 in 2013/2014);

Apart from that, general educational establishments provide the study of the following languages:

– Russian (in organizations and classes with non-Russian as the language of learning) – 6,885 students in the 2014/2015 school year (16,839 in 2013/2014);

– Ukrainian (in organizations and classes with Russian as the language of learning) – 39,150 students in the 2014/2015 school year (162,764 in 2013/2014);

– Crimean Tatar (in organizations and classes with Russian as the language of learning) – 13,040 students in the 2014/2015 school year (12,396 in 2013/2014).

Number of teachers in general educational establishments, teaching the following languages:

– Russian – 1,534 people in the 2014/2015 school year (1,354 in 2013/2014);

– Ukrainian – 1,573 people in the 2014/2015 school year (1,566 in 2013/2014);

– Crimean Tatar – 347 people (352 in 2013/2014).

Apart from that, Regulation No.436-p of May 27, 2014, of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea approved the Implementation plan on the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 268 of April 21, 2014, "On Measures to rehabilitate Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Crimean Tatar and German populations and State support for their revival and development". The plan includes modernization and enhancement of material and technical as well as educational and methodological base of the general educational establishments with Armenian, Bulgarian, New Greek, Crimean Tatar and German as the learning languages.

All students of general educational establishments in the Republic of Crimea are provided to the full extent with textbooks envisaged by the educational standards of the Russian Federation. Financial support to acquire textbooks included 899,077.6 thousand rubles allocated from the Federal budget of the Russian Federation to the budget of the Republic of Crimea on July 11, 2014.

Educational materials published in Ukraine that are not used in the academic process are kept in the libraries of the educational institutions. The Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea or the educational administrations have not taken decisions to dispose of educational materials in the Ukrainian language.

In the City of Sevastopol educational materials based on the Ukrainian educational programmes have been collected and systematized and, then, sent to Donetsk and Lugansk to be used in academic process.

Textbooks of the Crimean Tatar and Ukrainian languages are currently being developed in accordance with the Federal State Education Standards of the Russian Federation. Until the textbooks are finished, these languages are being taught with the help of the textbooks established by the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine basing on Ukrainian educational programmes.

Prosecution authorities of the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol have not found any violations of the rights of children for education in the official language of the Russian Federation or the official languages of the Republic of Crimea. There have also been no complaints from the citizens concerning violations of the rights of minors.

There have been registered no cases of non-granting of education certificates. All school-leavers and graduates of higher education institutions of the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol of the 2013/2014 school years have been given school certificates and diplomas. Ukrainian standards for issuing school certificates have been used as well. In March, 2014, the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea ordered and paid the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine for copies of such certificates, and in June, 2014, they were given to school-leavers upon parents' demand.

In compliance with Article 6, Part 1, of the Federal Law No. 84-FZ, the Russian Federation recognizes education, academic levels and academic qualifications, that had been awarded in Ukraine and prescribed in the education certificates and in academic qualification certificates approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and that belong to the persons who were recognized as citizens of the Russian Federation according to Article 4, Part 1, of the Federal Constitutional Law No. 6-FKZ and the persons who were permanently residing in the Crimea and Sevastopol on the day of their admission to the Russian Federation.

Pursuant to Article 12 of the Federal Constitutional Law No.6-FKZ of March 21, 2014, the documents that confirm, inter alia, marital status, education, property and other rights, issued by state or other official bodies of Ukraine, the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol, remain valid without any time limitation or the need of confirmation by the state of the Russian Federation, the Republic of Crimea, or the Federal City of Sevastopol.

On July 16, 2014, 1,089,801.5 thousand rubles were transferred to the accounts of the Republic of Crimea as part of modernization of the regional education system.

Upgrading courses for teachers, managers and other employees in the education sector of the Republic of Crimea were also funded in the amount of 458,254.7 thousand rubles.

There are 14 universities and branches in the Crimea, including the Crimean Industrial Pedagogical University, branches of the Russian Academy of Justice in Moscow, Academy of Law and the Academy of the Russian Interior Ministry. Until 2014, the language of learning was mainly Russian. Exceptions were only certain philological disciplines (Ukrainian language and literature) – teaching was conducted in the Ukrainian language even after the referendum of 2014.

In order to prepare employees for comprehensive socio-economic development of the Crimean Federal District and the Federal City of Sevastopol, the Vernadsky Crimean Federal University, a Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher

Professional Education, was founded in Simferopol by the Russian Federation Government Decree No. 1465-r of August 4, 2014, as well as the Sevastopol State University, Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Professional Education, was founded in Sevastopol by the Russian Federation Government Decree No. 1988-r of October 8, 2014.

II. Cultural Heritage

According to the government report submitted to the State statistical authorities of Ukraine, the Autonomous Republic of Crimea as of January 1, 2014, had 24 museums of which 12 were under the supervision of republican institutions with the remaining 12 under the supervision of municipal institutions. The total number of exhibits and valuables in museum collections is 1,270,847 items.

According to the data from to the State statistical authorities of Russia in the territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea there were, as of January 1, 2015, 27 museums of which 15 were of republican significance while the remaining 12 are of municipal significance. The total number of exhibits and artifacts in museum collections is 1,291,937.

There are 6 museums in the city of Sevastopol counting 523,925 exhibits.

According to the State Committee for Safeguarding of Cultural Heritage of the Republic of Crimea there are 11,000 objects of cultural heritage in the territory of the region. 5,846 of them are monuments of archeology (including primitive sites, Tauri burial grounds and those of the Migration Period, Scythian settlements and mounds, and ancient cities), almost 4,360 are historical monuments (most of them relate to the events of World War II) and there are almost 1,000 architectural monuments and some 230 monuments. There are 2,063 objects of cultural heritage in the city of Sevastopol registered and protected by State.

While under the Ukrainian jurisdiction, the objects of cultural-historical heritage in the territory of Crimea were falling into disrepair due to systematic underfunding. The authorities which maintained and supervised these objects were not taking necessary steps to restore them or to mitigate the destructive effects of natural phenomena. Some objects of cultural heritage were illegally privatized and also partly transferred to the

Presidential Affairs Department of Ukraine or to individuals who were closely associated with the Ukrainian senior government officials. Palaces, park complexes and other monuments were maintained only to the extent required for their commercial use.

The cultural-historical monuments in the territory of the Republic of Crimea and in the city of Sevastopol are protected by Russian legislation notably by the Federal Law No. 9-FZ of February 12, 2015, "On basic principles of legal regulation of relations in the field of culture and tourism in connection with the accession of the Republic of Crimea to the Russian Federation and establishment of new constituent entities within the Russian Federation – the Republic of Crimea and the city of federal importance Sevastopol". Under this law, the classification of objects of cultural heritage of the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol as objects of federal significance or objects of local (municipal) significance and their entry in the National Register are to be conducted within a year from the day on which this law enters into force.

The accusations against Russia of pillage of the Crimean cultural valuables are absurd. According to the Office of the Prosecutor General and other competent authorities of the Russian Federation the facts of transportation of museum exhibits or cultural valuables from Crimea to other regions of Russia since March 18, 2014, have not been registered. On the contrary, over the past year the number of museum exhibits and valuables in Crimea has increased by more than 20,000 items.

On September 1, 2014, the federal government funded institution of the Republic of Crimea East Crimean Historical and Cultural Museum-Preserve, successor of the Kerch National Preserve, signed an agreement on cooperation with the federal government cultural institution the State Hermitage Museum. However, no artifacts or cultural items of the Crimean museum have been transferred to the State Hermitage Museum. The agreement on scientific and cultural cooperation – signed by the State Hermitage Museum and the federal government funded cultural institution the Tauric Chersonese National Preserve on July 4, 2014 – does not provide for the transfer of any cultural items either.

In addition, contrary to the widespread claims, no damage has been caused to the Sudak Fortress Monument Site over the past year. No cases of destroyed artifacts or illegal alienation of museum property have been registered. On June 24, 2014, by the regulation of the Council of Ministers of Crimea, the management of the Museum Complex was transferred under the jurisdiction of the federal government institution of the Republic of Crimea the Sudak Fortress Museum Preserve which is under the supervision of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea.

The world heritage site the Ancient City of Tauric Chersonese and its Chora is under the supervision of the Russian Federation and managed by the federal government cultural institution the Tauric Chersonese National Preserve established by the Decree of the Government of Sevastopol No. 569 of December 11, 2014. In January 2015, the Preserve was incorporated in the United Museum of History of Sevastopol, but by the Decree of the Government of Sevastopol No. 142 of March 6, 2015, it was removed from the museum association together with the land allocation system of the Chersonese Chora on the Heraclean Peninsula, as well as the Calamita and Chembalo fortresses – thus regaining its status of a separate legal entity.

On March 18, 2014, the main collection of the Tauric Chersonese National Preserve was supplemented by 731 museum items. Today, the total number of the artifacts reaches 217,310 items.

In August 2014, the President of the Russian Federation instructed the government of the country – together with the presidential administration and executive authorities of Sevastopol – to ensure protection of the world heritage site the Ancient City of Tauric Chersonese and its Chora" in accordance with the requirements of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, and to introduce proposals to add the site to the State Code of Particularly Valuable Objects of Cultural Heritage of the Peoples of the Russian Federation.

Currently, the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation, together with the authorities of the Tauric Chersonese National Preserve, is preparing necessary documentation to complete the process of granting the heritage site the Ancient City of Tauric Chersonese and its Chora the status of a federal site of interest. Upon gaining the status, Chersonese will enjoy greater protection, which will fully comply with the conservation measures taken in relation to other UNESCO World Heritage sites of the Russian Federation.

For the campaign of accusations against Russia a large-scale fraud in the territory of the Tauric Chersonese National Preserve in the area of the Sandy cape is characteristic. Those who carry out that campaign present as an evidence of predatory policy of Russia a criminal case initiated by the Department of the Investigatory Committee of the Russian Federation for the city of Sevastopol on December 19, 2014, in connection with unlawful occupation of a 1.5-hectar plot of land located there, but they even did not try to check the dates when that unlawful act had been committed.

Meanwhile, the investigators determined that in 2009 the plot had been unlawfully passed to the cottage building cooperative “Zolotoye Runo” in collusion with officials from various administrative bodies of the city of Sevastopol responsible for the cultural heritage protection.

Other cases of unlawful occupation of lands in the conservation zone of the Tauric Chersonese National Preserve were also identified to confirm only that unlawful acts had been committed in Sevastopol when it belonged to Ukraine. Criminal cases were initiated in connection with all those events with a view to returning unlawfully occupied lands to the Tauric Chersonese National Preserve.

Grave violations were identified with respect to archeological excavations carried out in the Crimean Peninsula when it belonged to Ukraine. Unlawful excavations were regularly carried out in the territories of about 25 archeological monuments of Crimea. As a result of actions by unlicensed archeologists, some historic sites of the peninsula were fully demolished, e.g. the Funa settlement in the territory of Big Alushta and the Kitey necropolis in the Leninsky district.

With a view to preserving archeological heritage sites in the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, according to the established procedure the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation issues permits (“laissez passer”) to identify and explore archeological heritage sites. 68 such permits were issued in 2014, and 8 – in 2015.

Field surveys are carried out by both archeologists from Crimea and those from other Russian regions who are highly qualified professionals having been engaged in the exploration and popularization of the archeological sites of the peninsula for many years.

As in the previous years, archeological finds are being passed to museums in the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol.

To the contrary, the demands of the Ukrainian side to pass to the National Museum of the History of Ukraine in Kiev exhibits from four Crimean museums which had participated in the exhibition “Crimea. The Golden Island in the Black Sea” organized by the Allard Pierson Museum in Amsterdam lead to the disintegration of museum collections in Crimea.

The Federal Target Program “Culture of Russia (2012 - 2018)” provides for monitoring of the archeological heritage sites in the territory of the Kerch Peninsula. As instructed by the President of the Russian Federation, a plan of actions was developed to preserve such sites in the process of designing, building and reconstructing facilities of transport infrastructure, communications and mass media, energy and water supply.

With a view to preserving the World Heritage Site “Ancient city of Chersones and its Chora”, archeological heritage sites located in the territory of the Tauric Chersonese National Preserve will be subject to monitoring. The Russian side is also ready to receive a mission of the World Heritage Centre and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) in Chersones and create all necessary conditions for its work.

III. Freedom of Expression

In the Russian Federation, the principle of the freedom of mass communications is enshrined in the Russian Constitution (paragraph 4 of Article 29), Law of the Russian Federation “On mass media” of December 27, 1991 (with amendments and additions) and other information-related legislative acts.

Legal mechanisms existing in Russia govern in a balanced manner both the freedom of mass media, on the one hand, and obligations and responsibilities of media community with respect to the citizens and the state, on the other hand. In particular, the Law “On mass media” contains requirements concerning the registration of actors in the media space, rules of professional and ethic conduct, the limits of state and public control which makes it possible to exercise one of the main democratic principles reading that the implementation of rights and freedoms by one actor of public relations should not inflict harm or damage on the rights and legitimate interests of other actors.

At the same time, the materials distributed by the Ukrainian side present a distorted picture of the real situation in the information domain in the Russian Federation, in particular in Crimea.

When an independent Republic of Crimea was admitted to the Russian Federation, Russian standards of accreditation of local and foreign journalists were introduced there. We see no discrimination of Ukrainian media representatives in contrast to the actions by the Kiev authorities with respect to Russian mass media. In Crimea, Ukrainian journalists are treated as other foreign journalists. The Prosecutor’s Office of the Republic of Crimea has not received any complaints related to exerting pressure on mass media.

In accordance with Article 6 of the Federal Constitutional Law of the Russian Federation of March 21, 2014, No. 6-FKZ “On admitting to the Russian Federation the Republic of Crimea and establishing within the Russian Federation the new constituent entities of the Republic of Crimea and the city of federal importance Sevastopol”, a transitional period

has been declared to settle the issues of integration of new constituent entities in the economic, financial, credit and legal systems of the Russian Federation. In this context, the process of re-issuance of licenses for Crimean mass media and their re-registration was launched in May 2014. At the same time, up to April 1, 2015, a simplified procedure of registration was in effect, including financial benefits and established in accordance with Federal Law of December 1, 2014, No. 402 –FZ “On certain aspects of legal regulation of relations in the field of mass media in connection with admitting the Republic of Crimea to the Russian Federation and establishing within the Russian Federation new constituent entities of the Republic of Crimea and the city of federal importance Sevastopol”.

As of April 2, 2015, in the Republic of Crimea and in the city of Sevastopol 232 mass media were registered, including 19 television channels, 42 radio channels, 8 online media, 163 print media and information agencies. Up to April 1, 2015, from among the mass media mentioned above 207 operated with Ukrainian registration and licenses and 25 came to media market for the first time. Since April 1, entitling documents issued by the Ukrainian authorities to Crimean mass media lose their force and the procedure of registration as Russian mass media will continue in the ordinary course.

It should be noted that currently far from every Crimean mass medium took part in the re-registration process. First of all, this is due to the fact that at this stage mass media which had closed for some reason did not take part in that process. In this context, Russian authorities are considering the request of the representatives of Crimean media community to grant the necessary support to mass media in the crisis period.

It is important to stress that Russia does not view the consistent work to counter the distribution of Nazi or neo-Nazi, terrorist or extremist materials as a practice of interfering with media activities in Crimea. The aim of such publications is evident, i.e. to provoke conflicts, undermine the constitutional foundations of the state and its sovereignty. The law prohibits the distribution of such information in Russia. We would like to cite a few examples interpreted by the Ukrainian side as an interference with media activities.

Termination of broadcasting by the LLC “Black Sea TV and Radio Company”. As of March 2015, the LLC “Black Sea TV and Radio Company” was not registered as mass medium with no application for registration having been filed.

The activities of the LLC “Black Sea TV and Radio Company” was terminated by the SimStar Internet provider in view of the fact that broadcasting of the channels with no license for broadcasting in the territory of the Russian Federation is prohibited. That issue falls under the competence of the Ministry of Domestic Policy, Information and

Communications of the Republic of Crimea. The movable and immovable property owned by the LLC “Black Sea TV and Radio Company” was seized and put in safe custody based on the decision of the Commercial Court of the Republic of Crimea after the consideration of an application to introduce protective measures as a follow-up to the claim of the Ukrainian legal entity “Radio and TV Broadcasting Centre of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea” to recover the debts amounting to more than 3 million roubles and resulting from the violation of contractual obligations to provide services of distribution and broadcasting of television programmes.

Delivery of official warning to the Crimean Tatar Newspaper “Avdet”. Russia consistently respects and supports the activities of ethnic organizations and at the same time stands for strict observance of national legislation by such organizations. The Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people and the “Avdet” newspaper controlled by it which had been repeatedly warned of an inadmissibility of public encouragement of extremist activities refused to work within the legal framework.

On September 17, 2014, in accordance with Articles 13 and 13.1 of the Federal Law of April 3, 1995, No. 40-FZ “On Federal Security Service” and with a view to preventing a crime treated as the promotion of extremists ideas through mass media, Shevkey Kaybullayev, editor-in-chief of the Crimean Tatar Newspaper “Avdet”, was given an official warning of an admissibility of actions creating conditions for committing crimes.

TV Channel “ATR”. The Department of the Investigatory Committee of the Russian Federation for the Republic of Crimea initiated a criminal case in accordance with Article 212 of the Criminal Code of Russia (“mass disturbances”) in connection with mass disturbances around the building of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea on February 26, 2014, during which 2 persons died. On January 26, 2015, the office of the TV company “ATR” was searched in response to the information that video records contained data on events having a substantial significance for investigating the said criminal case, as well as a refusal of the TV company’s managers to provide such records as requested by the investigator.

Operational checks confirmed the information on the availability of records required by the investigators. The video records of mass disturbances which had been found and computer system unit with recording media were seized. The staff members of the TV channel were given an opportunity to copy all the information required to avoid interruptions in broadcasting. The seized system unit was inspected by an investigator within 24 hours.

In October 2014, the TV Channel “ATR” filed a request to the Federal Service for Supervision of Communications, Information Technologies and Mass Media of Russia to issue a license for TV broadcasting in the Russian Federation. The inspection revealed discrepancies in license documents which did not allow issuing a license. On April 1, 2015, the ATR terminated television and radio broadcasting in the Republic of Crimea, since it failed to undergo a procedure of registration as Russian mass medium within a prescribed period.

The ATR has an illustrative background. Along with the Meydan Radio (102.7 FM) and information portal “crimeantatars.org”, the TV channel is part of the LLC “Atlant-SV” media holding owned by one of the leaders and ideologists of the Crimen Tatar community, citizen of Russia Lenur Islyamov.

The TV channel has been broadcasting for Crimea since 2006. In September 2012, the National Television and Radio Broadcasting Council of Ukraine rejected an application of the LLC “Atlant-SV” to issue a license for broadcasting in the multi-channel TV network MX-5 of Ukraine. In August 2013, the media holding was refused the right to FM broadcasting in Crimea. The fact that the holding had three warnings given by the National Council of Ukraine was cited as an official reason for refusal. Thus, the Ukrainian authorities opposed the expansion of the sphere of influence of that media holding due to its apparently anti-State information policy.

At the present day, the Kiev authorities has given the TV Channel “ATR” a priority right of broadcasting through the Ukrainian cable-based network probably due to the current anti-Russian focus of that TV channel.

With regard to freedom of expression in today’s Crimea, it should be taken into account that the language of the Crimean Tatars was recognized there as a state language for the first time in the modern history.

IV. The Rights of Minorities

The rights and freedoms of person and citizen in the Republic of Crimea are recognized and guaranteed in accordance with the generally recognized principles and norms of international law and in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation and the Constitution of the Republic of Crimea.

The Republic of Crimea is home to more than 125 different nationalities, of which 58–60 per cent are Russians, 20–24 per cent – Ukrainians, 10-12 per cent – Crimean Tatars, as well as Greeks, Armenians, Georgians and other ethnic groups.

Restoration of historical justice and elimination of consequences of unlawful deportation from the territory of Crimea of representatives of some nations during the Soviet period would contribute to resolving international issues in the Crimea. In this regard the President of the Russian Federation adopted a decree on April 21, 2014, No. 268 "On Measures for the Rehabilitation of the Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Crimean Tatar and German Peoples Subjected to Unlawful Deportation and Political Repressions on ethnic and other Grounds".

The Federal Target Program Social and Economic Development of the Republic of Crimea and the Federal City of Sevastopol until 2020 adopted by decision No. 790 of the Government of the Russian Federation of 11 August 2014 stipulates the activities, including those aimed at ensuring interethnic unity, harmonizing interethnic relations and providing favorable conditions for the development of Crimean peoples living in the territory of the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol. This Program earmarks federal funds in the amount of 10,321.74 million rubles for 2015–2020.

In general, the interethnic situation in the Republic is considered to be stable. No acts of intimidation, violence, persecution of ethnic Ukrainian or Crimean Tatar population, representatives of other nationalities, including resulting from the use of the Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar languages or national symbols in public places have been registered. Law-enforcement authorities of a Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol have not received any claims concerning any ban on entry or departure of public figures or persons of public professions or about obstacles to staging mass cultural events.

Besides, the interethnic and, as a consequence, the sociopolitical situation is aggravated by the attempts to provoke a conflict between Crimean Tatar and Slavic peoples. The Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, a non-registered body created by the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People (National Congress) in 1991, is playing a destructive role in this.

At the same time the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, having a significant number of supporters, does not express the opinion of the whole Crimean Tatar nation. Other organizations and movements with the participation of Crimean Tatars who have other views on the situation have been established in Crimea. Among them are, in particular, non-governmental organizations Milliy Firqa and Qirim Birligi, and the Qirim public movement. Chairman of the movement R.I. Ilyasov is Deputy Chairman of the State

Council of the Republic of Crimea. Crimean Tatar representatives hold important positions also in all other bodies of the legislative and executive branches of the Republic of Crimea.

Interethnic relations in Crimea go hand in hand with sectarian ones.

The Constitution of the Russian Federation, the Constitution of the Republic of Crimea of April 11, 2014, and the Charter of the Federal City of Sevastopol of April 14, 2014, guarantee the nations of the Crimean Federal District the freedom of conscience, the freedom of worship, including the right to practice any religion individually or with others or practice none, freely chose, profess or disseminate religious and other convictions and act according to such.

As of January 1, 2014, 1409 religious organizations were registered in Crimea; however, some 674 communities, mainly Muslim ones, operated without registration. As of March 1, 2015, in Crimea 60 religious organizations, including 9 communities, were re-registered in accordance with the Russian law; others – who have filed documents pursuant to the procedure established by law – are being registered.

The Ukrainian Orthodox Church is still the largest confession in Crimea (in a canonical unity with the Moscow Patriarchate). It is represented by three dioceses – the diocese of Simferopol and Crimea, the diocese of Dzhankoy, and the diocese of Feodosiya. They consist of 532 religious organizations – the diocese of Simferopol and Crimea incorporates 4 monasteries, 4 brotherhoods, a religious educational establishment, and 323 religious communities; the diocese of Dzhankoy consists of 137 communities; and the diocese of Feodosiya is represented by 2 monasteries and 61 communities.

The Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Kiev Patriarchate (UOC of the KP) is represented in Crimea by 44 religious organizations including one Spiritual Board, three missions, one brotherhood and 39 religious communities. The churches and cathedrals continue to receive parishioners. Archbishop Clement, Head of the Crimean Diocese of the UOC of the KP, has residence in Crimea and regularly attends public and religious events.

The Islamic religious organizations are the second largest confession of all existing in Crimea. They are represented by the Spiritual Board of the Muslims of Crimea (SBMC) and Spiritual Centre of the Muslims of Crimea (SCMC).

There are 346 religious organizations, including one Board, 5 religious educational establishments (madrasah) and 340 religious communities within the SBMC. On February 27, 2015, the SBMC underwent the re-registration procedure under the legal name "Centralized Religious Organization "Spiritual Board of the Muslims of the Republic of Crimea and of the city of Sevastopol". Besides, the SBMC resumed its work within the Interreligious Council "World is a Gift of God" under the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea. However, the leaders of the SBMC do not intend to join the established Islamic religious centres of the Russian Federation. The proposals of the Council of Muftis of Russia to join this organization addressed to the leaders of the SBMC were also declined.

There are 15 religious organizations, including 1 spiritual centre and 14 religious communities, within the SCMC. Moreover, the charters of 49 independent Islamic communities are registered in the Republic of Crimea.

There are no cases of enforced closing of churches, cathedrals of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Kiev Patriarchate or of other confessions, or harassment of Orthodox Ukrainians by preventing priests and believers from entering church buildings. No searches of churches, mosques or cathedrals were carried out, nor any pressure was exerted on religious communities. The representatives of the UOC of the KP, the Roman Catholic Church in Ukraine (headed by Jacek Pyl), the SBMC (mufti Emirali Ablayev) do not see any threats against themselves or organizations they head.

The inter-confessional situation in the Crimean Federal District of the Russian Federation in general can be characterized as stable and predictable. Believers in that district have all opportunities to realize their right to freedom of religion. The representatives of the clergy and general public support the position of state and law-enforcement bodies to ensure law and order, including in the field of interethnic relations, countering radicalism and extremist manifestations.

At the same time, those who are against the stabilization of the situation on the Crimean Peninsula use any far-fetched pretext to separate peoples living here and foment ethnic and confessional strife. In their activity, they often proceed from an information war and instigation to direct extremist action.

Taking this into account, the law enforcement authorities of the Russian Federation, the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol are thoroughly checking any information on violations of the law and taking adequate measures to prevent illegal activities whoever commits such.

In March 2014, the law enforcement bodies detained a priest of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church Nikolai Kvich in the City of Sevastopol. Ten armour vests and symbols of Ukrainian radical nationalist organizations were found in his apartment during the search. As a result of the check, Mr. Kvich was charged with an administrative offence. The law enforcement authorities have received no reports on violent actions against priests of the Parish of the Dormition Church of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church in Sevastopol, there have been no reports either about any destruction of or damage to parish property. However, the fact of the voluntary departure from the territory of the Crimea of up to 10 priests of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, who are Euromaidan supporters, was confirmed.

According to the Prosecutor General's Office of the Russian Federation, during the period from March 18, 2014, to March 19, 2015, no statements or reports about crimes of intimidation of Crimean Tatar families or anonymous threats have been registered by the regional offices of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Crimea.

At the same time six reports about unlawful acts against representatives of Crimean Tatars and other persons, including reports about sectarian crimes, have been registered. A criminal investigation of one of the reports in question about the arson by unidentified persons of Chukurcha-Jami mosque in June 2014 was opened. In case of other reports, including about the inflammation of a guest room window of the mosque of the Khadzhibey Muslim community in Solnechnaya Dolina village, regional bodies of internal affairs opened procedural verification, the results of which revealed no grounds for criminal cases.

During the period from January 1, 2015, to March 6, 2015, the local agencies at the district level subordinated to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Crimea received 287 statements and reports about missing persons, 189 of which were found within ten days. Among the total number of registered statements of citizens 18 concerned missing Crimean Tatars.

In 2014, search was stopped because 188 missing persons were found; the breakdown by nationality included 163 Russians, 13 Ukrainians, 9 Crimean Tatars, and 3 persons of other nationalities.

The law enforcement agencies have not received any reports from the representatives of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People nor from other public organizations, religious confessions, political parties about abductions of their activists, or any other illegal acts regarding any organization or its members. There are still attempts to give some

interethnic character to the events that do not in fact have such character. This refers, inter alia, to the detention of A. Chiygoz, one of the leaders of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People.

A. Chiygoz, citizen of Ukraine, vice chairman of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People, was arrested on January 29, 2015, due to the fact that the investigation received proof of his leading role in the mass disturbances on February 26, 2014, near the building of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea in the course of which two people died. The same day he was accused of committing a crime established by Article 212, para. 1, of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation and the Kiev district court of Simferopol imposed on him pre-trial detention.

A. Chiygoz is well known in Crimea for his regular extremist escapades, in particular the attempt to occupy the Svyato-Uspensky Monastery in the Bakhchisaray region in the 1990s, seizure of Bakhchisaray regional registry office, city council and regional administration, his active armed participation in bloody mass disturbances in the area of the old Azizler Muslim cemetery in the summer of 2006, aggressive actions against the decision of Ukrainian authorities to demolish illegal buildings in the territory of the Crimean State Natural Reserve on the Ai Petri plateau.

Cases on the adoption of children in the Crimea, as well as in the whole of the Russian Federation, are reviewed by the court on the basis of the norms of the Family Code of the Russian Federation with the mandatory participation of the adoptive parents, guardianship and trusteeship body and the Prosecutor. In the period from March 2014 to March 2015 39 orphans and children left without parental care, who have the citizenship of the Russian Federation, have been adopted in the Republic of Crimea and in the city of Sevastopol. 25 of them – in the territory of the Republic of Crimea, 14 – in Sevastopol. All children were adopted by the citizens of the Russian Federation in compliance with the norms. There are no cases of adoption of minor Ukrainian citizens.

No complaints from citizens regarding the violation of the right of children for adoption were reserved by the Prosecution Offices of the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol, and no violations have been registered.

There were no violations in the actions of the Ministry of Land and Property Relations of the Republic of Crimea, which acting in accordance with the Decision of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea No. 2059-6/14 of April 18, 2014, and the Decision of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea No. 312 of September 2, 2014, prepared and sent to the Crimean Eparchy Administration of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Kiev Patriarchate an additional lease agreement to the Equiapostolic St. Vladimir and

St. Olga Cathedral which provides for a new monthly payment of 90,906.62 rubles. Taking into account that the lessee is a religious organization, a corresponding reduction rate was applied when assessing the actual value of the lease.

Annex 459

State Council of the Republic Crimea official website, “A requiem meeting dedicated to Day of Remembrance of the victims of the deportation from Crimea was held in Simferopol”, 18 May 2015

Translation

A Requiem meeting dedicated to Day of Remembrance of victims of the deportation from Crimea was held in Simferopol

On 18 May, the State Academic Musical Theater of the Republic of Crimea hosted a requiem meeting dedicated to the 71st anniversary of the deportation of the Crimean Tatar, Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek and German peoples from the peninsula.



The memorial event was attended by Head of the Republic of Crimea Sergei Aksyonov, Chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea Vladimir Konstantinov, Vice Speaker of the Crimean Parliament Remzi Ilyasov, members of the Presidium of the State Council of Crimea, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Crimea Ruslan Balbek, members of the Government of the Republic, Mufti of Muslims of Crimea Emirali haji Ablaev, rector of the Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University Fevzi Yakubov, representatives of city authorities, national cultural communities and public organizations, students of Crimean universities.



As part of the requiem of memory in the foyer of the theater, an exhibition of works of Crimean Tatar art was presented, tragic songs and poems dedicated to the 71st anniversary of the forced eviction of the peoples of Crimea and works of the unique Crimean Tatar culture were performed on the stage.

http://crimea.gov.ru/news/18_05_15_7



Participants observed a moment of silence for victims of the deportation.



Press Service of the State Council of the
Republic of Crimea

18 May 2015

Annex 460

President of the Russian Federation official website, "Meeting with representatives from Crimean ethnic groups' public associations", Yalta, 17 August 2015

Meeting with representatives of Crimean ethnic groups' public associations

While on a working trip to Crimea, Vladimir Putin had an informal meeting with representatives of Crimean ethnic groups' public associations.

August 17, 2015 16:30 Yalta

Excerpts from transcript of meeting with representatives from Crimean ethnic groups' public associations

President of Russia Vladimir Putin: Good afternoon, friends.

Let me start by saying a few words, and then we will have a free discussion on the subject that has brought us together.

One can't help but experience special feelings and emotions here in Crimea, not just because this is such a beautiful place with unique nature, but also because you feel so fully and closely here the link with all of Russia's history and with the unique cultural and spiritual heritage that different peoples shaped over the centuries here in this land.

As you know, a census was conducted in Crimea last October, and more than 96 percent of the people indicated their ethnic identity. This is objective data, reliable and obtained through professional work. There are people from 175 different ethnic groups living in Crimea today. Russians make up the biggest ethnic group (68 percent), followed by Ukrainians (16 percent), and Crimean Tatars (more than 10 percent). The census also gave us information on people's native languages. Eighty-four percent of Crimean residents said they consider Russian their native language, nearly 8 percent said Crimean Tatar is their native language, 3.7 percent Tatar, and 3.3 percent Ukrainian. Russian is the most widely spoken language in the region, with 99.8 percent of Crimea's population knowing the language.

Crimea is essentially a mirror of multi-ethnic Russia. Here, like everywhere in Russia, we need to pay the utmost, constant attention to building greater peace and harmony, combining the efforts of the state authorities and civil society. I therefore consider this meeting with you, the representatives of Crimean Federal District's ethnic public associations, very important indeed.

Let me remind you that one of our first steps after Crimea was reunited with Russia was to enshrine in law the equality of the region's three official languages: Russian, Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar. This was a matter of principle for us, because over the preceding period of more than 20 years, a biased approach was taken to this issue in the region. Restoring historical justice and the balance of interests between the region's peoples was one of our greatest tasks, as was full rehabilitation of all repressed peoples in Crimea.

It was for this purpose that I issued the Presidential Executive Order that you know of, and the Russian Government and the regional authorities of Crimea and Sevastopol approved a comprehensive package of measures for its implementation. They concern the social and spiritual revival of the Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Crimean Tatar and German minorities, who were subjected to unlawful deportation and political repression.

I stress the point that creating an atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding between the different ethnic groups is a key issue for the region's successful development. We can resolve the problems that have built up, including social support for the rehabilitated peoples, only if we ensure political stability and interethnic harmony.

Over this recent period, 75 ethnic and cultural autonomous organisations and 15 ethnic and cultural associations have been established. Organisations of this kind have long since become a tradition in Russia. Their members work effectively together with the authorities at all levels and sit on consultative and advisory bodies.

It is good to see that this approach is producing positive results in Crimea too. I think that the region's ethnic and cultural associations should take a more active part in public life here in Crimea, and not only here, but in all of Russia, participating in national and interregional events too.

Colleagues, I have said before that interethnic relations is a very sensitive and delicate area, and ethnic community representatives and the authorities all need to take a careful approach here and keep up constant dialogue, including at the municipal level, where people are actually living side by side together.

In this context, any speculation on the notion that people belonging to this or that ethnic group have some particular rights is very dangerous, in my view. We need to defend the interests of all people in Crimea and Sevastopol, regardless of whether they are Russian, Ukrainian, Crimean Tatar, or any of the other peoples I mentioned. We need to make use of the wealth of experience we have built up in Russia, where people of a huge variety of ethnic groups all live together. We need to promote the idea of a common cause, get people involved in tackling the problems of their town or village, and help them to organise local government.

Each region, including in the Crimean Federal District, should have regional programmes to support non-governmental organisations that contribute to interethnic peace and harmony. Today, August 17, marks the start of the latest tender for bids to receive state grants for carrying out projects of social importance and projects to protect human rights and freedoms. We are allocating more than 4 billion rubles for this work this year. I hope that NGOs from Crimea and Sevastopol will also take an active part in this tender.

This is all I wanted to say for now. I hope we will have an active discussion today on all the very important matters I have just outlined, and if you have any other issues you wish to raise, feel free – I am here at your disposal. Please, go ahead.

Head of the Qirim Interregional Crimean Tatar Public Movement Remzi Ilyasov: Good afternoon, Mr President.

I want to note right away that the Crimean Republic's accession to the Russian Federation was a momentous event for all ethnic groups in the Republic of Crimea, including the Crimean Tatars.

We all passed through the most dangerous period together in February and March 2014, when we did not allow interethnic conflicts to ensue. Regardless of what happened and what provocations occurred, we maintained peace. Today, we have peace, calm, and we are working to resolve problems.

I represent and head the Qirim public movement of the Crimean Tatar people. From the outset, we established a constructive dialogue with the authorities and are systematically holding meetings with the public; among other things, we have assumed a certain level of responsibility for the overall situation in Crimea, sharing it with the authorities. We are participating in all Crimea-wide events held in the Republic of Crimea and are organising and holding Crimean Tatar celebrations.

Thanks to the initiative and active work by members of the Qirim public movement of Crimean Tatar people, during the elections to the State Council and local offices, we were able to reduce a certain amount of political conflict and ethnic tensions.

At the same time, while this productive, creative work and constructive dialogue with the authorities was underway, we saw another attempt in August to destabilise the situation in the Republic of Crimea, to strain interethnic relations. I am referring to the so-called Global Congress of Crimean Tatars, which was held on August 1–2 in Ankara. Although it could be called a club of the like-minded, its main goal was to pit the people of Crimea against each other and destabilise the situation.

I must note that we anticipated this situation and the work of this congress, its resolution and the declaration that was to be adopted there. On July 25 (one week before this congress), we held a second conference for the Qirim interregional movement. It was attended by all public associations, regardless of whether their positions or points of view coincide with ours.

There were 520 participants in the work of the conference, over 20 public organisations of Crimean Tatars. Even the spiritual leader of Crimean Muslims, hajji Emirali Ablayev (who is sitting next to me), participated in the work of the conference, as well as representatives from regional divisions of the spiritual administration of Crimean Muslims.

Moreover, the conference was also attended by 152 individuals representing Crimean Tatar creative professionals, small and midsize businesses, economic entities, 52 officials from state institutions, state representatives, one third of the delegates of the Kurultai of the Crimean Tatar people (this is an ethnic conference of Crimean Tatars) and about 70 individuals who represented local and regional self-organised Crimean Tatar groups. As a result, the conference took on the format of a national gathering of Crimean Tatars in the Republic of Crimea.

The assessment of what was happening in Ankara was very civil, and also very precise. There was a unanimous expression of opposition to the destructive activities of the group of politicians that found shelter in Kiev and support confrontation, including the violation of international relations.

Thank you for your attention.

Vladimir Putin: Thank you, Mr Ilyasov.

First of all, I would like to thank the Crimean Tatar people for their active participation in the referendum that was held a little over a year ago. Objective data shows that the turnout among Crimean Tatars was slightly lower

than the overall Crimean average, but the percentage of those who voted for reunification with Russia turned out to be even higher than in Crimea overall. This is easy to explain, since those who were against it simply did not go to vote, apparently. So the turnout was a little lower. But ultimately, it was also quite high, over 60 percent, if I remember correctly, somewhere around 66 percent. This is a very high turnout according to all international standards. And the fact that people came and voted says a great deal. But it also speaks to the fact that the government must fulfil certain significant objectives, because the people voted to change their lives for the better. The executive order I spoke about, and the decisions that were then made at the Governmental level, are aimed at ensuring that people's expectations are met.

You spoke about those who try to somehow destabilise the situation, particularly through Crimean Tatar issues, but we know well who you are talking about. There are many people who consider themselves to be professional fighters for human rights. For these people, it does not matter what rights these are, and it doesn't matter whose rights they are. What's important is that they are fighters, and they want to receive foreign grants to realise their ambitions, including their political ambitions. If they want to realise their ambitions in another state, that's great, they should go ahead and do it. But I fully agree with you that it doesn't mean we will allow them to realise their ambitions here, especially since these ambitions have nothing in common with the interests of the Crimean Tatar people and the interests of the actual people living here.

Nevertheless, we have the question of whether these rights should be fought for. I will respond in the affirmative: yes, they should be fought for. What should our joint work on this entail? It's one thing to issue an executive order, a law, or a Government resolution, and another to achieve implementation. I am not sure everything would go smoothly and within the timeline that we would like to implement these objectives. The truth is, life is always more complex and multifaceted than any decision that looks good on paper, but exists only on paper. Whereas we need to ensure that these things are implemented in real life.

Therefore, this connection with people, particularly people on the ground, with public associations like the ones you all represent, including your organisation, is very important for me and is very much needed. I very much count on working with you closely and constructively.

As for the attempts to destabilise, I think that ordinary people can tell on their own that it is impossible to promote anybody's ambitions if those ambitions have nothing to do with the interests of real people, and the Crimean Tatar problems are used only as an instrument for achieving these personal ambitions. We simply have to keep this in mind. But overall, we will work with anybody who has a constructive outlook, even if it is critical, but nevertheless constructive, and wants to achieve practical results – and that includes me, personally.

Remzi Ilyasov: Thank you.

<…>

Chairman of the Crimean Republican Association of Germans of the Crimea Yury Gempel: Mr President, thank you for giving me the floor.

The ethnic and cultural public associations in the Republic of Crimea have always positioned themselves as an integral part of the Russian world. Thus, we participated actively in the referendum, and the leaders of our ethnic groups were members of the Supreme Council commission for holding the referendum, the commission for writing the Constitution, and many others. We have tried to integrate into the legal field of the Russian

Federation fairly quickly and at the end of last year, we registered our regional ethnic and cultural associations – actually, the Presidential executive order addressed this.

In holding cultural events, events pertaining to the cultures of our peoples, last year – and this year too, we are still working on it – we paid special attention to the People's Diplomacy project. Last year, we invited two groups of German citizens to come here, including many journalists, and showed them Crimea. You know, when we met them at the airport, they asked, "Where are the tanks and armed soldiers?" We have everything here, but at deployment sites. We organised for them to meet with the republic's executive authorities, including the leaders of the Crimean State Committee for Interethnic Relations and Deported Citizens (this was a meeting in the Q&A format), with representatives of the public and with local ethnic Germans. When they were leaving, they said, "You know, this is our subjective opinion but 80% of Germans support Crimea's choice and the Russian Federation's policy overall." I thought they were probably joking, but then they sent us a magazine featuring five publications along the same lines. That's why my colleagues, ethnic Bulgarians and Greeks, are also taking part in this kind of People's Diplomacy project.

At the same time, there is are a fairly good understanding within the Republic of Crimea's leadership about the framework project to create an ethnographic village. We studied these projects implemented in other Russian regions and abroad. There are positive experiences, we do not have to reinvent the wheel, but nevertheless, Mr President, in this respect, we would like to speed up the implementation of this project. Moreover, we ourselves are ready to participate in this project financially.

At the same time, we are currently giving particular attention to projects and grantswork, where my colleagues and I are giving particular attention to the integration of Crimean citizens into Russia's legal field. And naturally, these are the projects related to preserving the identity of ethnic groups living in the Republic of Crimea. If possible, we ask that you pay attention to this and provide assistance.

Vladimir Putin: What will this ethnographic village be like? How will it look? Is this a place for people to live or a kind of open-air museum?

Yury Gempel: Mr President, let's say this also involves tourist activity. In general, speaking frankly, this will be an ethnographic commercial project. In other words, our project will give us an opportunity to use our ethnic cultures to make Crimea more appealing in terms of tourism, while at the same we will be able to preserve our ethnic culture. It includes our ethnic cuisine, ethnic souvenirs, and houses of certain architectural styles; so, that is what an ethnographic village would look like.

Vladimir Putin: I see. This will be a tourism centre.

Yury Gempel: An ethno-tourism centre.

Vladimir Putin: How long have Germans been in Crimea? Since the 18th century?

Yury Gempel: The first colony was registered in 1810.

Vladimir Putin: The 19th century.

Yury Gempel: Germans came here following the Manifesto of Alexander I. In 2004, we celebrated its 200th anniversary. Until 1944, we had a fairly large number of German settlements here with German names.

Vladimir Putin: Ok, thank you. I think we will need to help, of course.

Yury Gempel: Thank you.

<…>

Chairman of the Russian Community of Crimea Sergei Tsekov: We are going through a period when we constantly compare things. We compare what is happening in Ukraine with what is happening in Crimea and Russia. But I want to make a different comparison. If we look at the life of ethnic communities over these 23 years as part of Ukraine, I want to note that over the course of those 23 years, there was not a single meeting with the President of Ukraine – any President of Ukraine – nor a Ukrainian Prime Minister, or deputy prime ministers, or ministers. There was not a single meeting that brought together representatives from all of Ukraine's ethnic communities, including Crimea's Russian community. This, of course, is the evidence of the true attitude to interethnic unity issues we are facing today.

I am certain that for many years, Ukraine mainly sowed discord between us, nominally supporting representatives from the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People (that was the policy) and absolutely did not see the problems faced by ethnic Russians and, by and large, the Slavic part of the population – we have always felt that there was little difference between the Russians and Ukrainians in Crimea.

I think these meetings should become regular. Of course, regular does not mean every year. It could be once every five years. But we should think about this topic, and perhaps, these do not need to be meetings with you, personally, although we would naturally like to meet with you first and foremost, but also other Russian Federation officials.

I also have another suggestion. Over the course of many years, we tried to create an interethnic council in Crimea and raised this issue many times. We even developed regulations on interethnic council. But it didn't work out, particularly due to position of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People.

I generally feel that we should return to the subject of an interethnic council and start a serious dialogue with the Crimean Tatar community over this matter.

Of course, we will have peace and interethnic harmony when we meet one another halfway, but we should not try to lie. You know, people say, "Let's live in peace and harmony." But these words should be backed by real actions. If there are real actions to prove the desire to meet other ethnic groups halfway, then we will build trust.

Mr President, there is another issue that's a little off-topic. We just had a discussion on developing tourism; we discussed it at the State Council. I think Christian Orthodox tourism is a very interesting topic for Crimea. Christian Orthodox tourism should be oriented not only toward Jerusalem, not just Mount Athos, but also Crimea and Chersonesus.

The next point is that we talk a great deal about World War I. Things are clear with World War II, we treat it with respect and honour. And we are back now to the question of World War I, but we are not active enough with

regard to the Crimean War while this was actually Word War I on Crimea's territory. We need to fully restore the memory of the Crimean War. In particular, I want to say that we have restored many monuments and memorials.

I think September 9 is Remembrance Day for soldiers that fell in the Crimean War, which we in Crimea have been observing since 1996 (this was our initiative, Crimea's Supreme Council adopted a resolution and this day was marked in Crimea). I feel that this date should be a commemorative one in Russia's history, particularly in the law that defines holidays and commemorative dates.

Thank you, Mr President.

Vladimir Putin: Thank you, Mr Tsekov.

I will begin with the historical memory of the Crimean War. It is a very important page in our national history. You are certainly right, but I cannot say that absolutely everything has been forgotten, the way it was with World War I, where people tried to forget it entirely. Here, this is not the case, but you are right that we have given it little attention.

Next, we certainly need to develop archaeological tourism and everything related to establishing the basis of the Russian nation as it began to form after Vladimir's baptism and the Baptism of Rus. This is certainly very important. We must also make the appropriate decisions at the federal level, so they are implemented the way you suggest. We will certainly do this.

Now, with regard to interethnic council. You need to decide that for yourselves, you should come to an agreement with everyone sitting here. Furthermore, I think it is very important that this should not be done to argue with someone over there. No, it should simply be a matter of resolving your own issues and problems, and not as a confrontation: they said this, but we are of a different opinion. Instead, you should meet like this from time to time to consider everything, just as you did to make a decision on building an Orthodox church and a mosque.

And building upon this positive – I want to stress it – positive joint work, you should address other issues. And if there are any matters under dispute, I think you should not politicise them but instead start with historical and cultural analysis. Because many issues that have become charged at a political or mundane level always have a link to the past.

For example, there was just a discussion about the native peoples of this area. What if it really were the Greeks? Or what if it were the Hazaras? Who knows what were the boundaries of a particular state or kaganate back then. Do you understand how far you can dive into it? This will involve endless digging into history without any practical use. What will be practical is when people sit down over a cup of tea and start discussing current affairs, how to move on, how to create favourable conditions for our children to be happy living together.

I think you are right that such a council wouldn't hurt. But that should be your decision. We will certainly support it if you make that decision.

As for the regularity of meetings, I also agree with you. We should certainly make these meetings regular, give them some sort of systemic foundation. But once every five years is not really regular, we could do it more often, and some sort of regularity in direct communication could be organised and would be quite useful.

Chairman of the Crimean Republican Association of Bulgarian Community Ivan Abazher: Mr President,

I want to support what Mr Tsekov said just now. Crimea's Bulgarian community has established an ethnic and cultural association, and we are aware of the new opportunities now open to us at a new level. There are opportunities now at the national level for us to study the past and its links with the Bulgarians here in Crimea.

I returned from a recent trip to Moscow, during which I learned that in Moscow there is a monument to the heroes of Plevna [a monument to the Russian grenadiers who gave their lives in battle near the Bulgarian town of Plevna during the 1877–1878 Russo-Turkish War]. Seriously, I did not know of this monument before. Previously, we organised several expeditions together with the federal university here and studied the archives in Crimea to find out which regiments and when were sent to liberate Bulgaria, which were sent to Shipka, and so forth. And then we had the idea that the Bulgarians living in the Russian Federation could take responsibility for looking after this monument and take care of its upkeep, so as to give it a dual purpose.

We have more than 20 years of experience as a public organisation here and we put this to use in organising the events we hold. We can make use of people's diplomacy, cultural diplomacy and business diplomacy to bring ideas together in the Black Sea basin and have an influence on the processes taking place, including an information influence.

We were the first here in Crimea to organise a visit by a group of parliamentarians from Bulgaria. We were the first to begin broadcasting video information in regular, systematic fashion via the channel that this party has at its disposal. We broadcast full information on what is happening here, and we can see to what extent the Bulgarians, not just in Bulgaria itself, but throughout the Black Sea region, understand the isolation that our opponents in the West have put us in today. Judging by the information we now see coming from Bulgaria, we are on the right road.

We think it is precisely this kind of people's and cultural diplomacy that can help us live better throughout the Black Sea region and can prevent actions that might arise today in connection with Bulgaria being a NATO member. Working through public organisations and information platforms, we can show that here in Crimea, we have peace and quiet, and that organisations such as ours can meet with the Russian President and we can have a real influence on perceptions that people in Bulgaria and other countries are forming today.

Vladimir Putin: Mr Abazher, as far as Bulgaria's membership in NATO goes, this is something that has already happened and is a fact we must live with. I cannot say that this worries us in any way. I am not sure that Bulgarians themselves are overjoyed about it, but the decision has been taken. This was the Bulgarian people's sovereign decision and we respect it and will work together with Bulgaria, regardless of the difficulties we have had in carrying out some of our projects, including energy sector projects such as South Stream. We believed that this project was in the interests of Bulgaria, its economy and people, but Bulgaria's government has decided otherwise and has essentially abandoned this project. But this does not mean that we will break off our relations with Bulgaria. On the contrary, we consider this country very close spiritually and historically, and we will do everything we can to continue developing our relations in all areas.

As for the Bulgarians who have long since settled here in these lands, they form one of the ethnic diaspora communities and have full rights as citizens of the Russian Federation. This is how we see them. I hope very much that, as you said just now, the Bulgarian community's links to Bulgaria, the historic motherland, will help to develop relations in general between Russia and Bulgaria.

Thank you very much.

Chairman of Crimean Republican Association of Crimean Karaites Dmitry Polkanov: Mr President,

I will speak on behalf of the Crimean Karaite community. The Crimean Karaites are one of the smallest peoples in the world. There are now only around 1,300 of us in Russia and slightly less than 2,000 in the world as a whole. Crimea is our historical homeland. Our temples and holy places are here. We never were a numerous people. There were 16,000 Karaites in tsarist Russia.

Vladimir Putin: Yet another of the indigenous ethnic groups here.

Dmitry Polkanov: There were only 16,000 of us, but 400 people fought as career officers alone during World War I. Hundreds of soldiers and officers fought during the Great Patriotic War, including such famous Karaites as Marshal Malinovsky and the famous intelligence officer [Iosif] Grigulevich. Forced emigration and losses in war considerably reduced our numbers, but we have hopes for revival.

Thanks to last year's events and the action taken by Head of Crimea Sergei Aksyonov and Presidential Envoy Oleg Belaventsev, we, the biggest community here in Crimea, were given the Simferopol temple, which we had fought for without result for more than two decades. Worship has been taking place there for a year now. We hope that a Sunday school for studying our language and culture will start in September, and we have gathered a unique collection of material for a future ethnic museum. We have decided to use the temple as not just a spiritual but also an ethnic community centre. We are grateful for the good treatment we have received and hope very much for a federal programme to help us revive and preserve our culture.

Thank you very much.

Vladimir Putin: Yes, we will do this.

Incidentally, I did not reply on the matter of languages. Our colleague spoke about studying ethnic communities' languages in school. This is a very important matter. Let me note that in Russia's various ethnic republics, this issue has been resolved overall and quite effectively too. In the ethnic republics, the local languages are studied and children know their people's language. This is going ahead very actively in Russia today and has the Education Ministry's support. Mr Minnikhanov could probably tell us how they go about it in Tatarstan.

Acting President of the Republic of Tatarstan Rustam Minnikhanov: Yes, I can confirm that we study our language. We have two official languages – Russian and Tatar, and they are taught in all schools. But we take into account specific circumstances too and we have schools where everything is in Tatar, and schools with more intensive study of the language. Overall though, there is one programme for native Tatar speakers, and a simplified programme for Russians or members of other ethnic groups, teaching them the basics for communication today. This system works. We could share our experience.

Vladimir Putin: Many of the Volga region republics have a slightly different system. The approaches differ in the details, but overall, the problem is settled and the solution has proved effective.

Rustam Minnikhanov: Mr President, Chuvash make up three percent of our population, and we have 95 Chuvash schools, where study is going ahead without problem. We also have Udmurt schools.

Vladimir Putin: Yes, there are no problems in general. The main thing is to organise the whole system. No one will get in the way here. On the contrary, we will do what we can to help. You simply need to organise this at the regional level, that's all.

Chairperson of the Krymchakhlar Society of Krymchaks Dora Pirkova: I represent Crimea's indigenous people, the Krymchaks.

Vladimir Putin: TheKrymchaks?

Dora Pirkova: Yes.

Vladimir Putin: Another indigenous people.

Dora Pirkova: The Krymchaks have long lived in Crimea, in the 13th to 15th centuries. They were mainly based in Belogorsk. But after the revolution**,** they settled in other areas, including in Simferopol and Sevastopol. After the revolution, there were schools in Crimea, and for example, my father competed four grades in a Krymchak school. Then, during the war, the schools disappeared. I want to say that my entire family consists of indigenous residents of Crimea; all my predecessors are Crimean Krymchaks and we have no other homeland, only Crimea.

Unfortunately, during the years of war, our people were exterminated. Before the war, there were 10,000–12,000 of us, but after the war, 80% of us had been killed, since we follow the Jewish faith. There was also the repatriation to Israel in the 1990s.

Vladimir Putin: I imagine the Khazars are your ancestors.

Dora Pirkova: Yes.

After the repatriation of the 1990s, even fewer Krymchaks remained; according to the 2001 census, there were about 400 remaining, and according to the 2014 results, there were a little over 200; in other words, this people is disappearing. Unfortunately, we have lost our language. In 2014, we created the Krymchaks ethnic and cultural association and the Crimean community of Krymchaks. We created the world's only Krymchak museum where, bit by bit, we have gathered materials and archives on the history and traditions of the Krymchaks. This was an indigenous people with its own culture, traditions and religion. Unfortunately, the prayer houses were also destroyed during the war. There is a house of worship in Simferopol that is now a residential building. This is a very sensitive issue, because we have been long asking to give this building the status of an architectural landmark, vacate it, bring it to order, so that we are able to hold some religious ceremonies there. But the issue remains unresolved.

And another question. We would like for our people to be given the status of an indigenous people of Russia – and we have submitted our suggestions to be included in the Russian and Crimean constitutions. But so far, this issue remains unresolved. We would ultimately like to be given the status of an indigenous people of Russia, since we have no other homeland than Crimea, and we would like to gain more attention and for our people to have certain benefits. There are very few of us, and we would like a little bit more attention to be given to our people.

Vladimir Putin: Let's look into all of this, because honestly, we know little about it, so in any case, we need to at least update the information available, look at what can be done with all this, including, first and foremost, with the house of worship that you mentioned. I don't think it involves that much money. Of course, we need to think of the people living there and make corresponding decisions that will satisfy them. We need to look into it, but overall, we certainly need to support this idea. We will think about what can be done, okay?

Dora Pirkova: Thank you.

Chairperson of the Simferopol City District Association of Tatars Idel Svetlana Aliyeva: Mr President, may I say a few words?

Vladimir Putin: Please, go ahead.

Svetlana Aliyeva: I want to defuse the situation somewhat. Thanks to you, Mr President, thanks to President [of Tatarstan Rustam] Minnikhanov, our Kazan community is flourishing. Do you know how much help he has provided over this period? I want to bow thanks to him on behalf of our federation and Bakhchisarai residents.

The residents of Bakhchisarai have asked for help in restoring the mosque in the 6th residential neighbourhood densely populated by Crimean Tatars. You know, the response was instant. I thought it would take six months or so. Instead, it took a week! They came with a project, did everything, and people are already praying at that mosque and thank us every time for that.

And I also want to say thank you on behalf of the children: this year, 1,200 children spent their holidays at a summer camp in Kazan, while here, in Peschany, we hosted orphans, the underprivileged, those in need, and so on. The food was excellent, youth leaders and instructors from Kazan were wonderful. It was just amazing. Thank you very much!

Vladimir Putin: I hope that other Russian regions will get just as actively involved in this – I asked the governors to establish direct contacts with individual regions in Crimea and Sevastopol. I know that many regions are working in that direction.

President of the Inkishaf Society of Crimean Tatars regional public organisation, member of the Russian Federation Presidential Council for Interethnic Relations Eskender Bilyalov: I want to assure you, Mr President, that we no longer have this problem in Crimea. We had it a little bit during the transition period, but I can assure you that the representatives of all the diasporas and the Crimean Tatars are engaged in very serious dialogue, and we understand one another very well.

Even those times when the Crimean Tatars and other deported peoples started moving to Crimea, mainly in 1987, even then, we did not have a single interfaith, interethnic conflict. There wasn't even a hint of it. Someone tried to create it from the outside: they burned mosques and destroyed our cemeteries, but we always worked with our own people, saying that we cannot fight evil with evil. I think we really won on that front. Regardless of how much anyone (in Ukraine or other nations) wanted to see Crimea blazing in some kind of fire, see it as a place of injustice, I assure you it did not work. All this is useless. I am always ready to sit down with Mr Chubarov or anyone in any studio and discuss this subject.

As regards the Crimean Tatars and deported peoples in general, I want to thank you, as the President of the Russian Federation. After all, 70 years is a very long time. We did not see an executive order in the Soviet Union or in Ukraine. You issued an Executive Order on Rehabilitation. I was among the first to issue certificates of rehabilitation – this was in the Saky City Municipality – to the elderly, and you could read absolutely everything in their eyes, their entire lives; there was joy, there were tears. I thank you for that, on behalf of all deported peoples, including the Crimean Tatars.

I would like to touch a little bit on another matter: the issue of the Crimean Tatars' return. You know, a study was conducted, and no more than 35,000 Crimean Tatars want to move. If we take into account the fact that for the past 6–7 years, the number of people moving is 1,500 to 2,000 people a year, it would take 15 years. I do not think there will be any major influx from other countries; it would mainly be from Uzbekistan. There are few Crimean Tatars residing in other Central Asian states like Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan.

Now as regards the congress: everything concerning Crimean Tatars' problems should be resolved in Crimea. We returned to the Russian Federation and our hopes are on the Russian Federation. We were told many things: that there was no money, there was no time – all this was in the Soviet Union and in Ukraine. But we hope that your executive order and the Executive Order on Rehabilitation of the Repressed Peoples signed by President of Russia Boris Yeltsin, will work fully.

I want to state with full responsibility that the people are waiting and they believe in you. I also very much believe in you.

I want to express my gratitude to Mr Tsekov for supporting the idea that the Crimean Tatar language should be studied, especially since Crimean Tatars did not have their own schools or preschools for 70 years. We grew up studying Russian literature and speaking Russian language. 100% of Crimean Tatars speak Russian just as good as ethnic Russians do.

Vladimir Putin: Yes, I know that.

Eskender Bilyalov: I would like to ask you to give this attention and support Sergei Tsekov and Remzi Ilyasov in this respect. This would be the second law on rehabilitation of the Crimean Tatars.

Thank you.

Vladimir Putin: Thank you very much.

You have heard my position; it needs to be decided at the regional level. All of this is within the competence of the regions in Russia. Tatarstan has one set of policies, Mordovia has another, but the essence is the same. We have a positive attitude toward the study of ethnic languages. It simply needs to be organised. If you need some sort of methodical assistance, we are ready to help.

Eskender Bilyalov: Thank you.

I visited the President of Tatarstan, and the organisation of our visit was very serious, we spent a week there. We visited everything, including schools, and I also had a personal meeting with the President of Tatarstan. I am very grateful for that trip. We came to many substantive conclusions, very serious ones.

Chairman of the Crimean Republican Jewish Association Anatoly Gendin: It is a great honour for me to speak here today on behalf of the Jewish community of the Crimean Republic. A little more than a year has passed since the referendum and we can see the results of the positive changes that took place in our republic in terms of ethnic and cultural organisations.

First, the authorities have become more accessible, we meet more often.

Second, the issues of the return of religious buildings are being resolved. For many years there was no resolution on the return of the Talmud Torah school in Simferopol – this was a religious school for boys. Just recently, the matter has been resolved, and the road-map for the building's return has been signed. We are also working on the return of the merchants' synagogue in Yevpatoria. This is a positive development that we could not get from Ukraine for 20 years. Now it is being resolved.

Our tragedy and our pain is the 10th kilometre of the Feodosia highway, where over 18,000 of Krymchaks, prisoners of war and Gypsies were shot in one month in 1941. Over the past two decades, the place has been plundered by black gravediggers, who broke through the 30-cm thick concrete sarcophagus layer and dug around in the bones at a 5-metre depth looking for treasures. Now the authorities have it under their control and together with Jewish organisations they have worked out a set of measures to develop and preserve this site that is sacred for us all – the Jews and the Krymchaks.

In April, the Crimean Jewish organisations supported by the Crimean Council of Ministers and State Council signed a joint appeal to the Jewish organisations across the world asking them to turn to their governments and leaders of the European Union nations to lift the sanctions imposed on Russia and Crimea. This appeal was handed over to the President of the Federal Jewish Ethnic Cultural Autonomy Vladimir Sternfeld, who collected signatures from the leaders of Russia's Jewish organisations, and then, in May, at a meeting with the delegation from the Conference of European Rabbis in the Vatican, the Chief Rabbi of Moscow Pinchas Goldschmidt handed the appeal over to Pope Francis. The appeal was also sent to Jewish organisations in the United States, Germany and many other European countries.

Our Jewish organisations constantly feel the support of the state, Russia's Jewish organisations and the federal autonomy, of the Russian Jewish Congress, the Federation of Jewish Communities of Russia, and the Association of Progressive Jewish Congregations in Russia.

Vladimir Putin: I was just going to ask you about your relations with Russian Jewish organisations.

Anatoly Gendin: We have very good relations with Russia's Jewish organisations. They began contacting us right after the referendum to offer help, and they do help. There was a time when the Jewish organisations of Ukraine could not help us and the Jewish organisations of Russia started helping. We received help from the Federal Jewish Ethnic Cultural Autonomy, the Russian Jewish Congress and the Federation of Jewish Communities of Russia [FEOR]. One of our latest actions was to set up a memorial plaque to honour General Kreiser, and FEOR funded it. General Kreiser was a liberator of Crimea and we had to set up this plaque to honour him.

Vladimir Putin: Have you been to the Tolerance Museum [the Jewish Museum and Tolerance Centre] in Moscow?

Anatoly Gendin: I have. It is a wonderful museum, I was overwhelmed.

Now we are looking forward to having the bridge built so we can have direct contact. I hope that after it is built we will have good connections with the mainland, in terms of tourism and other things.

I would like to thank you for the help you and the Russian Federation are providing. The main thing is that we have peace and quiet, any other problems will pass.

Thank you.

Vladimir Putin: We will soon be opening – not we, but the Jewish organisations – a major religious educational centre near Moscow. A new modern centre. It may also be interesting for you to see how it is done, at what level, so you could learn or maybe even have a similar project. You could modernise it and implement it in Crimea as well.

Anatoly Gendin: Thank you.

Head of the Ukrainian Ethnic and Cultural Community in Simferopol City District Oleg Kravchenko: Good afternoon, Mr President.

I am the chairman of the local Ukrainian ethnic and cultural community. On behalf of all ethnic Ukrainians, I want to thank you for returning Crimea to Russia and establishing Ukrainian as an official language in the Republic of Crimea.

Despite the many attempts to distort the facts about the Ukrainian population's life in the Republic of Crimea, I want to tell you that Crimea is a land of calm, of constructive creativity and communication between all ethnic groups. We maintain relations with everyone.

We are a relatively young organisation within the framework of Russian legislation, but now we are building momentum and creating a regional organisation; we are forming chapters in all the cities and representation in all municipalities. We maintain relations with the Ukrainian population through our community in Ukraine and we are trying to convey to them that ethnic Ukrainians' choice for Crimea, which we declared at the referendum on Crimea's accession to the Russian Federation, was a conscious decision by ethnic Ukrainians and there is no need for speculation, there is no need to make some sort of interpretation, which has been happening very often lately.

In particular, this is done by politicians who, you might say, organised a coup in Ukraine. You know very well for yourself what is happening now. When speaking with relatives and loved ones, we express hope that this war will end and Ukrainians, Russians and other ethnicities will begin to communicate more closely and there will be complete rapport between ethnic groups.

Vladimir Putin: Thank you very much.

I'm sure you have heard what I have said about this many times publicly. I feel that Russians and Ukrainians are a single people, and we do not distinguish between them. I was very happy to find out a year and a half ago that people here feel the same way.

Oleg Kravchenko: We never felt ourselves to be separate.

Vladimir Putin: As your current leaders stated to me, when they did not hold that role yet, in response to my question, they said, "We do not even ask about anyone's ethnicity; we do not care."

I am certain that in spite of all the difficulties faced today, the situation in Ukraine will also be resolved and Ukraine will develop positively, leaving behind the shameful practices we observe today, namely, putting an entire enormous European nation under external governance and putting foreign citizens in key positions of regional governance.

I think all this is humiliating to the Ukrainian people. This will certainly be assessed by the Ukrainian people and Ukraine will get on its feet and develop positively, building its future together with Russia.

Oleg Kravchenko: You know, this has proven to be true even during this tourist season, because many Ukrainian residents came to Crimea and saw the calm and peaceful sky above their heads – no tanks, no planes, nothing like that.

Vladimir Putin: It's a tragedy. I am not going to make any comments on this now, but I want to express my hope that it will be as you stated. I am confident of it.

As for Ukrainians in Russia, you know, if we speak officially, in the language of statistics, it is the third largest ethnic group in Russia after ethnic Russians and Tatars. We have five million Tatars residing in Russia and three million ethnic Ukrainians, without counting those who are here temporarily and are Ukrainian citizens – we have another 3 million people who fit that description, and the majority of them are men of conscription age, for reasons that are obvious. Many are working, finding jobs in Russia, in order to support their families in Ukraine. Not only do we not interfere, but I am sure you know that we also make decisions that liberalise stays by Ukrainian citizens on Russian territory.

Chairman of the Taurida Regional Ethnic and Cultural Community of Greeks in the Republic of Crimea Ivan Shonus: Mr President, colleagues,

Greeks have historically inhabited the Crimean Peninsula; this is an undeniable fact. Our historical monuments speak to this, as do places of worship and history itself. Greeks actively participated in many historical events, preserving the culture of ancient Taurida and present-day Crimea.

Greeks' modern history is inextricably linked to the life of Crimea, alongside other peoples. This was demonstrated in the referendum held last year. Greeks understand that they are an inherent part of the Russian world and express gratitude to the nation's leadership for preserving peace in the Republic of Crimea. We are also grateful to all the citizens of the Russian Federation for supporting Crimea's reunification with Russia.

Thanks to your Executive Order on measures to rehabilitate the Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Crimean Tatar and German minorities and state support for their revival and development, after many years, we have finally gained the opportunity to identify the problems faced by Greeks and other deported peoples, and to begin finding concrete solutions. On April 21 of this year, the Head of the Republic of Crimea declared this day to be the Day of Justice and Unity for the People of Crimea, and the new Artemis Greek dance ensemble demonstrated its mastery during this celebration.

I want to say that a great deal of work is underway by the Greek ethnic and cultural community, which was officially registered in 2014 in accordance with Russian legislation, although even before that, we had not

stopped our work on addressing our compatriots' problems in Crimea for a single moment.

We have given a great deal of attention to the patriotic education of young people. Greeks participated in many events that were held at the Crimean and Russian national level. In that time, we became members of the federal Greek ethnic and cultural community, headed by Ivan Savvidi, and we are receiving maximum financial and moral support from him. This includes, for example, the restoration of a church in the village of Laki, which was burned in 1942 by the Nazis. It is almost completely restored today and we have the opportunity to go pray there.

I want to say that we feel sympathy from the Republic of Crimea's leadership, since we are working for the good of the republic and our people. We are doing a great deal of work to lower the level of tension from the political sanctions that have been declared with respect to Crimea and Russia. We are saying from different platforms that the sanctions being applied are illegal. Why? Because today, we have peace in Crimea.

Here in the Republic of Crimea we manifest ourselves and share our history, culture and traditions with the media. The main TV channel in Crimea has a Greek programme, similar to programmes for Armenians, Bulgarians, Greeks and Germans. But today, this is not enough. We know that the immigrants who come here should receive legal assistance in dealing with their resettlement, they should receive social guarantees. And I think that each ethnic and cultural autonomous group can really help in this.

Just as Sergei Tsekov said, Crimea should become a destination for Orthodox tourism. Greeks treat their monuments with great care and respect, for example Mount Mangup and the Principality of Theodoro. This is a principality from the late Byzantine period and is part of ancient Pontus. And since we are Pontian Greeks, we also want to see the temples there restored. Today, this is a place of pilgrimage and tourism, like Panticapaeum in Kerch.

Thank you very much for including the Chersonesus Archeological Museum in the federal register. We have also read that all our cultural monuments will be included in this register, including Mangup, Panticapaeumand others. Why? Because the Greeks in our group constantly asked me to appeal to you with this request. But today, this has already become a reality.

Mr President, friends,

The Greeks have always lived in peace and harmony with all the peoples of Crimea, always next to them in joy and in sorrow. One example is our yearly participation in mourning events marking the deportation of Crimean peoples and the joint celebration of religious holidays, Christian Easter, Muslim Eid ul-Fitr, Armenian Vardavar and many others. I want to say that we are ready to engage in active work and want to use all the instruments and resources we have as much as possible, both our own and those that are provided to ethnic and cultural communities by Russian and Crimean legislation.

Vladimir Putin: Mr Shonus, I think there is no doubt about the indigenous status of Greeks in Crimea, this is obvious. It is patently clear, and not just in Crimea, incidentally, but throughout the entire northern shore of the Black Sea.

As for your suggestions, we will also document all this and try to respond. This concerns various areas of tourism as well. What you suggested is certainly very interesting, just like the Muslim monuments, including architectural monuments, which are of great interest, and many people come here to look at all this with their

own eyes. So by taking advantage of Crimea's cultural diversity, I am sure we can develop this territory the way that people living here want, and the way the entire Russian nation wants.

Unfortunately, I now need to go to my next event.

Yury Gempel: Mr President, I've been instructed by everyone to saya couple of words.

Vladimir Putin: Yes, go ahead.

Yury Gempel: Mr President, my colleagues asked, first, that you find the time to take a photo with us…

Vladimir Putin: Let's do that right now.

Yury Gempel: And second, Mr President, you know, every region of the Russian Federation, as well as the entire world, has its own legends. In Crimea, we also have a very ancient legend. I will not spend a long time recounting it; it's about love, friendship and betrayal. The legend speaks of a golden cradle that is hidden here in Crimea. The person possessing this cradle will possess Crimea, with peace and mutual understanding throughout the peninsula. You know, many have tried to find the cradle but in vain. Today, this symbolic cradle is here, and we ask you to accept is as a symbol of our appreciation of everything you have done for us as Crimeans.

Vladimir Putin: Thank you.

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Annex 461

President of the Russian Federation official website, “Meeting of the Commission for rehabilitation of victims of political repressions”, 28 October 2015

Translation

Meeting of the Commission for the rehabilitation of victims of political repressions
http://kremlin.ru/events/administration/50615

A regular meeting of the Presidential Commission for the rehabilitation of victims of political repressions took place. The Chairman of the Commission - Professor, Honored Lawyer of the Russian Federation Mikhail Mityukov made a report on the main provisions of the draft report "On the implementation of the Law of the Russian Federation 'On rehabilitation of victims of political repressions" in 2013–2014".

28 October 2015 18:00 Moscow
It was noted that the report presents the activities for the implementation of the Law on Rehabilitation during the specified period carried out by state bodies, commissions for the restoration of the rights of those rehabilitated in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, as well as public organizations.

Particular attention is paid to the consideration of a set of issues related to the process of rehabilitation of citizens living in the territory of new subjects - the Republic of Crimea and the federal city of Sevastopol. The report also indicates that since the entry into force of the Law (since 1992), a total of more than 3.7 million people have been rehabilitated by way of its implementation.

Based on the results of the discussion, during which some comments and suggestions were made, a decision was made to approve the report, taking into account the proposals received.

During the meeting, upon the initiative of a member of the Commission - Deputy Chairman of the Government of the Republic of Crimea Ruslan Balbek, the issues of the need to resolve some problems arising in the process of rehabilitation of citizens living in the territory of the Republic of Crimea were considered, in particular, those related to satisfying requests from citizens from among the deported peoples to confirm the facts and the timing of the registration of the special settlement on the territory of the former Soviet republics (Uzbek, Tajik, Kazakh Soviet republics).

It was decided to further study the issues raised and, in order to develop practical proposals, hold a working meeting of the Commission members on the issues raised with the invitation of representatives of interested departments.

Those present at the meeting got acquainted with the materials of the traveling thematic book exhibition "Political repressions in the territory of the Russian Federation (1917-1991) and problems of rehabilitation of victims of political repressions", prepared by the staff of the Presidential administration library.

Status of the material

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Annex 462

Operational headquarters of the City Administration of Simferopol for the elimination of emergency situations, Minutes No. 4, 22 November 2015

Translation

(Coat of Arms of the Republic of Crimea)

CITY ADMINISTRATION OF SIMFEROPOL, THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA

15 Gorkiy Str., Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295000, tel.: (0652) 27-32-36, fax: (0652) 25-80-32

Operational headquarters of the City Administration of Simferopol for the elimination of emergency situations

Minutes No. 4
of the operational headquarters meeting

22 November 2015 Simferopol

The meeting is presided by: Head of the City Administration of Simferopol
G.S. Bakharev

Agenda: Measures to ensure continuous operation of organizations and facilities of vital activity of the population with electricity in case of partial or complete power outage

Attended by: The listed members of the operational headquarters

The Head of the City Administration of Simferopol **reported** about the organization of vital activity of Simferopol population and the functioning of economic facilities in the event of partial and complete power outage.

Having heard the information provided by the Head of the City Administration of Simferopol and the members of the operational headquarters,

RESOLVED:

1. To introduce the emergency operation regime on the territory of Simferopol from 12:25 am on 22 November 2015 until further notice;

2. The heads of enterprises, organizations and institutions responsible for backup energy supply sources to:

- provide power supply to subordinate facilities;

- replenish fuel and lubricant stocks to ensure 24-hour continuous operation of power supply sources;

3. The City Administration of Simferopol for Gas Service Operation of State Unitary Enterprise of the Republic of Crimea “Krymgazseti” to organize cooperation with State Unitary Enterprise of the Republic of Crimea “Chernomorneftegaz” in order to ensure safe and continuous supply of gas to Simferopol population in case of power outage.

4. The Sudak Branch of State Unitary Enterprise of the Republic of Crimea “Voda Kryma” to ensure continuous water supply to Simferopol population, to perform the delivery in case of impossibility to ensure water supply, to publish the schedules and provide immediate information to the city population if the schedules change.

5. The head of the administration of administrative bodies (A.V. Domanitsky) to prepare information sheets, leaflets on energy saving and implementation of fire safety measures when using lighting devices.

6. Municipal Unitary Enterprise “Kievskiy Zhilservis”, Municipal Unitary Enterprise “Central Zhilservis”, Municipal Unitary Enterprise “Zheleznodorozhny Zhilservice” Municipal Unitary Enterprise “Avangrad” to:

- ensure uninterrupted operation of emergency services in an enhanced mode;

- spread information materials and provide explanations for the public on saving energy and limited use of elevators;

7. The head of the Department for Interaction with the Public (A.B. Illarionov) to:

- provide explanations to the public on economical power consumption, energy saving; and also information on power outage schedules.

8. The head of the City Police Administration (S.V. Nikolaev) to:

- organize the enhanced protection of socially significant facilities and life support facilities;

- increase the number of squads for the protection of public order on the territory of the city;

9. The deputy heads of Administration (T.R. Gafarov, E.F. Mavlyutov) to:

- oblige the city trading establishments to introduce a ban on illuminated advertising, to remove valuable products from the windows of shopping facilities, to ensure that the security of the shopping facilities is enhanced for the duration of the emergency regime;

10. The head of the Department of Administrative and Technical Control (Yu.L. Bravnikov) to:

- supervise the implementation of the illuminated advertising ban by city institutions

11. The deputy head of City Administration (T.R. Gafarov) to:

- take measures to ensure the operation of the entertainment institutions of the city until 10 pm in connection with the current emergency;

12. The deputy head of the City Administration of Simferopol, the head of the City Administration of Simferopol Staff (G.V. Alexandrova) to prepare a decree on the cancellation of public, mass, cultural, entertainment and other events starting from 22 November 2015 until special instructions;

13. The head of Municipal Unitary Enterprise “Gorsvet” (N.M. Konovalov) to disable street lighting in Simferopol;

14. The head of the information policy department (A.A. Shilko), the head of the administration of administrative bodies (A.V. Domanitsky) to post schedules of temporary power outages on the website of the Simferopol administration with a frequency of every two hours;

15. The heads of the Simferopol life support enterprises, the structural divisions of the city administration and the members of the operating headquarters on the prevention and elimination of emergencies shall be ready to respond to possible emergencies. Upon receipt of information from the Duty and Control Service - 1563 about the calling of the operational headquarters on the elimination of emergencies, to arrive within 30 minutes at the meeting of the operating headquarters on the prevention and elimination of emergencies, address: 15 Gorkiy Str., 2nd floor, Simferopol, the small conference room;

16. The heads of the City Administration of Simferopol for Gas Service Operation of State Unitary Enterprise of the Republic of Crimea “Krymgazseti”, the Simferopol branch of State Unitary Enterprise of the Republic of Crimea “Voda Kryma”, the Simferopol City District Power Grid of State Unitary Enterprise of the Republic of Crimea “Krymenergo” and State Unitary Enterprise “Krymteplokomunenergo” to inform the operational headquarters on the elimination of emergencies at the City Administration of Simferopol, every 2 hours, through the Duty and Control Service 1563 about the power supply to the life support facilities and the housing stock of the city;

17. The operational headquarters to recommend the city industrial enterprises to limit the consumption of electricity;

18. Organize a round-the-clock hotline at the Duty and Control Service 1563 (contact telephone 25-82-01; 1563) and at the City Administration of Simferopol, 15 Gorkiy Str., (contact telephone 27-62-00);

19. The heads of industrial enterprises, organizations and institutions of the city to transit to a limited power consumption regime;

20. In the event of possible emergencies, the heads of organizations and enterprises of the city shall be ready for elimination thereof;

21. I will supervise the implementation of this decision.

Head of the City Administration of Simferopol G.S. Bakharev

Annex 463

Commission for the Prevention and Elimination of Emergencies and Fire Safety of the Bakhchisaray District, Minutes of the meeting No. 23, 27 November 2015

Translation

(Coat of Arms of Crimea)

COMMISSION FOR THE PREVENTION AND ELIMINATION OF EMERGENCIES AND FIRE SAFETY OF THE BAKHCHISARAY DISTRICT

MINUTES No. 23

of the meeting of the Commission for the Prevention and Elimination of Emergencies and Fire Safety of the Bakhchisaray District

27 November 2015 **Bakhchisaray**

The meeting is chaired by: the Chairman of Commission for the Prevention and Elimination of Emergencies and Fire Safety of the Bakhchisaray District - E.A. Ablayev.

Attended by: Committee members as per the List of Members.

With the participation of: Head of Administration of Bakhchisaray District of the Republic of Crimea I.I. Knyr, Deputy General Director for Business and Maintenance of State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Bakhchisaray Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Museum-Reserve"- A.F. Abdulayev, Director of "OKS" Municipal Unitary Enterprise - A.N. Mamutov.

AGENDA:

1. About the threat of roof fall of the Khan Mosque of State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Bakhchisaray Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Museum-Reserve"

Rapporteur: A.F. Abdulayev

Introductory statement by: Vice-Chairman of the Commission for the Prevention and Elimination of Emergencies and Fire Safety of the Bakhchisaray District - A.N. Mokrenko.

Information on the first issue was provided by: Deputy General Director for Business and Maintenance of State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Bakhchisaray Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Museum-Reserve" - A.F. Abdulayev.

The meeting was addressed by: Head of Administration of Bakhchisaray District of the Republic of Crimea - I.I. Knyr, Director of "OKS" Municipal Unitary Enterprise - A.N. Mamutov.

After hearing the information, the Commission decided:

1. To take note of the information provided by the rapporteur.

2. To consider a situation as a threat of a man-made site-level emergency according to paragraph 1.6 of "Criteria of Emergency Information" of Annex to the Order of the Russian Ministry of Emergency Situations of 8 July 2004 No. 329.

3. Taking into consideration the fact that State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Bakhchisaray Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Museum-Reserve", as well as organizations issuing permits for execution of repair and restoration works, are subordinate to the Republican authorities, to request the Commission of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea on the Prevention and Elimination of Emergencies and Fire Safety of the Republic of Crimea to consider the matter at its next meeting.

4. To recommend to the Director of "Bakhchisaray Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Museum-Reserve" - V.L. Martynyuk, together with the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol and the Chief Mufti of the Republic of Crimea - Ablayev Haji Emirali:

4.1. To restrict access to the Khan Mosque Building of the Khan's Palace.

5. To recommend the Director of "Bakhchisaray Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Museum-Reserve" - V.L. Martynyuk:

5.1. To prohibit and restrict access to the pedestrian sidewalk near the northern part of the Khan Mosque Building of the Khan's Palace on the section from Istoricheskiy lane to the Khan's Palace Main Gates.

5.2. To power off the Khan Mosque Building of the Khan's Palace.

5.3. To take immediate measures to carry out repair and restorative works in compliance with the current laws.

Chairman of the Commission	(Signed)	**E.A. Ablayev**
Secretary of the Commission	(Signed)	**A.A. Babak**

Form 1/ChS

Report (practice report) on emergency threat (prognosis)

as at 10.00 a. m, 27 November 2015

(time, date)

Code	Indices	Contents of the report
1.	Anticipated emergency description	a threat of a local man-made disaster as per para. 1.6 of "Criteria of Emergency Information" of Annex to the order of the Russian Ministry of Emergency Situations of 8 July 2004 No. 329 (threat of the Khan Mosque roof collapse)
2.	Anticipated emergency area (site):	the Khan Mosque roof
2.1.	Federal district (regional center)	Crimean Federal District
2.2.	Constituent entity of the Russian Federation	The Republic of Crimea
2.3	Municipality	Bakhchisaray district
2.4.	Inhabited locality	Bakhchisaray city
2.5.	Site (description)	State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Bakhchisaray Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Museum-Reserve"
2.6.	Form of ownership	state-owned
2.7.	Belonging to*	
3.	Projected time of anticipated emergency	
3.1.	Date	
3.2.	Moscow time (hour, minutes)	hours hours
3.3.	Local time (hour, minutes)	minutes minutes
4.	Projected scale of anticipated emergency	
4.1.	Number of the population who can be affected (persons)	
4.2.	Number of inhabited localities	
4.3.	Number of residential buildings	
4.4.	Number of office- and welfare service buildings	1
4.5.	Number of vital infrastructure facilities**	
4.6.	Area of the territory which is likely to be affected (sq. km)	
4.7.	Other data	
5.	Organization that made the forecast	State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Bakhchisaray Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Museum-Reserve"
6.	Measures taken to prevent the emergency situation from developing (aimed at reducing possible consequences and damage)	urgent repair of the Khan Mosque roof
7.	Need for additional assistance (from the regional authorities, federal executive body, Government of the Russian Federation, specify, which exactly)	Need for assistance by the Government of the Republic of Crimea

8.	Meteorological conditions	
8.1.	Temperature (of air, ground, water in degrees)	+ 7 °C
8.2.	Atmospheric pressure (mm of mercury)	745
8.3.	Average wind direction and speed (degrees, m\s)	Eastern, 10 m/s
8.4.	Humidity (%)	91
8.5.	Precipitation: type, quantity (mm, cm, m)	none
8.6.	Condition of the lower stratum of the atmosphere	overcast
8.7.	Visibility (m)	
8.8.	Ice situation	
8.9.	Thickness of snow cover	
9.	Additional textual information	

Chairman of the Commission (Signed) E.A. Ablayev

Annex 464

Federal Service of State Statistics, Report on the main results of the federal statistical observation “Social demographic survey (Microcensus of the population) of 2015”, 2016 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

FEDERAL STATE STATISTICS SERVICE

REPORT
ON THE MAIN RESULTS OF THE FEDERAL STATISTICAL OBSERVATION "SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY (MICROCENSUS OF THE POPULATION) OF 2015"

Moscow 2016

10.7 (abs.) THE POPULATION OF CERTAIN NATIONALITIES TAKING PART IN THE MICROCENSUS ON LANGUAGES USED IN EVERYDAY LIFE

Republic of Crimea

	Total surveyed	Russians	Ukrainians	Crimean Tatars	Belorussians	Persons of other nationalities	Persons whose nationality is not indicated on the questionnaire
Total respondents who indicated the language(s) used in everyday life	**13,852**	**10,428**	**1,825**	**1,042**	**106**	**384**	**67**
Languages indicated by the population							
Russian	13772	10419	1798	1004	105	379	67
Ukrainian	365	60	290	6	1	2	6
Crimean Tatar	702	1	-	696	-	5	-
Tatar	216	-	-	161	-	55	-
Other responses about languages	87	39	5	11	3	29	-
Persons whose census schedules do not contain the languages used	**18**	**8**	**1**	**7**	**-**	**2**	-
Persons indicating daily use of:							
one language	12577	10,340	1,558	217	103	298	61
two languages	1262	85	266	816	3	86	6
three languages	11	3	1	7	-	-	-
four languages	2	-	-	2	-	-	-

Annex 465

Ministry of Internal Affairs for the Republic of Crimea official website, Information on criminal environment in Crimea for the period from January to March 2016

Translation

MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS FOR THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
WE SERVE RUSSIA, WE SERVE THE LAW!

January – March 2016

In 2015, the Ministry of Internal Affairs for the Republic of Crimea undertook and implemented a full range of measures for maintaining public order and security on the peninsula.

In January–March 2016, the operational situation in the Republic of Crimea was characterized by growth, as compared to the respective period of the previous year, of the number of registered crimes (+6.7%; 6,760) and decrease of the number of serious and especially serious crimes (-1.8%; 1,340).

The total volume of crimes committed during the said period in the Republic of Crimea showed a decline in the number of assault related to robbery (-23.3%; 33), mugging (-19.6%; 225) and theft (-11.8%; 3,422) cases, including burglary cases (-31.0%; 398), registered.

The number of vehicle theft cases remained unchanged as compared to the previous year (39).

114 people were killed in criminal assaults (+40.7%), the health of 85 people was seriously harmed (-1.2%).

Law enforcement officers detected a number of economic crimes, including serious and especially serious corruption crimes, of large and especially large scale.

Services and divisions of the Internal Affairs bodies revealed 80 criminal offences related to illegal arms trafficking.

Law enforcement officers registered 277 cases of illegal drug trafficking, including 136 serious or especially serious and 52 — large-scale and especially large-scale crimes. 173 crimes involving the illegal production, acquisition and storage of drugs, as well as 96 cases of drug dealing, were detected. Under the criminal cases initiated, 24.5 kg of narcotic substances were removed from illegal circulation.

Over January – March 2016, the number of crimes investigated (+8.9%; 3,516), including serious and especially serious ones (+10.2%; 691), increased.

Within the period described, 404 crimes of past years were investigated (2015 — 371; +8.9%), including 88 serious and especially serious ones (73; +20.5%).

A total of 2,751 (+3,3%) persons were established to have committed completed crimes, among them 375 women (+0.8%) and 126 — minors (-7.4%). At the time of committing the crimes, 78.3% (2,154; 2015 — 80.2%) of the crime subjects did not have a permanent source of income and 0.6% (12; 2015 — 9.3%) of them were unemployed. Within the period described, 518 (-15.2%) persons committed serious and especially serious crimes.

Of the total number of crimes committed in the current year, 41.7% were committed by persons who had previously committed such crimes, 3.6% — by minors, 22.1% — under the influence of alcohol, 1.3% — under the influence of drugs (toxic substances) and 10.9% — by groups.

In January – March 2016, foreign citizens committed 365 (+8%) crimes (completed), of which 350 (+6.1%) crimes were committed by citizens of former CIS and Baltic countries. Among the crimes registered, 87 (-48.5%) affected foreign citizens and stateless persons.

Of the total number of crimes registered within the reporting period, 5,052 (74.7%; 2015 — 4,706; +7.4%) were committed in towns and urban-type settlements, 1,708 (25.3%; 2015 — 1,630; +4.8%) — in rural areas.

2,536 (37.5%; 2015 — 1,414; +79.3%) crimes were committed in public places, including 1,478 (21.9%; 2015 — 829; +78.3%) on the streets. The majority of crimes committed on the streets involved thefts (711; 48.1%).

630 mass events were held in the Republic of Crimea in which more than 168.3 thousand people took.

In January – March 2016, 443 (+58.2%) road accidents occurred, in which 76 people (+26.7%) died and 539 (+40.7%) were injured. 92 (+58.6%) accidents occurred due to pedestrians' fault — 20 (+11.1%) people died and 76 (+76.7%) people were injured in these accidents. 38 (+22.6%) road accidents were caused by drivers under the influence of alcohol or drugs — 6 (-33.3%) people died in these accidents and 58 (+11.5%) were injured.

As a part of ensuring road safety, 36,355 violations of the Road Regulations, including 1,711 cases of driving under the influence of intoxication, were suppressed.

Ministry of Internal Affairs for the Republic of Crimea

Official website of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation
© 2020, Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia

Published at: https://82.мвд.рф/Dejatelnost/Rezultati_dejatelnosti/2016/janvar_mart_2016_god

Annex 466

Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation, Order No. 595-r "On the inclusion of a public association into the List of public associations and religious organisations whose operation is suspended in view of their extremist activities", 18 April 2016

Translation

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
(MINISTRY OF JUSTICE OF RUSSIA)

ORDER

Moscow

18 April 2016 **No. 595-r**

On the inclusion of a public association into the List of public associations and religious organisations whose operation is suspended in view of their extremist activities

According to Article 10 of Federal Law of 25 July 2002 No. 114-FZ "On combating extremist activities" and the decision of 12 April 2016 of the Prosecutor of the Republic of Crimea on the suspension of activities of a public association:

1. The Department for Non-Profit Organisations (V.A. Titov) shall include the public association "The Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People", into the List of public associations and religious organisations whose operation is suspended in view of their extremist activities.

2. The Department for Organisation and Control (S.V. Belousov) shall:

add the following clause to the List of public associations and religious organisations whose operation is suspended in view of their extremist activities published on the official website of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation on the Internet:

"public association "The Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People" (the decision on the suspension of activities of a public association of 12 April 2016 of the Prosecutor of the Republic of Crimea);";

provide the relevant information for publication to the Federal State Budgetary Institution, Editor's Office of "Rossiyskaya Gazeta".

First Deputy Minister /Signature/ S.A. Gerasimov

/Stamp: Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation Department for Non-Profit Organisations. For Documents

TRUE COPY

/Seal: Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation, Department for Non-Profit Organisations. For Documents/

A.A. Svyatchenko
(495) 276-18-36

(illegible) /Signature/

Annex 467

Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea, Letter No. 0114/2911 on the use of textbooks on the Crimean Tatar language and literature and the Ukrainian language and literature published in Ukraine, 18 August 2016

Translation

(*Coat of Arms of the Republic of Crimea*)

THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND
YOUTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
[Original title in Russian, Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar]

E-mail: info.crimea@edu.ru
www.minobrcrym.rf
3 Sovnarkomovskiy lane,
Simferopol, 295000
Tel. (0652) 27-52-32
Fax (0652) 27-61-33

of 18 August 2016 No. 0114/2911
to Ref. No. _____

To the Heads of education authorities of municipal and urban districts of the Republic of Crimea, republican educational institutions

In addition to the letter of 4 July 2016 No. 01-14/2405, the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea informs you as follows.

Textbooks on the Crimean Tatar language and literature, Ukrainian language and literature, published in Ukraine for the 1-11 grade students are not subject to writing off and sending to recycling centers.

For the purpose of studying the state (Crimean Tatar and Ukrainian) languages in educational institutions of the Republic of Crimea, we recommend using these textbooks as teaching aids until the original textbooks are published in accordance with the Federal State Educational Standard of the Russian Federation.

Minister /*Signed*/ **N.G. Goncharova**

Zarema Seyarovna Suleymanova
[…]

Annex 468

State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations and Deported Citizens of the Republic of Crimea official website, "Solemn opening of the Seit-Settar Mosque to be held in Crimea", 8 September 2016 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Solemn opening of the Seit-Settar Mosque to be held in Crimea

gkmn.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/437



8 September 2016

On 11 September at 12:00 the solemn opening of the "Seit-Settar Jami" mosque will take place in Simferopol in the Clara Zetkin street. The event is organized by the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims in Crimea and the city of Sevastopol and supported by the Government of the Republic of Crimea.

[…]

Note: The Seit-Settar Mosque in Simferopol was built in the middle of the 19th century. In the late 1930s, the mosque was closed, the building was used for economic needs. In the early 1990s, the mosque was returned to Muslims and renovated. In 2010, the mosque was attempted to be set on fire.

Annex 469

Intentionally omitted

Annex 470

State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations of the Republic of Crimea
official website, "Report on the activities
of the State Committee for 2016"
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Reports on the activities of the State Committee for 2016

State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations of the Republic of Crimea

https://gkmn.rk.gov.ru/ru/structure/222

Reports on the activities of the State Committee for 2016

Report of the State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations and Deported Citizens of the Republic of Crimea for 2016.

Regulatory framework.

Regulatory and legal acts in the field of ensuring inter-ethnic harmony in the Republic of Crimea

In order to preserve and harmonize inter-ethnic and inter-confessional relations between peoples historically living in the territory of the Republic of Crimea, to ensure inter-ethnic peace and harmony, to counter ethnic and religious extremism, the State Committee has prepared a number of legal acts this year. In particular:

- Law of the Republic of Crimea of 18 February 2016 No. 218-ZRK/2016 "On measures of social support for rehabilitated persons and persons who have suffered from political repressions";

- Law of the Republic of Crimea of 29 December 2016 No. 335-ZRK/2016 "On amendments to Article 3 of Law of the Republic of Crimea 'On measures of social support for rehabilitated persons and persons who have suffered from political repressions'";

- Law of the Republic of Crimea of 30 December 2016 No. 347-ZRK/2016 "On amendments to Article 35 of Law of the Republic of Crimea 'On regulation of certain issues in the sphere of housing relations in the Republic of Crimea";

- Decree of the Head of the Republic of Crimea of 23 June 2016 No. 232-U "On a non-working holiday" (5 July 2016 Eid al-Fitr)

- Order of the Head of the Republic of Crimea of 15 April 2016 No. 168-rg "On the preparation and holding of events dedicated to the Crimean Tatar "Hydyrlez" national holiday in the Republic of Crimea in 2016";

- Order of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 5 May 2016 No. 451-r "On the approval of the event plan for the implementation in the Republic of Crimea of the set of measures for the restoration of historical justice, political, social and religious revival of the Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Italian, Crimean Tatar and German peoples, who were illegally deported and politically repressed on ethnic and other grounds", for 2016;

- Order of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 5 May 2016 No. 452-r "On holding events dedicated to the Day of remembrance of the victims of the deportation from Crimea";

- Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 18 April 2016 No. 157 "On approval of the Procedure for the provision and spending of subsidies from the budget of the Republic of Crimea to the budgets of municipal entities in the Republic of Crimea for co-financing of capital investments and capital repairs in municipal property and acquisition of real estate in municipal ownership in 2016 and invalidation of the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 23 March 2015 No. 130";

- Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 31 May 2016 No. 230 “On the Procedure for provision for rehabilitated persons and victims of political repression in the territory of the Republic of Crimea of social support on payment for connecting to water disposal, gas supply and electricity supply”;

- Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 7 July 2016 No. 324 “On approval of the Procedure for providing and spending other inter-budgetary transfers to the budgets of municipal entities for measures to ensure the rights of rehabilitated citizens”;

Inter-ethnic relations.

Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 9 April 2015 No. 185 approved the State Program of the Republic of Crimea on strengthening the unity of the Russian nation and ethno-cultural development of the peoples of Russia “The Republic of Crimea - the territory of inter-ethnic harmony” for 2015 - 2017” (hereinafter - the State Program) (taking into account amendments introduced by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 29 December 2016 No. 654).

For the implementation of the State Program in 2016, it was provided - RUB 1,182,861.56 thousand, including from the federal budget - RUB 807,574.00 thousand, from the budget of the Republic of Crimea - RUB 375,287.56 thousand, actually financed - RUB 1,138,553.00 thousand, including from the federal budget - RUB 763,940.0 thousand, from the budget of the Republic of Crimea - RUB 374,613.00 thousand. For the main event 1 of the State Program “Measures for the settlement of citizens from among the rehabilitated peoples of Crimea” in 2016, RUB 986,035.36 thousand were provided, including from the federal budget - RUB 778,774.0 thousand, from the budget of the Republic of Crimea - RUB 207,261.36 thousand, actually financed - RUB 942,401.36 thousand, including from the federal budget - RUB 735,140.00 thousand, from the budget of the Republic of Crimea - RUB 207,261.36 thousand.

As part of the implementation of measures for the settlement of citizens from among the rehabilitated peoples of Crimea in accordance with the plan of the federal target program “Social and economic development of the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol until 2020”, design and survey work was carried out on 38 investment projects (12 apartment buildings, 7 kindergartens, 2 general education schools, 1 poly-ethnic culture center, 5 gas supply facilities, 5 power supply facilities, 2 water supply facilities, 2 sewage facilities and 2 paved roads), of these, construction and installation work began on 10 objects in December 2016 (7 kindergartens for 1575 children, 2 general education schools for 1080 pupils and 1 center of poly-ethnic culture (student dormitory for 720 places).

In addition, within the framework of the event “Acquisition of housing for citizens from among the rehabilitated peoples of Crimea” in the territory of 17 municipal and urban districts of the Republic of Crimea, in order to provide housing for this category of citizens, 118 real estate objects (residential buildings, apartments) were acquired, including: in Armyansk - 8, Krasnoperekopsk - 7, Sudak - 2, Bakhchisarayskiy District - 5, Belogorskiy District - 4, Dzhankoy District - 5, Kirovskiy District - 10, Krasnogvardeiskiy District - 7, Krasnoperekopskiy District - 7, Leninsky District - 6, Nizhnegorskiy District - 9, Pervomaiskiy District - 6, Razdolnenskiy District - 12, Sakskiy district - 9, Simferopolskiy District - 10, Sovetskiy District - 10, Chernomorsiky District - 1.

For the main event 2 of the State program “Measures of social support for rehabilitated persons and victims of political repressions” at the expense of the budget of the Republic of Crimea, RUB 24,000.0 thousand were provided, in fact, RUB 24,000.00 thousand were financed.

As part of the implementation of measures of social support for rehabilitated persons and victims of political repression, 136 families from among the rehabilitated peoples of Crimea were provided with one-time financial assistance to complete the construction of individual housing.

For the main event 3 of the State Program “Measures to ensure inter-ethnic harmony in the Republic of Crimea” at the expense of the budget of the Republic of Crimea, RUB 15,943.6 thousand were provided, in fact, RUB 15,294.04 thousand were financed.

In addition, RUB 26,410.3 thousand were actually financed for the implementation of the measures of the State Program at the expense of subventions from the federal budget based on the results of competitive selection.

As part of the implementation of measures to ensure inter-ethnic harmony in the Republic of Crimea, activities were carried out aimed at the development of national cultures and traditions, spiritual and educational activities in the field of religions, increasing the level of tolerance in society and countering manifestations of xenophobia, equipping amateur creative teams, national and cultural autonomies and public organizations, assistance in preserving the historical and cultural heritage of the Crimean Karaites and Krymchaks, equipping the State budgetary institution of the Republic of Crimea “House of Friendship of Peoples” and the State Autonomous Institution of the Republic of Crimea “Media Center named after I. Gasprinsky”, referred to the jurisdiction of the State Committee for Inter-ethnic relations and deported citizens of the Republic of Crimea (hereinafter - State Committee).

For the main event 4 of the State Program “Development of a network of mass media in native languages”, RUB 128,082.6 thousand were provided at the expense of the budget of the Republic of Crimea; in fact, RUB 128,082.6 thousand were financed; RUB 2,389.7 thousand were actually financed by means of subventions from the federal budget.

Within the framework of this direction, the activities of the Autonomous non-profit organisation “Public Crimean Tatar TV and Radio Company”, state autonomous institutions of the Republic of Crimea, referred to the jurisdiction of the State Committee, were supported, the print media and the publication of literature published in native languages were supported.

The total number of events aimed at harmonizing inter-ethnic relations is 100, the number of their participants is 67.000, including 12.000 representatives of youth (aged 14 to 30).

The number of events by type: cultural (ethno-cultural festivals, holidays) - 82, scientific and practical (conferences, seminars) - 18. The events were mainly of a festival, exhibition, competitive, scientific nature, the format of national holidays and days of cultures of the peoples of Crimea, many of them were organized with the active participation of public associations of the Republic of Crimea; the State Committee, in turn, provided methodological and financial assistance for their implementation.

[…]

p. 5:

In 2016, the State Committee paid special attention to the organization of effective interaction with public associations, the expert community in the field of inter-ethnic relations.

A Public Council was created under the State Committee, which includes representatives of national-cultural public associations and the expert community.

In 2016, 2 meetings of the Public Council of the State Committee were held, at which topical areas of activity in the field of ensuring inter-ethnic harmony were considered and expert opinions were made on regulatory legal acts submitted by the State Committee for consideration.

At present, national and cultural autonomies are actively involved in the social and political life of the Republic of Crimea. The heads of regional national and cultural autonomies, through their representation in public councils, collegiums of executive authorities, take an active part in the development and coordination of managerial decisions on topical issues of the internal policy of the Republic of Crimea.

Settlement of the repressed peoples of the Republic of Crimea.

[…]

p. 6:

In order to resolve issues on the arrangement of places of compact residence of the rehabilitated peoples of Crimea, the Federal Target Program was approved by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of 11 August 2014 No. 790 “Social and economic development of the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol until 2020”.

Under Direction 8 “Ensuring inter-ethnic unity” on “Measures aimed at the national, cultural and spiritual revival of the Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Crimean Tatar, Italian and German peoples, as well as on the social development of the territories of the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol”, RUB 9,913.0 million are provided in the Federal Target Program (FTP) 2015-2020 for the implementation of 71 investment projects in the Republic of Crimea.

The implementation of the above projects will allow to:

Provide 1.798 families from among the rehabilitated peoples of the Crimea with their own housing (about 7.000 people);

Commission 7 kindergartens for 1.575 children;

Commission 2 general education schools for 1.080 children;

Provide 5.000 families with power supply networks;

Provide 4.100 families with water supply networks;

Provide 3.300 families with gas supply networks;

Provide 2.000 families with sewerage networks;

Provide 2.100 families with road surface;

And 1 centre of poly-ethnic culture (student dormitory for 720 persons).

[…]

p. 7:

In 2016, RUB 24,0 million were allocated for the implementation of the event “One-time financial assistance for the completion of the construction of individual housing”, which made it possible to provide financial support to 136 families from among the rehabilitated peoples of Crimea.

In 2016, 18 municipalities of the Republic of Crimea took part in the implementation of measures to purchase housing for citizens from among the rehabilitated peoples of Crimea.

As a result of the work carried out at the expense of the budgetary funds of the Republic of Crimea, 118 real estate objects (residential buildings, apartments) were acquired for a total amount of RUB 207.3 million.

In order to provide measures of social protection of citizens from among the rehabilitated peoples of Crimea, Law of the Republic of Crimea of 18 February 2016 No. 218-ZRK/2016 “On measures of social support for rehabilitated persons and persons who have suffered from political repression” was adopted, which provides for the following measures of social support:

1. Monthly monetary payment;

2. Payment of 50 percent of the payment for the occupied total area of living space;

3. Payment of 50 percent of utilities;

4. Payment of 50 percent of housing services - removal of household waste;

5. Payment of 50 percent for connection to sewerage, gas supply and electricity supply;

6. Free establishment of a landline phone;

7. Reduced travel fare on buses, trolleybuses, trams following regular transportation routes in city traffic within the Republic of Crimea;

8. Reduced travel fare on buses, trolleybuses on the routes of regular transportation in suburban traffic; by public railway transport in suburban traffic within the Republic of Crimea.

By Order of the Head of the Republic of Crimea S.V. Aksyonov of 18 June 2014 No. 31-rg, a Commission was created to address issues of protection and implementation of the rights of citizens to provide land plots for housing in the territory of the Republic of Crimea.

[…]

p. 12:

Interaction of the State Committee with the public

According to the approved schedule of personal reception of citizens, the leadership of the State Committee for Nationalities of Crimea held 18 personal receptions of citizens in 2016. The number of citizens received by the Chairman of the State Committee Z.R. Smirnov - 223 people.

The mass media publishes monthly schedules for the reception of citizens by the leadership of the State Committee for Nationalities of the Crimea.

The public council of the State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations and Deported Citizens of the Republic of Crimea includes 12 heads of national and cultural autonomies of the Republic of Crimea and 13 heads of public organizations.

At present, special attention is paid to comprehensive support for the activities of national-cultural and religious associations of the Republic of Crimea, aimed at implementing socially significant programs of national-cultural development, preserving traditions, culture, language, national identity of the peoples of the Republic of Crimea and strengthening the civic identity of the Russian nation.

In 2015, the State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations and Deported Citizens of the Republic of Crimea, in order to facilitate the creation and development of national-cultural autonomies, other public associations and organizations, held more than 20 meetings with representatives of national-cultural societies of the Republic of Crimea, at which the provisions of federal laws of the Russian Federation “On national and cultural autonomy”, “On public associations”, etc., were explained.

[…]

p. 13:

Interaction of the State Committee with the media.

As part of promoting the implementation of the rights of citizens and organization on access to information, 224 news materials (interviews, comments, announcements, reports on the events held) on the activities of

public authorities of the Republic of Crimea in 2016 were posted on the official portal of the Government of the Republic of Crimea on the website of the State Committee for Interethnic Relations and Deported Citizens of the Republic of Crimea (https://gkmn.rk.gov.ru/rus/index.htm). Work is systematically carried out to fill the sections of the site: regulatory legal acts, citizens' appeal, interethnic relations, coverage of the activities of the commissions operating under the State Committee. The State Committee also provides information and supervises the information policy of the websites and media of subordinate institutions:

1. Gasprinsky Media Center (http://chatyrdag.info/ru/novosti, “Meraba” and “Yany Dunya” newspapers, “Yildiz magazine”);

2. House of Friendship of the Peoples of the Republic of Crimea (http://ddn-crimea.ru/;

3. “Millet” TV channel.

The information policy of the subordinate media is aimed at timely and objective informing the public about the Crimean realities, the development and support of the national cultures of the peoples living in Crimea.

[…]

p. 13:

In 20[1]6 State Autonomous Institution of the Republic of Crimea “Gasprinsky Media Centre” financed and published:

1. Newspapers in the native languages of the peoples of Crimea:

1 – “Meraba” newspaper (in Russian) – weekly;

2. – “Yany Dunya” newspaper (in the Crimean Tatar language) – weekly;

3. – “Hofnung” newspaper (in German) - quarterly (2 issues were published);

4. – “Krymskij Kazachij Vestnik” [Crimean Cossack Herald] newspaper (in Russian) - quarterly (4);

5. – “Tavrika” newspaper (in Greek) - for events (1);

6. – “Bolgarskij Vestnik” [Bulgarian Herald] newspaper (in Bulgarian) - for events (1);

2. Also magazines were published:

1. – “Yildiz” magazine (in the Crimean Tatar language) - once every two months (6 issues were published);

2. – “Golub' Masisa” [Dove of Masis] magazine (in Armenian) - once a year;

3. – “Nash Krym” [Our Crimea] magazine - the first issue was published in December.

[…]

Annex 471

Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation, License No. MKRF 04081 to carry out activity on preservation of cultural heritage sites (historical and cultural monuments) of the peoples of the Russian Federation, 1 March 2017

Translation

(Coat of Arms of the Russian Federation)

The Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation

LICENSE

No. MKRF 04081 dated 1 March 2017

For carrying out activities on preservation of cultural heritage sites (historical and cultural monuments) of the peoples of the Russian Federation

(specify the type of licensed activity)

Types of work performed among the licensed type of activity, in accordance with Part 2 of Article 12 of the Federal Law "On licensing of certain types of activities":

according to Annex No 1 to the license

(specified in accordance with the list of works established by regulations regarding licensing of the relevant type of activity)

This license is provided to:

KIRAMET Limited Liability Company
KIRAMET LLC

(specify the full and (if available) abbreviated name (including the company name), type of the legal entity (surname, first name and (if available) patronymic of the individual entrepreneur, the data of the identity document)

The main state registration number of a legal entity (individual entrepreneur) (OGRN) **1149102053957**

Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) **9102031269**

006963

Location address and place of implementation of the licensed type of activity:

Suvorovsky Spusk str., 4\11, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295000

(specify the location address (place of residence for an individual entrepreneur), and the addresses of the places of work (services) implemented (performed) as part of the licensed type of activity)

The License is valid indefinitely

This license is granted on the basis of a decision of the licensing authority -- order: **No. 236 dated 1 March 2017**

This license is reissued on the basis of the decision of the licensing authority – order: **No. 1509 dated 22 August 2018**

This license has one Annex, which is an integral part of it on 1 page

Deputy Minister	(Signed)	S.G. Obryvalin
(position of authorized person)	(signature of authorized person)	(name of authorized person)

LS

(Seal) The Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation * OGRN 1087746878295 *

The Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation

ANNEX No. 1

To the License **No. MKRF 04081** dated 1 March 2017

types of work performed:

development of project documentation for conservation, restoration and reconstruction of cultural heritage sites (historical and cultural monuments) of the peoples of the Russian Federation;

development of project documentation for repair and adjustment of cultural heritage sites (historical and cultural monuments) of the peoples of the Russian Federation.

Deputy Minister	(Signed)	S.G. Obryvalin
(position of authorized person)	(signature of authorized person)	(name of authorized person)

LS

(Seal) Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation * OGRN 1087746878295 *

Annex 472

Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea official website, "The Ministry of Education of Crimea pays great attention to creating conditions for the study of native languages", 2 March 2017
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

The Ministry of Education of Crimea pays great attention to creating conditions for the study of native languages

2 March 2017

Source: https://monm.rk.gov.ru/article/show/681

[…]

In 2015–2016, the Ministry organised, translated, edited, published, and delivered 66 educational editions (textbooks, programmes, vocabularies) in Crimean Tatar with a total circulation of 61 thousand books (in 2015 – 45 editions, in 2016 – 21 editions). These include translated textbooks on school subjects for grades 1–9: geography and history, biology and music, and others. Moreover, exemplary programmes "Crimean Tatar (Native)", "Crimean Tatar Literature", and "Crimean Tatar (Non-Native)", and a Crimean Tatar–Russian school vocabulary were published.

[…]

Annex 473

Order of the State Committee for Cultural Heritage Protection of the Republic of Crimea No. 79, 21 April 2017
(excerpt)

Translation
Excerpt

STATE COMMITTEE FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA

ORDER

Simferopol

21 April 2017 No. 79

On the approval of the object of protection and the boundaries of the territory of cultural heritage site of regional significance "House where Lesya Ukrainka lived in 1897 (architect P. K. Terebenev), Late 19th Century-Early 20th Century"

In accordance with Federal Law of 25 June 2002 No. 73-FZ "On cultural heritage sites (historical and cultural monuments) of the peoples of the Russian Federation" and Minutes of the Meetings of the Scientific and Methodological Board on Cultural Heritage of the State Committee for Cultural Heritage Protection of the Republic of Crimea of 21 March 2017 No. 02-17 and of 10 April 2017 No. 04-17

I HEREBY ORDER:

1. To approve the object of protection and the boundaries of the territory of cultural heritage site of regional significance "House where Lesya Ukrainka lived in 1897 (architect P. K. Terebenev), Late 19th Century-Early 20th Century", located at the address: 8a Yekaterininskaya str., Letter A, Yalta, in accordance with Appendix 1 and Appendix 2.
2. To publish this Order on the official website of the State Committee for Cultural Heritage Protection of the Republic of Crimea.

Chairman */Signature/* **S. A. Efimov**

*/Stamp: STATE COMMITTEE FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA * CORRECT * O. Fedorovskaya/*

Annex 474

Program of Events of the XI International Festival “Great Russian Word”, approved by the Head of the Republic of Crimea - Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea and the Chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea, 16 May 2017

Translation

APPROVED BY

Head of the Republic of Crimea -
Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea,
Co-Chairman of the Organizing Committee
(Signed) S. Aksyonov
16 May 2017

APPROVED BY

Chairman of the State
Council of the Republic of Crimea, Co-Chairman of the
Organizing Committee

(Signed) V. Konstantinov
16 May 2017

PROGRAM OF EVENTS
OF THE XI INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL GREAT RUSSIAN WORD

Seq. No.	Event	Location	Timing	Responsible
1	2	3	4	5
2 June				
1.	Organization of a photo exhibition dedicated to the XI International Festival GREAT RUSSIAN WORD	The building of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea, Simferopol	9:00 AM	Executive office of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea
5 June				
2.	Festive meeting of representatives of the public of Simferopol and guests of the XI International Festival GREAT RUSSIAN WORD	Intersection of Pushkina St./ Gorkogo St.	10:00 AM	City Administration of Simferopol of the Republic of Crimea, Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea
3.	Exhibition fair of craftwork by decorative and applied art masters	Simferopol Yalta	10:00 AM 11:00 AM	City Administration of Simferopol, City Administration of Yalta, Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea, Ministry of Resorts and Tourism of the Republic of Crimea

1	2	3	4	5
4.	III Livadia Forum “The Russian world and the Russian language: historical roots, directions of development”. Work in sections: “The concept of the Russian world: turning points in history”; “Russian language: educational and legal aspects”; “Literature is a cultural symbol of Russia. Crimean Muse”	State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea Alupka Palace and Park Museum and Reserve (Vorontsov Palace) Alupka, State Budgetary Institution of Culture of the Republic of Crimea Crimean Literary and Art Memorial Museum and Reserve (Memorial House of A.P. Chekhov in Yalta)	10:00 AM-01:00 PM	Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, State Council of the Republic of Crimea, Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea
5.	Beginning of the Book Festival “Book Alleys”	Embankment, Yalta	11:00 AM	Ministry of Internal Policy, Information and Communications of the Republic of Crimea, City Administration of Yalta
6.	Children’s festival “Russian Souvenir”	Embankment, Yalta	03:00 PM-04:30 PM	Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea
7.	Concert program “Crimea Gathers Friends”	Embankment, Yalta	04:30 PM-06:30 PM	Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea
8.	Opening ceremony of the XI International Festival GREAT RUSSIAN WORD	Cinema and concert hall Yubileiniy, Yalta	06:00 PM-09:00 PM	Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea, State Council of the Republic of Crimea, Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea
9.	Continuation of the concert program “Crimea Gathers Friends”	Embankment, Yalta	08:30 PM	Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea
6 June				
10.	III Livadia Forum “The Russian world and the Russian language: historical roots, directions of development”. Plenary meeting	State Budgetary Institution of Culture of the Republic of Crimea Livadia Palace and Museum, Yalta	11:00 AM-01:30 PM	Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, State Council of the Republic of Crimea, Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea

1	2	3	4	5
11.	International scientific and methodological seminar for teachers of the Russian language and literature “Russian literature in school education: traditions and innovations”	State Unitary Enterprise of the Republic of Crimea Health and Resort Complex Russiya, branch of the Health Center Gorniy, Yalta	10:00 AM	Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea
12.	Republican Poetry Reciting Competition named after A.S. Pushkin	State Budgetary Educational Institution of Additional Education of the Republic of Crimea International Center of Theater Arts “Golden Key”, Evpatoria	10:00 AM	Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea
13.	Scientific and practical conference “Crimea in the all-Russian cultural space: realities, problems, prospects”	State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education of the Republic of Crimea Crimean University of Culture, Arts and Tourism, Simferopol	10:00 AM	Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea
14.	Opening of the children’s art and educational program “Week of the Russian fairy tale”	State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea Crimean Academic Puppet Theater, Simferopol	10:00 AM	Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea
15.	Exhibition fair of craftwork by decorative and applied art masters	Embankment, Yalta	11:00 AM	City Administration of Yalta, Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea, Ministry of Resorts and Tourism of the Republic of Crimea
16.	“Day of poetry and music in Gurzuf”	State Budgetary Institution of Culture of the Republic of Crimea “Crimean Literary and Art Memorial Museum and Reserve", township of Gurzuf	11:00 AM	Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea, writers’ organizations of the Republic of Crimea
17.	Opening of the series of events “A.S. Pushkin and cinematography”	State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea Crimean Cinema Media Center, Simferopol	12:00 PM	Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea

Annex 474

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Opening of the exhibition “Don Cossacks - defenders of the Motherland” from the funds of the Rostov Regional Local Lore Museum	State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea Crimean Ethnographic Museum, Simferopol	04:00 PM	Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea
19.	Opening of the “Week of Russian Play”	Theater institutions of the Republic of Crimea	06:00 PM	Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea
20.	Concert program “A.S. Pushkin works in the opera”	Cinema and concert hall Yubileiniy, Yalta	08:00 PM	Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea
21.	Forum of leaders of youth organizations and movements “Russian word: from origins to revival”	Simferopol	02:00 PM	Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea
7 June				
22.	International scientific and methodological seminar for teachers of the Russian language and literature “Russian literature in school education: traditions and innovations”	State Unitary Enterprise of the Republic of Crimea Health and Resort Complex Russiya, branch of the Health Center Gorniy, Yalta	9:30 AM	Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea
23.	Forum of leaders of youth organizations and movements “Russian word: from origins to revival”	Simferopol, State Budgetary Institution of Culture of the Republic of Crimea Crimean Republican Universal Scientific Library named after I.Ya Franko	11:00 AM	Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea
8 June				
24.	Cyril and Methodius Church and Pedagogical Readings	State Unitary Enterprise of the Republic of Crimea Health and Resort Complex Russiya, Yalta	11:00 AM	Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea
25.	International scientific and methodological seminar for teachers of the Russian language and literature “Russian literature in school education: traditions and innovations”	State Unitary Enterprise of the Republic of Crimea Health and Resort Complex Russiya, branch of the Health Center Gorniy,	9:30 AM	Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea

1	2	3	4	5
		Yalta		
26.	Holiday of the Russian book “Harmony of the poetic word”	State Budgetary Institution of Culture of the Republic of Crimea Crimean Republican Universal Scientific Library named after I. Ya. Franko, Simferopol	02:00 PM	Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea, writers' organizations of the Republic of Crimea
9 June				
27.	International symposium “Russian language in the multicultural world”	State Unitary Enterprise of the Republic of Crimea Health and Resort Complex Russiya, Yalta	10:00 AM	Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea
28.	International festival of folk musicians “Balalaika Day”	State Budget Professional Educational Institution of the Republic of Crimea Simferopol Musical College named after P. I. Tchaikovsky, Simferopol	05:00 PM	Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea
10 June				
29.	International symposium “Russian language in the multicultural world”	State Unitary Enterprise of the Republic of Crimea Health and Resort Complex Russiya, Yalta	10:00 AM	Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea
30.	VII Republican festival “Russian chanson in Crimea”	State Budgetary Institution of Culture of the Republic of Crimea Center of Folk Art of the Republic of Crimea, township of Gurzuf	02:00 PM	Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea
31.	International festival of folk musicians “Balalaika Day”	Urban district of Sudak, village of Solnechnaya Dolina	02:00 PM	Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea
32.	Opening of the plein-air exhibition of works by Crimean artists	Federal State Educational Institution of Culture State Historical, Art and Literary Museum and Reserve Abramtsevo	02:00 PM	Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea

1	2	3	4	5
		Moscow		
11 June				
33.	International symposium “Russian language in the multicultural world”	State Unitary Enterprise of the Republic of Crimea Health and Resort Complex Russiya, Yalta	10:00 AM	Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea
34.	Closing of the children's art and educational program “Week of the Russian fairy tale”	State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea Crimean Academic Puppet Theater, Simferopol	10:00 AM	Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea
12 June				
35.	Closing ceremony of the XI International Festival GREAT RUSSIAN WORD, a festive concert program dedicated to the Russia Day	Lenin Square, Simferopol	05:00 PM	Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea Staff, Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea
36.	Preparation and holding the winter session of the III Livadia Forum The Russian World and the Russian Language: Historical Roots, Directions of Development, timed to coincide with the birthday of the great Russian philosopher Nikolai Yakovlevich Danilevsky	State Budgetary Institution of Culture of the Republic of Crimea Livadia Palace and Museum, Yalta	November - December 2017	Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea, State Council of the Republic of Crimea
Events of municipal formations of the Republic of Crimea				
5 June				
37.	Opening of the exhibition of children's drawings “The world of a Russian fairy tale”	Municipal Budget Institution of Culture Museum of the History of the City of Simferopol, Simferopol	11:00 AM	City Administration of Simferopol
38.	Regional vocal review competition for children and youth “Sprout of the steppe region”	Regional House of Culture Horizon, township of Lenino	10:30 AM	Leninskiy District Administration
39.	Regional holiday of Slavic culture “Name Day of Beryozka”	Yarkoe Pole Rural House of Culture of Kirovskiy District	10:00 AM	Kirovskiy District Administration

1	2	3	4	5
		6 June		
40.	Literary festival “Lukomorie”	Sovetskaya Central Regional Library named after M. I. Chuba, township of Sovetskiy	10:00 AM	Sovetskiy District Administration
41.	Pushkin Poetry Festival	A.S. Pushkin Square, Feodosia	10:00 AM	City Administration of Feodosia
42.	Literary and creative meeting “Let Pushkin echo in every heart...”	Armiansk	10:00 AM	City Administration of Armiansk
43.	Pushkin holiday “How eternal is Pushkin’s word”	Central City Library named after A. S. Pushkin, Evpatoria	11:00 AM	City Administration of Evpatoria
44.	III Municipal festival “Russia is in the Heart, in the Song, and in the Word!”	Lenin Square, Belogorsk	11:00 AM	Belogorsk District Administration
45.	Festive event “Everything here breathes and lives with Pushkin”	A.S. Pushkin Square, Saki	11:00 AM	City Administration of Saki
46.	Quest game “At Lukomorie”	Bratsk Rural House of Culture of Krasnoperekopsk District	11:00 AM	Krasnoperekopsk District Administration
47.	Pushkin readings “To visit Pushkin I hie”	Central embankment, Alushta	12:00 PM	City Administration of Alushta
48.	Children’s competition for the best performance of Pushkin’s fairy tale “Pushkin fairy tales”	Sudak City House of Culture	12:00 PM	City administration of Sudak
49.	Literary holiday “A monument I've raised not built by hands”	District House of Culture, Bakhchisaray	01:00 PM	Bakhchisaray District Administration
50.	Concert-ball of the brass band “Yalta” of the Yalta Theater of Brass Music “Music to the Works of A.S. Pushkin”	Yalta	03:00 PM	City Administration of Yalta
51.	Literary and musical festival “Pushkin was here...”	City House of Culture, Kerch	03:00 PM	City Administration of Kerch
52.	Regional festival “Great Russian Word”	Nizhnegorsk District	03:00 PM	Nizhnegorsk District Administration

1	2	3	4	5
		House of Culture		
		7 June		
53.	Literary and musical evening “And we will keep you safe, Russian word!	District House of Culture, Dzhankoy	10:00 AM	Dzhankoy District Administration
54.	Conference “Two centuries with Pushkin”, presentation of the literary Pushkin Prize	Simferopol	10:00 AM	City Administration of Simferopol
55.	Concert program “What could be better than Russia”	Dzhankoy City Center of Culture and Leisure	03:00 PM	City Administration of Dzhankoy
		9 June		
56.	Concert “Sacred Rus”	District House of Culture, township of Chernomorskoe	05:00 PM	Chernomorskiy District Administration
57.	Poetic karaoke “The noble promptings of the spirit”	District Centralized Library System of the Simferopol District, village of Krasnolesie	11:00 AM	Simferopol District Administration
		10 June		
58.	VI Regional poetry festival “At the far reaches of the Crimean land”	Intersettlement Center for Culture, Leisure and Library Services, of the Razdolnenskiy District, settlement of Novosyolovskoe	12:00 PM	Razdolnenskiy District Administration
59.	Puppet show “The Tale of the Fisherman and the Fish”	Krasnoperekopsk City Palace of Culture	03:00 PM	City Administration of Krasnoperekopsk
		12 June		
60.	Festive events dedicated to the Russia Day and the closing of the XI International Festival GREAT RUSSIAN WORD	Municipal formations of the Republic of Crimea (according to separate event plans)	10:00 AM-02:00 PM	Administrations of municipal formations of the Republic of Crimea

Annex 475

Positive Opinion of the Federal Autonomous Institution "Main Department of State Expertise" No. 563-17/GGE-11184/05, 25 May 2017
(excerpts)

Translation

Excerpts

MINISTRY OF CONSTRUCTION, HOUSING AND UTILITIES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

(MINISTRY OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION)

FEDERAL AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTION «MAIN DEPARTMENT OF STATE EXPERTISE»

Furkasovsky per., 6, Moscow, 101000
Tel. (495) 625-75-46. Fax: (495) 624-67-49
e-mail: info@gge.ru; www.gge.ru

31 May 2017 No 3067-17/GGE-011184/05
To No 1731/01-05 on 17 March 2017

To the General Director of KIRAMET LLC

Yu. A. Ivanishkina

Suvorovsky Spusk str., 4/11, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295000

The federal autonomous institution "Main Department of State Expertise" reviewed the materials regarding justification of the investment to the "Performance of works on the preservation of the cultural heritage site "Khan's Palace" (XVI-XIX centuries) at the address: 133 Rechnaya str., Bakhchisaray, the Republic of Crimea" and sends an opinion No 563 -17/GGE-11184/05 dated 25 May 2017.

Annex: 1. Opinion No 563 -17/GGE-11184/05 dated 25 May 2017 on 75 pages in 1 copy.

2. Delivery and acceptance certificate of the completed works.

3. Invoice – 1 page in 1 copy.

4. A set of documentation.

Deputy Head (signed) S.P. Balashova

Perkova (495)625-95-95, ext. 1954

(Stamp): State Committee on the Preservation of Cultural Heritage in the Republic of Crimea

Certified true (Signed) E. Andreeva

[p. 4 of the original document]

THE MINISTRY OF CONSTRUCTION, HOUSING AND UTILITIES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

(THE MINISTRY OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION)

THE FEDERAL AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTION "MAIN DEPARTMENT OF STATE EXPERTISE"

APPROVED BY

Deputy Head (Signed) S.P. Balashova

(Seal) The Federal Autonomous Institution "Main Department of State Expertise"

25 May 2017

OPINION No. 563-17/GGE-11184/05

based on the results of the expert examination of the investment justification of "Measures regarding investigation of technical condition, performance of engineering survey and estimate (limit) cost evaluation at: "Performance of works on the preservation of the cultural heritage site "Khan's Palace" (XVI-XIX centuries) at the address: 133 Rechnaya str., Bakhchisaray, the Republic of Crimea"

(133 Rechnaya str., Bakhchisaray, the Republic of Crimea, 298405, Russian Federation)

Perkova/GGE-11184

(Stamp): State Committee on the Preservation of Cultural Heritage in the Republic of Crimea

Certified true (Signed) E. Andreeva […]

[p. 22]

3.1.2.1. Information regarding the results of investigation of the technical condition of buildings and structures

Investigation of the technical condition of the supporting structures was performed by Kiramet LLC in 2015.

[…]

[p. 25]

Khan Mosque (1740-1743)

The structure is rectangular in plan, two-stores with two extensions of minarets.

The walls are made of stone. Floorings and coverings are on wooden beams. The roof-supporting structures are wooden. Band foundations made of quarry stone on clay.

Defects: inconsistency between design solutions of the structure and construction requirements for seismic regions, damaged or detached protective coatings, destroyed construction material, wooden elements are damaged by rot and biological pests, tilt of the eastern minaret.

Recommendations: to perform continuous reinforced concrete belt on the top of the capital walls of the building, perform repair and restoration work of the load-bearing elements of the galleries, inter-story floors and balconies, attic floorings, roofs; restore the verticality of the eastern minaret; perform a reinforced concrete cage on the outside of the foundations along the perimeter; establish constant monitoring of the state of the structures.

[…]

[p. 72]

[…]

5. General conclusions

The submitted investment justification of the construction project "Measures regarding investigation of technical condition, performance of engineering survey and estimate (limit) cost evaluation at: Performance of works on the preservation of the cultural heritage site "Khan's Palace" (XVI-XIX centuries) at the address: 133 Rechnaya str., Bakhchisaray, the Republic of Crimea" is recommended for development of the design documents and is sufficient for construction cost evaluation.

/Signatures/

Perkova/GGE-11184

(Stamp): State Committee on the Preservation of Cultural Heritage in the Republic of Crimea

Certified true (Signed) E. Andreeva […]

Annex 476

Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, Letter No. 11-8/3077
"On compulsory health insurance of certain categories of citizens temporarily staying in the territory of the Russian Federation",
20 July 2017
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Letter of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation of 29 July 2017 No. 11-8/3077 "On compulsory health insurance of certain categories of citizens temporarily staying in the territory of the Russian Federation"

LETTER
OF 20 JULY 2017 No 11-8/3077

The Financial and Economic Department considered a letter concerning the application of the rules of the Order of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation of 27 October 2016 No. 803n "On amendments to Compulsory health insurance rules approved by Order of the Ministry of health care and social development of the Russian Federation of 28 February 2011 No. 158n, with the purpose of implementation of the provisions of the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union, signed in Astana on 29 May 2014" (hereinafter - the Order of the Ministry of Health of Russia N 803n), received by the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, and informs as follows.

In accordance with Article 10 of the Federal Law of 29 November 2010 No. 326-FZ "On compulsory health insurance in the Russian Federation" (hereinafter - Federal Law No. 326-FZ) insured persons for compulsory health insurance are citizens of the Russian Federation, foreign citizens permanently or temporarily residing in the Russian Federation, stateless persons (with the exception of highly qualified specialists and their family members, as well as foreign citizens carrying out labor activities in the Russian Federation in accordance with article 13.5 of the Federal Law of 25 July 2002 No. 115-FZ "On the legal status of foreign citizens in the Russian Federation"), as well as persons entitled to medical assistance in accordance with Federal Law of 19 February 1993 No. 4528-1 "On refugees".

Therefore, foreign citizens and stateless persons holding a permanent residence permit of the Russian Federation or temporary residence permit, or refugees (the persons who were issued a certificate confirming the consideration of the application on the merits and the persons granted temporary shelter) are subject to compulsory health insurance, the compulsory health insurance policies are issued to them under the Federal Law No. 326-FZ and shall be provided with medical aid covered by compulsory health insurance on equal terms as the citizens of the Russian Federation.

[…]

Annex 477

Information on the implementation by the courts of the Russian Federation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination prepared in connection with the examination of the 23rd and 24th reports of the Russian Federation by CERD Committee, August 2017

The implementation by the courts of the Russian Federation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination[1]

August 2017

[1] The information has been prepared in connection of the considering of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination the *twenty-third* and *twenty-fourth* reports of the Russian Federation about the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

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1. The implementation by the courts of the Russian Federation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (the short information)

a) In power of paragraph 4 of article 15 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation international treaties of the Russian Federation, including the International convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination (hereafter - the Convention), are the integral part of the legal system of the Russian Federation.

This constitutional provision both obliges and provides the courts with the possibility directly to realize the Convention provisions.

The appropriate clarifications are provided in the Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation as of October 10, 2013 No. 5 «On Application of Universally Recognized Principles and Norms of International Law and of International Treaties of the Russian Federation by Courts of General Jurisdiction» (attached).

b) The current judicial practice indicates that the Convention provisions are being implemented by the courts while viewing civil, administrative, criminal cases and cases of administrative offences.

The Code of the Russian Federation of administrative offences (here after – CAO) provides the administrative responsibility for the racial discrimination (art. 5.62 CAO).

The Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (here after – the Criminal Code) provides both the criminal responsibility for discrimination (art. 136 of the Criminal Code) and *qualification signs* ***by reason of racial hatred or enmity*** for the some criminal offences, for example, Murder, Intentional Infliction of a Grave Injury, Intentional Infliction of Light Injury, Battery, Torture, Threat of Murder or Infliction of Grave Injury Health, Involvement of a Minor in the Commission of a Crime, Hooliganism, Vandalism, Outrages upon Bodies of the Deceased and Their Burial Places.

Article 282 of the Criminal Code (Incitement of Hatred or Enmity, as Well as Abasement of Human Dignity) provides the criminal responsibility for the actions aimed at the incitement of hatred or enmity, as well as abasement of dignity of a person or a group of persons on the basis of sex, *race*, nationality, language, origin, attitude to religion, as well as affiliation to any social group, if these acts have been committed in public or with the use of mass media.

Article 357 of the Criminal Code (Genocide) – for the actions aimed at the complete or partial extermination of a national, ethnic, *racial* or religious group as such by killing its members, inflicting grave injuries to their health, forcible prevention of childbirth, forcible transfer of children, forcible resettlement, or by any other method of creating living conditions meant for the physical destruction of the members of this group.

Considering this criminal cases the courts are guided, in particular, by the Convention provisions.

There is a lot of other cases while the courts implement the Convention provisions: the cases about the acknowledging of the material as extremist; the cases, concerning the suspending or the closing of organizations activities due to their extremists activities.

In 2016 according to the statistical information **54** persons had been brought the administrative responsibilities for the commission of administrative offences *by reason of racial discrimination.* **427** persons had been brought to the criminal responsibilities for the commission of criminal offences *by reason of racial discrimination*. There had been **49** civil and administrative cases with respect to the protection of the right not to be racial discriminated.

In the majority of these cases the courts have explicitly implemented the Convention provisions.

c) It is necessary to stress that the absence of the reference to the Convention provisions in judicial decisions does not indicate that these provisions are not to be realized in the legal system of the Russian Federation.

The goals of the Convention are to protect the right not to be subjected to the racial discrimination and these goals could be reached by the application of national legislation, other international treaties of the Russian Federation, for example, the International Covenant on civil and political rights, the Convention for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and universally recognized principle and rules of international law which are also the integral part of the legal system of the Russian Federation.

d) The Convention does not act in a legal vacuum. Guided by the Vein Convention on international treaties law 1969 it is necessary to take into account *the practice of the Committee on the elimination of racial discrimination* while implementing the Convention provisions.

The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation constantly provides the low-level courts with the information about the practice of the Committee on the elimination of racial discrimination and other international treaties bodies. For instance, the texts of the *Views* adopted by the Committee on the elimination of racial discrimination are installed in the special system box «International law» which is accessible for low-level courts.

All *general recommendations* of the Committee on the elimination of racial discrimination are installed in this special system box.

Information about this practice is being published in periodical reviews of the judicial practice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation approved by the Presidium of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

For example, The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation has provided the

low-level courts with the information about the Views (Opinions)of the Committee on the elimination of racial discrimination on the following communications *V.S. v. Slovakia*, *A.M.M. v. Switzerland*, *TBB-Turkish Union in Berlin/Brandenburg v. Germany* (the extracts from this reviews are attached).

As it shows the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation constantly provides the low-level courts with the information about the practice of the Committee on the elimination of racial discrimination and other international treaties bodies with respect to both the Russian Federation and other states.

The judicial practice indicates that the courts of the Russian Federation take into account the practice of international treaty bodies including the practice of the Committee on the elimination of racial discrimination while applying the Russian legislation, international treaties of the Russian Federation and universally recognized principle and rules of international law.

e) The Convention provisions in the interpretation of the Committee on the elimination of racial discrimination are being explicitly and imlicitly taken into account during the working out over the projects of resolutions the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation. For instance:

- Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation as of June 14, 2012 No. 11 (as amended on March 3, 2015) «On Practice by Courts Reviewing Matters Related to the Extradition of Persons for Criminal Prosecution or Execution of a Sentence, and Related to the Transfer of Persons for Serving their Sentences»;
- Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation as of December 27, 2016 No. 64 «On Certain Matters Arising when Courts Review Cases on the Suspension of Activities or Liquidation of Non-Commercial Organizations, and on the Ban on Activities of Public or Religious Associations which are not Legal Entities»;
- Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation as of June 28, 2011 No. 11 (as amended on November 3, 2016) «On Court Practice of Criminal Cases of an Extremist Nature» (the extracts from this resolutions are attached).

f) According to the judicial practice the decisions adopted by the international treaties bodies are the ground for the reversing of judicial decisions adopted by the national courts of the Russian Federation. About this it indicates the case *of Svetlana Medvedeva v. the Russian Federation* viewed by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation guided by the article 15 (4) of the Constitution of the Russian Federation in its decision has stressed that the views adopted by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women with respect the Russian Federation should be the ground for the reversing of judicial

decisions adopted by the national courts because Russia is a state-participant of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women 1979 and it acknowledges the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to consider individual communications.

This approach is urgent with respect to the activities of other international treaties bodies.

2. The Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation as of October 10, 2013 No. 5 «On Application of Universally Recognized Principles and Norms of International Law and of International Treaties of the Russian Federation by Courts of General Jurisdiction» (as amended by Ruling of the Plenary Session of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation No. 4 of 5 March 2013)

In accordance with Part 4 of Article 15 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, universally recognized principles and norms of international law and of international treaties of the Russian Federation are a constituent part of its legal system.

Federal Law No. 101 of 15 July 1995 "On International Treaties of the Russian Federation" stipulates that the Russian Federation, committing to the observance of conventional rules and customary norms, confirms its adherence to the basic principle of international law – the principle of fulfillment of international obligations in good faith.

International treaties are one of the main instruments of promoting international cooperation, serving the development of international relations with participation of governmental and non-governmental organizations, in particular with the participation of subjects of national law, including natural persons. International treaties play a paramount role in the protection of human rights and basic freedoms. Therefore, it is necessary to further improve the judicial activity regarding the implementation of provisions of international law on the national level.

In order to ensure the correct and uniform application of international law by courts in the administration of justice, the Plenary Session of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation hereby rules to provide the following explanations:

1. Human and civil rights and freedoms are recognized and guaranteed in the Russian Federation in accordance with the universally recognized principles and norms of international law and pursuant to the Constitution of the Russian Federation (Part 1 of Article 17 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation).

In accordance with Part 1 of Article 46 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, judicial protection of rights and freedoms is universally guaranteed.

Based on this premise and on the provisions of Part 4 of Article 15, Part 1 of Article 17 and Article 18 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, human rights and freedoms have direct effect within the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation, in accordance with the universally recognized principles and norms of international law and the international treaties of the Russian Federation. They determine the meaning, contents and the application of laws, the activities of legislative and executive branches of power, of the local self-government, and are secured by justice.

The universally recognized principles of international law should be understood as the basic imperative norms of international law, accepted and recognized by the international community of states as a whole, deviation from

which is inadmissible.

The universally recognized principles of international law include, inter alia, the principle of universal respect for human rights and the principle of fulfilment of international obligations in good faith.

The universally recognized norms of international law should be understood as rules of conduct, accepted and recognized as legally binding by the international community of states as a whole.

The contents of the said principles and norms of international law may be construed, in particular, in the documents of the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

2. International treaties of the Russian Federation, together with the universally recognized principles and norms of international law, are a constituent part of its legal system (Part 4 of Article 15 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, Part 1 of Article 5 of Federal Law "On International Treaties of the Russian Federation").

Effective international treaties of the USSR, in respect of which the Russian Federation continues to exercise the international rights and obligations of the USSR as the state-successor of the USSR, are also a constituent part of the legal system of the Russian Federation.

In accordance with Item "a" of Article 2 of Federal Law "On International Treaties of the Russian Federation", an international treaty of the Russian Federation should be understood as an international agreement, concluded, in written form, by the Russian Federation with a foreign state (or states), with an international organization or another entity, entitled to conclude international treaties, and regulated by international law, irrespective of whether it is contained in a single document or in a number of interrelated documents, and also irrespective of its exact denomination (e.g. a convention, a pact, an agreement, etc.).

International treaties of the Russian Federation may be concluded on behalf of the Russian Federation (international treaties), on behalf of the Government of the Russian Federation (intergovernmental treaties), on behalf of federal executive bodies or designated organizations (interagency treaties).

3. In accordance with Part 3 of Article 5 of Federal Law "On International Treaties of the Russian Federation", the provisions of officially published international treaties of the Russian Federation that do not require the adoption of national acts for their application have direct effect in the Russian Federation. Corresponding legal acts are adopted to implement other provisions of international treaties of the Russian Federation.

In particular, if an agreement obliges the participating states to amend their national legislation, this is one of the signs that the provisions of such an international agreement of the Russian Federation cannot be applied directly.

When considering civil, criminal or administrative cases, a court should directly apply such international treaties of the Russian Federation that entered into force and became binding for the Russian Federation, if their provisions do not

require the adoption of national acts for their application and are capable of giving rise to rights and obligations for the subjects of national law (Part 4 of Article 15 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, Parts 1 and 3 of Article 5 of Federal Law "On International Treaties of the Russian Federation", Part 2 of Article 7 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation).

4. When deciding whether it is possible to apply conventional norms of international law, the courts should proceed from the premise that a treaty enters into force in such manner and upon such date as it may provide or as the negotiating states may agree. Failing any such provision or agreement, a treaty enters into force as soon as consent to be bound by the treaty has been established for all the negotiating States (Article 24 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1969).

The courts should bear in mind that an international treaty is subject to application, provided that the Russian Federation, represented by competent state bodies, has expressed its consent to be bound by the treaty by completing one of the actions listed in Article 6 of Federal Law "On International Treaties of the Russian Federation" (by signing the treaty; exchanging the documents establishing it; by ratifying the treaty; approving of the treaty; accepting the treaty; acceding to the treaty; by acting in any other way, as agreed by the contracting parties), and on condition that the said treaty has entered into force for the Russian Federation (e.g. the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms was ratified by the Russian Federation by Federal Law No. 54 of 30 March 1998 and entered into force for the Russian Federation on 5 May 1998, on the day of deposition of the ratification to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe in accordance with Article 59 of the Convention).

Proceeding from the substance of Parts 3 and 4 of Article 15 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, Part 3 of Article 5 of Federal Law "On International Treaties of the Russian Federation", the courts can directly apply those effective international treaties, which were officially published in the Collected Legislation of the Russian Federation, in the Bulletin of International Treaties, were placed on the "Official Internet Portal of Legal Information" (http://www.pravo.gov.ru), in the manner, stipulated in Article 30 of the aforementioned federal law. Interagency treaties of the Russian Federation are published upon decision of the federal executive bodies or of the designated organizations, on behalf of which such treaties are concluded, in the official publications of those bodies.

The international treaties of the USSR, that are binding for the Russian Federation as for the state-successor of the USSR, were published in the official publications of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, of the Council (Cabinet) of Ministers of the USSR. The texts of those treaties were also published in collections of international treaties of the USSR, but such publication was not official.

Official announcements of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, regarding the entry into force of international treaties, signed on behalf of

the Russian Federation and of the Government of the Russian Federation, are subject to publication in the same manner as the international treaties (Article 30 of Federal Law "On International Treaties of the Russian Federation).

5. International treaties that have a direct and immediate effect in the legal system of the Russian Federation can be applied by the courts (including military courts) in the consideration of civil, criminal and administrative cases, in particular:

□ in the consideration of civil cases, if an international treaty of the Russian Federation stipulates other rules than the law of the Russian Federation, regulating the relations that are the subject matter of proceedings;

□ in the consideration of civil and criminal cases, if an international treaty of the Russian Federation stipulates other rules of judicial proceedings than the civil procedural or criminal procedural law of the Russian Federation;

□ in the consideration of civil and criminal cases, if an international treaty of the Russian Federation regulates the relations, that are the subject matter of proceedings, including relations with foreign persons (e.g. in the consideration of cases listed in Article 402 of the Civil Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, motions for the enforcement of foreign court decisions, appeals against decisions on the extradition of individuals accused of committing a crime or convicted by a foreign court);

□ in the consideration of cases on administrative offences, if an international treaty of the Russian Federation stipulates other rules than those stipulated in the legislation on administrative offences.

The attention of the courts is drawn to the fact that if an international treaty of the Russian Federation stipulates other rules than those stipulated in federal law, the consent for that treaty to be binding for the Russian Federation must be expressed in the form of a federal law (Part 4 of Article 15 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, Parts 1 and 2 of Article 5, Article 14, Item "a" of Part 1 of Article 15 of Federal Law "On International Treaties of the Russian Federation", Part 2 of Article 1 of the Civil Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, Part 3 of Article 1 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation).

6. International treaties establishing the elements of criminally punishable actions cannot be directly applied by the courts, because such treaties explicitly oblige the states to ensure the implementation of obligations, stipulated in the treaties, by making certain crimes punishable by national law (e.g. the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961; the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, 1979; the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, 1970).

According to Article 54, Item "o" of Article 71 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation and Article 8 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, a person is subject to criminal liability in the Russian Federation, if that person commits an action containing all the elements of a crime, stipulated in the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

In this regard, international law norms stipulating the elements of crimes must

be applied by the courts of the Russian Federation if a norm of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation directly stipulates the need to apply an international treaty of the Russian Federation (e.g. Articles 355 and 356 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation).

7. By virtue of Part 4 of Article 11 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, if a diplomatic representative of a foreign state or another citizen, enjoying immunity, commits a crime on the territory of the Russian Federation, the issue of criminal liability of such a person is resolved in accordance with the norms of international law (in particular, pursuant to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, 1946; the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, 1947; the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961; the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, 1963).

The category of individuals enjoying immunity includes, for example, the heads of diplomatic missions, members of missions who have diplomatic ranks and their family members, if such family members are not citizens of the receiving state. Other persons enjoying immunity comprise, in particular, the heads of states, governments, heads of foreign policy agencies of states, staff members of a diplomatic mission in charge of administrative-technical service of the mission and their family members living together with them, if such family members are not citizens of the receiving state or do not reside in it permanently, as well as other persons enjoying immunity in accordance with the universally recognized principles and norms of international law and the international treaties of the Russian Federation.

8. The rules of an effective international treaty of the Russian Federation, the consent for the binding nature of which was given in the form of a federal law, have priority of application over the laws of the Russian Federation.

The rules of an effective international treaty of the Russian Federation, the consent for the binding nature of which was given in a form other than a federal law, have priority of application over the bylaws published by the state body or the designated authority that concluded the treaty (Part 4 of Article 15, Articles 90 and 113 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation).

9. In the administration of justice the courts should bear in mind, that pursuant to the substance of Part 4 of Article 15 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, Articles 369, 379, Part 5 of Article 415 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, Articles 330, 362-364 of the Civil Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, incorrect application of universally recognized principles and norms of international law and the international treaties of the Russian Federation by a court may constitute grounds for the reversal or amendment of a judicial act. Incorrect application of a norm of international law may occur if the court fails to apply a norm of international law subject to application or, on the contrary, applies a norm of international law which was not subject to application, or if the court misinterprets a norm of international law.

10. It is clarified to the courts that international treaties should be interpreted

in accordance with the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 23 May, 1969 (Section 3; Articles 31-33).

In accordance with item "b" of paragraph 3 of Article 31 of the Vienna Convention, any subsequent practice in the application of a treaty, which establishes the agreement of the parties regarding its interpretation, should be taken into account along with its context for the purposes of interpretation of the treaty.

As a member state of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the Russian Federation recognizes the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights as compulsory in issues of interpretation and application of the Convention and its Protocols in the event of presumed breach of provisions of said treaty acts by the Russian Federation, if such a breach took place after their entry into force in respect of the Russian Federation (Article 1 of Federal Law "On Ratification of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and its Protocols", No. 54 of 30 March 1998). This is why the said Convention should be applied by courts with regard to the practice of the European Court of Human Rights in order to avoid any violation of the Convention.

11. The Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms has its own mechanism, which includes compulsory jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights and a systematic supervision of execution of the Court's judgments by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe. Pursuant to paragraph 1 of Article 46 of the Convention, final judgments concerning the Russian Federation are binding for all state bodies of the Russian Federation, including the courts.

The execution of judgments concerning the Russian Federation implies, if necessary, the obligation of the state to take individual measures, aimed at erasing the violations of human rights, stipulated by the Convention, and the consequences of those violations for the applicant, as well as general measures, aimed at preventing further similar violations. Within their scope of competence, the courts must act so as to ensure the fulfilment of obligations of the state, arising from the participation of the Russian Federation in the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

If, during the consideration of a case, circumstances are discovered that contributed to the violation of citizens' rights and freedoms, guaranteed by the Convention, the court may issue a special ruling (or decree), drawing the attention of corresponding organizations and officials to the circumstances and facts of the violation of said rights and freedoms, that require necessary measures to be taken.

12. In the administration of justice the courts must bear in mind, that by virtue of paragraph 1 of Article 6 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time. When calculating the said time-limits in criminal cases, the time of judicial proceedings includes both the time of pre-trial investigation procedure and the time of judicial proceedings as such.

According to the legal positions elaborated by the European Court of Human

Rights, the calculation of time-limits begins at the moment when a person is charged with an offence or is detained, put into custody, or other measures of procedural compulsion are taken, and ends when a sentence enters into force or when the criminal case or criminal persecution is withdrawn.

The calculation of time-limits of judicial proceedings in civil cases, pursuant to the substance of paragraph 1 of Article 6 of the Convention, begins at the moment when the statement of claim is received by the court and ends at the moment of execution of the judicial act.

Thus, pursuant to the substance of Article 6 of the Convention, the execution of a court decision is regarded as a constituent part of "judicial proceedings". In this regard, when considering the issues of postponement, payment in instalments, change of means or manner of execution of a court decision and when considering appeals against the actions of bailiffs, the courts must take into account the need to comply with the requirements of the Convention regarding the execution of court decisions within a reasonable time.

In establishing, to what extent the time of judicial proceedings was reasonable, the complexity of the case, the conduct of the applicant (claimant, defendant, suspect, accused, criminal defendant), the conduct of the state, represented by relevant bodies, is taken into account.

13. When considering civil and criminal cases, the courts should bear in mind that pursuant to Article 47 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation nobody can be deprived of the right for his case to be considered by the court and by the judge, to whose jurisdiction it is referred by virtue of law. In accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, everyone, in the determination of his civil rights and obligations or of any criminal charge against him, is entitled to a fair trial by a tribunal established by law.

Proceeding from the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights, with regard to the judicial system of the Russian Federation, this rule extends not only to judges of federal courts and justices of the peace, but also to jurors, who are citizens of the Russian Federation included into the lists of jurors and drawn to the administration of justice in the manner stipulated by law.

14. When resolving issues regarding the extension of custody, the courts should take into account that, under paragraph 3 of Article 5 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, everyone arrested or detained is entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release pending trial.

In accordance with the legal positions of the European Court of Human Rights, when custody time of a criminal defendant is calculated, the period starts on the day the suspect (the accused) was put into custody and ends on the day of adoption of a sentence by a court of first instance.

It should be taken into account that a well-founded suspicion, that the person in custody committed a crime, is a necessary condition for the lawfulness of detention. Herewith, such a suspicion cannot be the only reason for a protracted custody. Other circumstances must exist, justifying the isolation of an individual

from the society. Such circumstances may include the possibility that the suspect (accused, criminal defendant) may continue criminal activities, or escape from pre-trial investigation or court prosecution, or falsify the evidence in the criminal case, or conspire with the witnesses.

Herewith, the aforementioned circumstances must be real and well-founded, i.e. proven by credible evidence. When extending custody, the court must indicate specific circumstances justifying such extension, as well as the evidence proving the existence of those circumstances.

15. When resolving the issue of putting an accused person into custody as a restrictive measure or the issue of extension of custody, when considering complaints of the accused regarding the illegal actions of officials of pre-trial investigation bodies, courts must take into account the need to ensure the rights of persons held in custody, stipulated in Articles 3, 5, 6 and 13 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

When considering motions for freeing a person from custody or appeals against the extension of custody, the courts need to take into account the provisions of Article 3 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, according to which no one shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

In its practice of application of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the European Court of Human Rights includes into the notion of "inhuman treatment" such treatment, that, as a rule, is of deliberate nature, lasts for several hours or results in real physical harm or severe physical or mental suffering.

Degrading treatment is, inter alia, such treatment that causes a person to experience fear, anxiety and inferiority.

Herewith, a person should not be subjected to suffering or hardship exceeding the unavoidable level of suffering inherent in detention; the person's health and well-being should be secured, given the practical demands of imprisonment.

The aforementioned level is assessed depending on exact circumstances, in particular, taking into account the duration of unlawful treatment, the nature of physical and mental consequences of such treatment. In certain cases, the sex, age and state of health of the person who became subject to inhuman or degrading treatment, is taken into account.

16. If courts encounter difficulties when interpreting the universally recognized principles and norms of international law or international treaties of the Russian Federation, it is recommended to them to use the acts and decisions of international organizations, including the United Nations and its specialized agencies, as well as to contact the Legal Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation (e.g. in order to clarify any issues regarding the duration of an international treaty, the list of states participating in the treaty, the international practice of its application).

3. The Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation as of June 27, 2013 No. 21 «On Application of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 4 November 1950 and Protocols thereto by Courts of General Jurisdiction»

In compliance with the principle of subsidiarity, which is one of the vital principles of the European Court of Human Rights, protection of the rights and freedoms envisaged by the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 4 November 1950 and Protocols thereto ("the Convention and the Protocols thereto") first of all is the duty of state authorities, including courts.

In order to ensure unified standards of application by the courts of general jurisdiction of the Convention and the Protocols thereto ratified by the Russian Federation, the Plenary Session of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, on the basis of Article 126 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, Articles 9 and 14 of the Federal Constitutional Law of 7 February 2011 no. 1-FKZ On General Jurisdiction Courts in the Russian Federation, hereby rules to provide the following clarifications to the courts:

1. The Convention and the Protocols thereto are international treaties of the Russian Federation, and in their application the courts of general jurisdiction (hereinafter - "the Courts") must take into consideration the explanations contained in the Ruling of the Plenary Session of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation of 31 October 1995 No.8, "On Certain Issues of Application of the Constitution of the Russian Federation by the Courts during Administration of Justice", as well as in the Ruling of the Plenary Session of 10 October 2003 No. 5 "On Application of Universally Recognised Principles and Norms of International Law and International Treaties of the Russian Federation by Courts of General Jurisdiction".

2. As follows from Article 46 of the Convention, Article 1 of Federal Law of 30 March 1998 no. 54-FZ On Ratification of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the Protocols thereto (hereinafter - "the Federal Law on Ratification"), the legal positions of the European Court of Human Rights (hereinafter - "the European Court" and/or "the Court") contained in the final judgments of the Court delivered in respect of the Russian Federation are obligatory for the courts.

In order to effectively protect human rights the courts take into consideration the legal positions of the European Court expressed in its final judgments taken in respect of other States which are parties to the Convention. However this legal position is to be taken into consideration by court if the circumstances of the case under examination are similar to those which have been the subject of analysis and findings made by the European Court.

3. The legal positions of the European Court are taken into consideration when the Russian legislation is applied. In particular, the content of the rights and freedoms

provided by the laws of the Russian Federation must be defined in view of the content of similar rights and freedoms displayed by the European Court when applying the Convention and the Protocols thereto.

The courts' attention must be drawn to the fact that the Russian Federation legislation may provide a higher level of protection of human rights and freedoms as compared to the standards guaranteed by the Convention and Protocols thereto in the Court's interpretation. In such cases the courts, being guided by Article 53 of the Convention, need to apply Russian legislation provisions.

4.In order to avoid violation of human rights and freedoms, including their ungrounded restriction, the legal positions of the European Court must be taken into consideration when applying not only the Convention and the Protocols thereto but also other international treaties of the Russian Federation (Article 31 § 3 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 23 May 1969 (hereinafter - "the Vienna Convention").

5. As follows from the provisions of the Convention and the Protocols thereto in the European Court's interpretation, restriction of human rights and freedoms (interference with human rights and freedoms) implies any decisions, actions (failure to act) of state authorities, local self-government authorities, officials, public and municipal servants as well as other persons following adoption or implementation (non-implementation) of which in respect of the person, alleging that his/her rights and freedoms have been violated, the obstacles hindering realization of his/her rights and freedoms have been created. For example, under the case-law of the European Court, using a person's image without this person's consent constitutes violation of the relevant rights guaranteed by the Convention.

At the same time, according to Part 3 of Article 55 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the provisions of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, any restriction of human rights and freedoms must be based on federal law, pursue a socially meaningful and lawful purpose (e.g. ensuring public safety, protection of ethics and morality, the rights and lawful interests of other persons), be necessary in a democratic society (proportional to the socially meaningful and lawful objective pursued).

Non-observation of one of these restriction criteria constitutes violation of human rights and freedoms which may be subject to judicial protection under the procedure prescribed by law.

Some human rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Convention and the Protocols thereto can not be restricted under any circumstances (the right not to be subjected to torture, etc.).

6. The grounds for restriction of human rights and freedoms can be provided not only by a federal law but also by a treaty concluded by the Russian Federation (extradition of a person to a foreign state for criminal prosecution by way of fulfilment of a respective treaty, etc.).

7. The objectives of the Convention and the Protocols thereto are effective admittance and protection of violated human rights and freedoms, that is why

provisions of such treaties concluded by the Russian Federation cannot serve as the basis for their restriction.

8. While examining the cases the courts should always substantiate the necessity of restriction of human rights and freedoms based on the established factual circumstances. The courts' attention must be drawn to the fact that restriction of human rights and freedoms is allowed only when there exist related and sufficient grounds for such restriction, as well as if the balance between lawful interests of the person whose rights and freedoms are restricted and the lawful interests of other persons, the state and society is preserved.

For example, if the court satisfies a debtor's motion for delay in enforcement of a court decision in civil proceedings for a short time period, it does not always points that the creditor's right to enforcement of a court decision within a reasonable time (as guaranteed by Article 6 § 1 of the Convention) is violated.

Restriction of procedural rights, e.g. removal of a person from the courtroom, is allowed after this person has been explained the consequences of such restriction (Article 6 § 1 of the Convention as interpreted by the European Court).

If the court establishes the circumstances which favour the need to restrict a person's rights and freedoms such circumstances must be reflected in the judicial acts.

9. In compliance with the generally recognized principles and rules of international law, the provisions of Articles 1 and 34 of the Convention in the interpretation of the European Court, for the purposes of restoration of the violated rights and freedoms of a person a court needs to establish the fact of violation of such rights and freedoms, reflecting the said circumstance in the judicial act. The pecuniary and (or) non-pecuniary damage caused by such violation are subject to reimbursement in the procedure prescribed by law.

When establishing the amount of the monetary compensation of non-pecuniary damage the courts can take into consideration the amount of just compensation in the part concerning reimbursement of non-pecuniary damage, awarded by the European Court in case of similar violations.

The courts' attention must be drawn to the fact that quashing (amendment) of a judicial act, violating the provisions of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, based on the circumstances of the case, may be sufficient enough for restoration of the violated rights and freedoms without a monetary compensation of non-pecuniary damage. E.g. quashing of a court's decision delivered on the results of judicial proceedings which have been conducted in a closed court hearing in contempt of the provisions of Article 10 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the Russian Federation or Article 241 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation and consideration of the case by the court of appeal shall be the evidence of restoration of the party's right to a public court hearing.

10. In compliance with the provisions of Part 2 of Article 17 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation the basic human rights and freedoms are unalienable and belong to everyone by right of birth. However a person is entitled to

waive his/her rights and freedoms including those of procedural character. At the same time such waiving always must be clearly expressed, voluntary and not contrary to the Russian Federation legislation, universally recognized principles and rules of international law and international treaties of the Russian Federation.

The declaration of a person's will related to waiving his/her rights and freedoms may be reflected in his/her written submission, record or other documents from the case-file and clearly proving such refusal.

As follows from the provisions of Item 2 of Part 1 of Article 389.12 of the CCrP RF, Article 6 § 1 of the Convention as interpreted by the European Court, a court of appeal is not entitled to examine a criminal case in absence of a person convicted to imprisonment if only the person does not distinctly state his/her willingness not to participate in examination of the appeal (submission).

If a person wishes to waive his/her rights and freedoms it may be evidenced by absence of any action on his part, if such absence of action is regulated by law (e.g. in the case indicated in Item 8 of Article 222 of the CCivP RF).

11. The courts' attention should be drawn to the fact that decisions, actions (failure to act) of state authorities, local self-government authorities, officials, including enquiry officers, investigators, public or municipal servants, must comply not only with the legislation of the Russian Federation but with the universally acknowledged principles and regulations of international law, international treaties concluded by the Russian Federation including the Convention and the Protocols thereto as interpreted by the European Court (Part 4 of Article 15 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, Part 2 of Article 1 and Part 4 of Article 11 of the CCivP RF, Part 3 of Article 1 of the CCrP RF, Part 2 of Article 1.1 of the CCivP RF, Part 3 of Article 1 of the CCrP RF, Part 2 of Article 1.1 of the Code of Administrative Offences of the Russian Federation). For example, evidence is inadmissible both if it is obtained in violation of the Russian procedural legislation and if it is obtained in violation of the Convention or the Protocols thereto as interpreted by the European Court.

12. Under Article 31 § 1 of the Vienna Convention the provisions of the Convention and the Protocols thereto are subject to systemic interpretation. Therefore the need to observe reasonable time-limits of judicial proceedings cannot justify restriction of other rights provided by Article 6 of the Convention (e.g. the right to procedural equality of arms in the judicial proceedings, the right of the defendant to question a witness testifying against him). That is why the court must not refuse to examine the evidence, necessary for full and objective consideration of the case as well as for ensuring the equality of arms under the pretext of observation of reasonable time-limits of the judicial proceedings.

13. By virtue of Article 1 of the Convention as interpreted by the European Court, the State, represented by its agencies, must perform the actions required for effective protection of the rights and freedoms of the persons under its jurisdiction. For example, if in the course of consideration a case on establishment of paternity it is discovered that the genetic examination has proved to be unclear or incomplete,

then for effective protection of the child's rights the court should order an additional examination in compliance with Article 87 of the CCivP RF.

In compliance with Article 6 § 3 (c) of the Convention as interpreted by the European Court the defendant has the right to effectively protect himself/herself personally or through a personally chosen legal assistance. The first-instance courts, courts of appeal, courts of cassation or supervisory instance must give an exhaustive explanations on the content of this right as well as to provide for its implementation in compliance with the Russian Federation legislation.

14. The provisions of Article 5 § 4 of the Convention, as interpreted by the European Court, provide for the right of a person expeditious examination by a court on the matter of lawfulness of the person's detention and his immediate release if a court recognizes detention as unlawful and/or unsubstantiated. In this connection, after receipt of a complaint and/or submission against court decision on taking into custody (on extension of the period of detention) the courts should immediately submit the relevant materials for examination on appeal. The courts of appeal should examine the said complaint and/or submission within the time-limits set by Part 11 of Article 108 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation.

15. The principle of presumption of innocence stipulated by Part 1 of Article 49 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, Article 14 of the CCrP RF, Article 6 § 2 of the Convention, is one of the aspects of fair trial of a criminal case. Therefore a judicial act must not contain any wordings which put in doubt that a person has committed a crime while there is no sentence or a decision to terminate criminal proceedings on non-rehabilitating grounds.

16. Basing on the provisions of Article 6 § 1 of the Convention as interpreted by the European Court, a person deprived of liberty is entitled to take part in the court proceedings in a civil case.

17. In compliance with Article 46 of the Convention interpreted in view of the Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe no. R(2000)2 of 19 January 2000 on the re-examination or reopening of certain cases at domestic level following judgment of the European Court of Human Rights (hereinafter - "the Recommendation on re-examination"), not every violation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto is a ground for review of a judicial act due to newly discovered circumstances.

In this connection, it should be explained to the courts that a judicial act is subject to review in case the applicant is still affected by negative consequences of such an act (e.g. if the person remains in custody in violation of the Conventional provisions) and the just compensation awarded by the European Court under Article 41 of the Convention and paid to the applicant, or other means not related to review do not provide for restoration of the violated rights and freedoms.

At the same time, the violation established by the European Court allows to come to at least one of the following conclusions:

- that the court's decision is contrary to the Convention on the merits (e.g. a judgment on administrative removal of a person from the territory of the Russian

Federation delivered, as established by the European Court, in violation of Article 8 of the Convention);

- that the admitted violation of the Convention or the Protocols thereto bearing a procedural character puts in doubt the results of consideration of the case (e.g. refusal of the court to satisfy the motion to summon to the court hearing a witness whose evidence could be decisive in the case (Article 6 of the Convention).

When a court examines the issue of necessity to review a judicial act, the causal link between the violation of the Convention or the Protocols thereto established by the European Court and the unfavourable consequences which the applicant continues to suffer from must be taken into consideration.

18. In compliance with the provisions of Part 1 and § 4 of Part 4 of Article 392 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the Russian Federation, both court decisions and other judicial acts may be reviewed in connection to violation of the provisions of the Convention or the Protocols thereto established by the European Court.

19. The period for applying to the court for review of a final judicial act due to violation of the provisions of the Convention or the Protocols thereto established by the European Court should be calculated from the day following the day when the European Court's judgment became final in compliance with the provisions of Articles §§ 28, 42 and 44 of the Convention. If the three-month period for submitting applications for review, as provided by Article 394 of the CCivP RF is missed due to a valid reason (e.g. as the result of untimely receipt of the text of the European Court's judgment by the applicant or by the applicant's representative) it is subject to restoration.

20. It follows from Article 1 of the Federal Law on Ratification, interpreted in view of Article 46 of the Convention, that during review of the judicial act (which caused the applicant to lodge the application/complaint to the European Court) the court needs to take into consideration the legal positions of the European Court stated in the respective judgment, as well as the violations of the Convention or the Protocols thereto established by the Court.

21. In case the European Court establishes violations of the procedural rights of both participants in the case and persons not involved in the case but subject to involvement, the court, while reviewing a judicial act, having eliminated - if possible in view of the circumstances of the case - the violations of the Convention or the Protocols thereto, may deliver a similar judicial act (Article 46 of the Convention interpreted in the view of the Recommendation on re-examination).

22. If a court decision has been executed by the moment when the judgment of the European Court, stating that delivery of this decision had violated the provisions of the Convention or the Protocols thereto, became final, then quashing of such a decision upon newly established circumstances due to the aforementioned judgment of the European Court shall prevail over the principle of legal certainty (Article 46 of the Convention, interpreted taking into consideration the Recommendation on Review). In case of quashing of an executed court decision and delivering after a new examination of the case a decision on full or partial dismissal of the claim or the

ruling on termination of the proceedings in the case or on the leaving the application without consideration, reversal of execution of court decision is effected, except for the cases indicated in Article 445 of the CCivP RF.

23. If the applicant lodges a claim for reimbursement of damage due to violation of the provisions of the Convention or the Protocols thereto established by the European Court, the courts need to take into consideration the grounds of the just satisfaction awarded to the applicant for enforcement of Article 41 of the Convention. For example, the applicant's claim for monetary compensation of non-pecuniary damage caused as the result of inhuman treatment contrary to Article 3 of the Convention, which took place at a certain period, cannot be satisfied if the European Court has already awarded a compensation of the said damage on the same grounds.

At the same time, refusal to satisfy the applicant's claim for a monetary compensation of non-pecuniary damage solely in view of the circumstance that the European Court has not awarded compensation of such damage to the applicant is not allowed, only if the Court has not found that the fact of established violation of the Convention or the Protocols thereto was itself a sufficient compensation of non-pecuniary damage.

24. The European Court does not establish the guilt of particular persons in committing actions (failing to act) contrary to the Convention or the Protocols thereto. In this connection during examination of subrogation claims based on § 31 of Article 1081 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation a court needs to establish the existence of respective persons' guilt, if only the law does not provide for reimbursement of the damage in absence of guilt (§ 2 of Article 1064 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation).

25. In order to read the texts of the judgments in the Russian language delivered by the European Court both in respect of the Russian Federation and other states which are parties to the Convention, the courts are recommended to use, among other sources, the Reference information system Mezhdunarodnoye Pravo ("International Law") developed by the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and installed in the departmental profile of the State automated system Pravosudiye ("Justice") as well as HUDOC database of the European Court: http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/sites/eng.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of
the Russian Federation
V.M. Lebedev
Secretary of the Plenary Session, Judge of
the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation
V.V. Momotov

4. The Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation as of June 14, 2012 No. 11 (as amended on March 3, 2015) «On Practice by Courts Reviewing Matters Related to the Extradition of Persons for Criminal Prosecution or Execution of a Sentence, and Related to the Transfer of Persons for Serving their Sentences» (excerpts)

"14. To explain to courts that by virtue of Articles 7, 15, Part 3 of Article 463, Article 464 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, Article 3 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, Article 3, 11 of the European Convention on Extradition, when reviewing a complaint to the decision to extradite, the obligation to substantiate the circumstances which evidence that there are no compelling reasons to assume that the person may be subjected to punishment in the form of death penalty, torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and that the person may be *persecuted on the basis of race,* religion, citizenship, nationality, affiliation with a specific social group or for political beliefs, shall be placed upon the prosecution authorities of the Russian Federation".

According to Article 3 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as interpreted by the UN Committee Against Torture, when establishing the presence or absence of the above-mentioned circumstances, a court shall account for the general situation related to the observance of human rights and freedoms in the requesting state and for the specific circumstances of the case which, taken together, may testify to the presence or absence of compelling reasons to assume that the person may be subjected to the above-mentioned treatment or punishment.

In view of this, courts may account for, for instance, evidence of the person in relation to which the decision to extradite was passed, of witnesses, a conclusion of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation regarding the observance of human rights and freedom in the requesting state, the requesting state's warranties, as well as reports and other documents endorsed in relation to such a state by international non-contractual (The Human Rights Council created as a subsidiary body of the UN General Assembly) and *contractual authorities* (the UN Human Rights Committee acting on the basis of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the UN Committee Against Torture acting on the basis of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment acting in pursuance of the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment as of November 26, 1987, etc.). In such a case, a court shall assess the arguments of the person who is subject to extradition and account for all available evidence.

To draw courts' attention to the fact that the assessment of the general situation regarding the observance of human rights and freedoms in the requesting state which was performed by international non-contractual and contractual bodies, may change as time goes by.

5. The Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation as of December 27, 2016 No. 64 «On Certain Matters Arising when Courts Review Cases on the Suspension of Activities or Liquidation of Non-Commercial Organizations, and on the Ban on Activities of Public or Religious Associations which are not Legal Entities» (excerpts)

"Since the law does not establish any list of gross breaches, a court shall carry out the assessment of whether a breach of the law committed by an association of citizens is a gross one and whether it entails the liquidation or ban on activities of the association of citizens.

A gross breach of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal constitutional laws, federal laws or other regulations, committed by an association of citizens, may be in the form of actions aimed at denying the fundamental democratic principles, rights or freedoms recognized by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, generally recognized principles and rules of international law, treaties of the Russian Federation, federal laws and other regulations; *aimed at war propaganda or stirring up national, race or religious hatred, calls for discrimination, hatred or violence.*

A gross breach is also a breach which creates a real threat or which caused damage to the life and health of citizens, the environment, public order and safety, property, legitimate economic interests of individuals and (or) legal entities, society and state.

Gross breaches also include breaches which render it impossible to remedy them in a lawful manner. For instance, an impossibility to adopt a decision in the manner established by the constituent documents.

In particular, a gross breach is non-compliance of the stated territorial area of activity of an association of citizens; when an association of citizens uses in its name names of governmental, local authorities; when an association of citizens provides services without obtaining a relevant license (Article 14 of the Law on Public Associations, Part 1 of Article 12 of Federal Law as of May 4, 2011 No. 99-FZ "On Licensing of Separate Types of Activities", Articles 9 and 19 of the Law on the Freedom of Conscience)".

6. The Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation as of June 28, 2011 No. 11 (as amended on November 3, 2016) «On Court Practice of Criminal Cases of an Extremist Nature» (excerpts)

"The Constitution of the Russian Federation proclaims that human rights and freedoms are the supreme value, and their recognition, observance and protection are the state duty (Article 2), and establishes that human rights and freedoms of a citizen can be limited by federal law only to an extent proportional to the constitutionally important purposes (Article 55).

Ideological and political diversity is recognized in the Russian Federation; no ideology can be established as a state or obligatory one. It is prohibited to create public associations (and their activities as well), whose purposes and actions are aimed at a forced change of the fundamental principles of the constitutional system and at violating the integrity of the Russian Federation, at undermining its security, at setting up armed units, and at instigating social, racial, national and religious strife (Article 13 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation).

According to the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the State shall guarantee the equality of rights and freedoms of man and citizen, regardless of sex, race, nationality, language, origin, property and official status, place of residence, religion, convictions, membership of public associations, and also of other circumstances. All forms of limitations of human rights on social, racial, national, linguistic or religious grounds shall be banned (Article 13).

The Constitution of the Russian Federation, while guaranteeing the freedom of ideas and speech, shall prohibit the propaganda or agitation instigating social, racial, national or religious hatred and strife and the propaganda of social, racial, national, religious or linguistic supremacy (Article 29).

International and legal standards in human rights, while proclaiming that every human being has a right to freely express his/her opinion, at the same time specify that any speaking in favor of national, race or religious hatred which constitutes an instigation to discrimination, hatred or violence; any spread of ideas based upon racial supremacy or hatred, any instigation to such acts as are aimed against any race or group of people with a different skin color or ethnical origin, any assistance rendered to carry out any racist activity, including its financing; any discrimination based upon religion or beliefs, shall be prohibited by law (The Universal Declaration of Human Rights as of December 10, 1948, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of December 16, 1966, *the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination as of December 21, 1965*, the Declaration of the UN General Assembly as of November 15, 1981 on the Elimination of all Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, the European Convention on Human Rights as of November 4, 1950).

The Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism as of June 15, 2001 specifies that terrorism, separatism and extremism,

irrespective of their irrespective of their motives, cannot be justified under any circumstances, and persons that are guilty of committing such deeds, must be brought to liability in conformity with the law.

For the purpose of implementing the above-mentioned constitutional bans and performing the international obligations, the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation provides for liability for crimes of an extremist nature".

7. The Review of the Court Practice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation № 2(2016) approved by the Presidium of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation on July 6, 2016 (extracts)

PRACTICE OF INTERNATIONAL TREATY BODIES

By virtue of Clause 10 of Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation as of October 10, 2003 No. 5 "On Application by Courts of General Jurisdiction of Generally Recognized Principles and Rules of International Law and Treaties of the Russian Federation", "a treaty shall be interpreted in compliance with the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties as of May 23, 1969 (Section 3, Articles 3-33)". According to Clause b of Part 3 of Article 31 of the Vienna Convention, when interpreting a treaty, alongside with its context, one shall account for the subsequent practice of its application which establishes an agreement of the parties regarding its interpretation".

The practice of international (interstate) authorities which supervise how states perform international legal obligations in the field of human rights and freedoms protection, which are provided for in a treaty, shall establish an agreement of the parties to such a treaty regarding its application.

For the purpose of effectively protecting human rights and freedoms, courts, when reviewing administrative and civil cases, economic dispute cases, criminal and other cases, are required to account for legal positions stated by interstate treaty bodies.

Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination[2]

Communication: *V.S. v. Slovakia.* Communication № 56/2014. Date of the present Opinion 4 December 2015.

Subject matter: Discrimination in access to employment; effective protection and remedy against any act of racial discrimination; adequate reparation or satisfaction for any damage suffered as a result of racial discrimination and obligation of the State party to act against racial discrimination.

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[2] The UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee") acts on the basis of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination as of December 21, 1965. The Russian Federation is a party to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention") and acknowledges the Convention's competence over obtaining personal messages, receiving and reviewing messages of persons who are under its jurisdiction and who assert that they are victims of breaches of the Convention's provisions.

Substantive issues: Discrimination on the ground of national or ethnic origin.

The legal positions: The Committee recalls that it is not its role to review the interpretation of facts and national law made by domestic authorities, unless the decisions were manifestly arbitrary or otherwise amounted to a denial of justice[3] (paragraph 7.4 of the Opinion).

The evaluation by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination the details of the case: The main issue before the Committee is whether the State party fulfilled its obligations to take effective action in response to the allegations of the petitioner that she was discriminated against because of her Roma origin when trying to access to employment in a public school, and whether the State party, through its national courts and other institutions, ensured effective protection and provided her with effective remedy against the alleged racial discrimination, including adequate reparation or satisfaction for a damage suffered (paragraph 7.2 of the Opinion).

Violation of article 5 (e) (i)

The Committee notes the petitioner's claim that she has been subjected to racial discrimination in the context of the recruitment process carried out by a public elementary school in Revúca. In that context, the Committee notes the information from the State party that the reason for the petitioner's alleged discrimination was not reliably substantiated in the proceedings before the relevant domestic administrative and judicial authorities. While admitting that the petitioner suffered damage or disadvantage, the State party maintains that a causal link between the reason for differential treatment and the resulting disadvantage had not been established. The Committee, in particular, notes the statement of the Ministry of Education of 2 February 2010, according to which a lack of funds is not a valid ground for preferring an applicant with a secondary school degree to an applicant with university degree and that the employer should support the recruitment of qualified applicants, while unqualified candidates should be recruited only exceptionally.[4] The Committee also notes the conclusion of the Equality Centre that the petitioner's case might amount to a violation of the principle of equal treatment because of the recruitment of an unqualified candidate, and its recommendation that the head teacher abide by the anti-discrimination law. The Committee further notes that the comparator taken into

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[3] See communication No. 40/2007, *Er v. Denmark*, opinion adopted on 8 August 2007, para. 7.2, in which the Committee reaffirmed its role to review facts and interpretation of national laws in situations where a decision would be manifestly arbitrary or otherwise amounting to a denial of justice.

[4] See the judgment of the District Court in Revúca of 28 March 2011, p. 3, first para.

account by the State party to see if there was a difference of treatment is other job applicants who were not selected, and not the person who was selected, and the statement by the State party that the selection was based on the fact that the person selected was known by the school's head teacher. The Committee considers that the State party cannot disclaim its responsibility, since the head teacher of a public school, although being a separate legal entity, has the remit to select school personnel in the context of the exercise of a public service. The Committee observes that the State party has not satisfactorily replied to the petitioner's allegations in this regard and did not provide persuasive arguments to justify the differential treatment of the petitioner when disregarding her job application. The Committee, considering that, in the case under review, the preferential selection for a teaching assistant position of a candidate who, as a commercial assistant, was underqualified could not be justified by her professional competences,[5] or a lack of funds, concludes that the facts before it disclose a violation of the petitioner's right to work without distinction as to race, colour, national or ethnic origin, in violation of the State party's obligation to guarantee equality in respect of the right to work, as enshrined in article 5 (e) (i) of the Convention (paragraph 7.3 of the Opinion).

Violation of article 6 (in conjunction with art. 2)

However, the Committee has to examine whether the decisions of domestic courts deprived the petitioner of her right to effective protection and effective remedy against racial discrimination. In this connection, the Committee notes that, between 2009 and 2013, the petitioner brought a prima facie case of racial discrimination to the attention of the Equality Centre, the Ministry of Education, Sciences, Research and Sport and the regular and extraordinary domestic courts. In this context, the petitioner requested that, through the application of the shift of the burden of proof, the Elementary School in Revúca, as defendant, justify that it did not discriminate against the petitioner on the ground of her Roma origin. In particular, she requested that the Elementary School provide reasonable and convincing arguments to explain why it did not consider her application for a teacher position and refused her application for the teaching assistant position, as it hired a person less qualified than the petitioner for the latter post. The Committee notes the petitioner's claim that the district and regional courts wrongly assessed the facts and evidence presented by the Elementary School, because her situation was not compared to the one of the non-Roma applicant who was selected for the position to which she had applied. The Committee further notes the petitioner's claim that, in its decision of 27 November 2012, the Regional Court requested her to prove the school's intent to discriminate against her, while she should not have been requested to do so in compliance with the

[5] See the judgement of the District Court in Revúca of 28 March 2011, p. 3, last para., where it is stated that the successful candidate was a commercial assistant.

shifted burden of proof under the Anti-discrimination Act.[6] The Committee also notes the State party's assertion that the application of anti-discrimination legislation, and in particular of the shifted burden of proof, presents a certain challenge for the general national courts, which need to address it effectively; and that the courts must apply the shifted burden of proof with a more careful approach, including with respect to the instant case. The Committee considers that the courts' insistence that the petitioner prove discriminatory intent is inconsistent with the Convention's prohibition of conduct having a discriminatory effect, and also with the procedure of shifted burden of proof introduced by the State party. Since the State party has adopted such a procedure, its failure to apply it properly amounts to a violation of the petitioner' s right to an effective remedy, including appropriate satisfaction and reparation for the damage suffered. The Committee therefore concludes that the petitioner's rights under articles 2 (1) (a) and (c) and 6 of the Convention have been violated[7] (paragraph 7.4 of the Opinion).

The conclusions: The Committee, acting under article 14 (7) (a) of the Convention, considers that the facts before it disclose a violation of articles 2 (1) (a) and (c), 5 (e) (i) and 6 of the Convention by the State party (paragraph 8 of the Opinion).

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[6] See para. 12 (2) of the Act.

[7] See communications No. 10/1997, *Habassi v. Denmark*, Opinion adopted on 17 March 1999, para. 9.3, and No. 40/2007, *Er v. Denmark*, para. 7.4.

8. The Review of the Court Practice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation № 1(2014) approved by the Presidium of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation on December 24, 2014 (extracts)

PRACTICE OF INTERNATIONAL TREATY BODIES

By virtue of Clause 10 of Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation as of October 10, 2003 No. 5 "On Application by Courts of General Jurisdiction of Generally Recognized Principles and Rules of International Law and Treaties of the Russian Federation", "a treaty shall be interpreted in compliance with the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties as of May 23, 1969 (Section 3, Articles 3-33)". According to Clause b of Part 3 of Article 31 of the Vienna Convention, when interpreting a treaty, alongside with its context, one shall account for the subsequent practice of its application which establishes an agreement of the parties regarding its interpretation".

The practice of international (interstate) authorities which supervise how states perform international legal obligations in the field of human rights and freedoms protection, which are provided for in a treaty, shall establish an agreement of the parties to such a treaty regarding its application.

For the purpose of effectively protecting human rights and freedoms, courts, when reviewing administrative and civil cases, economic dispute cases, criminal and other cases, are required to account for legal positions stated by interstate treaty bodies.

Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination[8]

Communication: *A.M.M. v. Switzerland.* Communication № 50/2012. Date of the present Decision 18 February 2014.

The legal positions: The Committee recalls that article 1 of the Convention defines racial discrimination as any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin, which has the purpose or

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[8] The UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee") acts on the basis of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination as of December 21, 1965. The Russian Federation is a party to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention") and acknowledges the Convention's competence over obtaining personal messages, receiving and reviewing messages of persons who are under its jurisdiction and who assert that they are victims of breaches of the Convention's provisions.

effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life. The Committee also recalls article 1, paragraph 2, which states that the Convention shall not apply to distinctions, exclusions, restrictions or preferences made by a State party to this Convention between citizens and non-citizens; as well as paragraph 3 of the same article, which provides that nothing in the Convention may be interpreted as affecting in any way the legal provisions of States parties concerning nationality, citizenship or naturalization, provided that such provisions do not discriminate against any particular nationality (paragraph 8.5 of the Decision).

The evaluation by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination the details of the case: According to the petitioner, his temporary admission status and the decisions and attitudes adopted by the authorities in accordance with that status make it possible for them not only to regulate his access to the labour market, medical treatment and academic and vocational training, and to interfere in his private life, but also to discredit him with any institution. For the petitioner, these decisions, which give the decision makers a good deal of room for manoeuvre, are in practice directly related to his origins, his integrity, his background and his personality. The Committee notes that the petitioner's claims have been abundantly supported by specific examples of decisions the author considers to be discriminatory against him. The Committee notes in particular the petitioner's claims regarding obstacles to access to work, to vocational and university training and to health (paragraph 8.3 of the Decision).

The State party maintains that the petitioner's complaints are based solely on his status under the law on foreign nationals and not on his origin or his Somali nationality; that the regulations challenged here do not apply only to Somali nationals or a specific group of individuals within the meaning of article 1 of the Convention. The Committee notes that, according to the State party, temporary admission is a legal status and no particular link with the individual and his or her personal situation, such as that required to demonstrate discrimination, is inherent in this legal status (paragraph 8.4 of the Decision).

The Committee underlines the complexity of the issue raised by this case, which highlights the negative effects of the Swiss "temporary admission" status ("F" permit for foreigners) on some groups of foreigners who can also be distinguished by ethnic or national origin. Nevertheless, the Committee considers that the petitioner in this case has not unequivocally established that the discriminatory acts he attributes to the Migrant Reception Office of the Canton of Vaud and to the judicial authorities were based on his ethnic origin or Somali nationality and not on his status as a foreigner admitted on a temporary basis as provided by Swiss law. The Committee is therefore not convinced that the facts before it constitute discrimination based "on race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin" within the meaning of article 1 of the Convention (paragraph 8.6 of the Decision).

Notwithstanding the conclusion it has reached in this case, the Committee notes that the State party has itself acknowledged the adverse consequences of temporary admission status on essential areas of life for this category of non-nationals, some of whom find themselves permanently in a situation that ought to be temporary. The Committee therefore draws the attention of the State party to its obligations under the Convention and refers to its general recommendation No. 30 (2004) on discrimination against non-citizens in which, among other things, it recalls States parties' obligation to take measures to eliminate discrimination against non-citizens in relation to working conditions and work requirements, including employment rules and practices with discriminatory purposes or effects[9] (paragraph 10 of the Decision).

The conclusions: The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, acting under article 14, paragraph 7 (a), of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, is of the opinion that the facts as submitted do not disclose a violation of any of the provisions of the Convention (paragraph 9 of the Decision).

The Committee recommends that the State party review the regulations governing its temporary admission regime, with a view to limiting as far as possible the restrictions on the enjoyment and exercise of fundamental rights and in particular rights relating to freedom of movement, particularly when that regime is applied for a long period (paragraph 11 of the Decision).

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[9] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 18* (A/59/18), chap. VIII, para. 33.

9. The Review of the Court Practice of the Supreme Court of the Russian approved by the Presidium of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation on November 20, 2013 (extracts)

PRACTICE OF INTERNATIONAL TREATY BODIES

By virtue of Clause 10 of Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation as of October 10, 2003 No. 5 "On Application by Courts of General Jurisdiction of Generally Recognized Principles and Rules of International Law and Treaties of the Russian Federation", "a treaty shall be interpreted in compliance with the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties as of May 23, 1969 (Section 3, Articles 3-33)". According to Clause b of Part 3 of Article 31 of the Vienna Convention, when interpreting a treaty, alongside with its context, one shall account for the subsequent practice of its application which establishes an agreement of the parties regarding its interpretation".

The practice of international (interstate) authorities which supervise how states perform international legal obligations in the field of human rights and freedoms protection, which are provided for in a treaty, shall establish an agreement of the parties to such a treaty regarding its application.

For the purpose of effectively protecting human rights and freedoms, courts, when reviewing administrative and civil cases, economic dispute cases, criminal and other cases, are required to account for legal positions stated by interstate treaty bodies.

Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination[10]

Communication: *TBB-Turkish Union in Berlin/Brandenburg v. Germany.* Communication № 48/2010. Date of the present Opinion 26 February 2013.

The legal positions: The Committee recalls its earlier jurisprudence[11] according to which it does not suffice, for the purposes of article 4 of the Convention,

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[10] The UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee") acts on the basis of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination as of December 21, 1965. The Russian Federation is a party to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention") and acknowledges the Convention's competence over obtaining personal messages, receiving and reviewing messages of persons who are under its jurisdiction and who assert that they are victims of breaches of the Convention's provisions.

[11] See communication No. 34/2004, *Gelle* v. *Denmark*, Opinion adopted on 6 March 2006, paras. 7.2-7.3.

merely to declare acts of racial discrimination punishable on paper. Rather, criminal laws and other legal provisions prohibiting racial discrimination must also be effectively implemented by the competent national tribunals and other State institutions. This obligation is implicit in article 4 of the Convention, under which States parties undertake to adopt immediate and positive measures to eradicate all incitement to, or acts of, racial discrimination. It is also reflected in other provisions of the Convention, such as article 2, paragraph 1 (d), which requires States to prohibit and bring to an end, by all appropriate means, racial discrimination, and article 6, which guarantees to everyone effective protection and remedies against any acts of racial discrimination (paragraph 12.3 of the Opinion).

The Committee recalls that it is not its role to review the interpretation of facts and national law made by domestic authorities, unless the decisions were manifestly arbitrary or otherwise amounted to a denial of justice[12] (paragraph 12.5 of the Opinion).

Having described Mr. Sarrazin's statements as impugned speech under article 4 of the Convention, the Committee needs to examine whether the State party properly assessed these statements as being protected by the "due regard" provision relating to freedom of speech (paragraph 12.7 of the Opinion).

The evaluation by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination the details of the case: The issue before the Committee is whether the State party fulfilled its positive obligation to take effective action against reported statements of racial discrimination, having regard to the extent to which it investigated the petitioner's complaint under paragraphs 130 and 185 of the Criminal Code. Paragraph 130 of the Criminal Code criminalizes any manner of expression that is capable of disturbing the public peace by incitement to hatred against segments of the population or calling for violent or arbitrary measures against them; or by assaulting the human dignity of others by insulting, maliciously maligning, or defaming segments of the population. It also criminalizes incitement of hatred against segments of the population or a national, racial or religious group, or one characterized by its folk customs, calls for violent or arbitrary measures against them, or assaults the human dignity of others by insulting, maliciously maligning or defaming segments of the population or a previously indicated group. Paragraph 185 of the Criminal Code criminalizes insult (paragraph 12.2 of the Opinion).

The Committee notes the petitioner's claim that Mr. Sarrazin's statements in the magazine "Lettre international" No. 86 (2009) discriminated against it and its members, who are all of Turkish heritage, as the Turkish population was presented as a segment of the population who live at the expense of the State and who should not have the right to live on the territory of the State party and that the State party failed to provide protection against such discrimination. It also notes the petitioner's argument that Mr. Sarrazin's statements had led to public vilification and

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[12]See communication No. 40/2007, *Er* v. *Denmark*, Opinion adopted on 8 August 2007, para. 7.2.

debasement of Turks and Muslims in general. It further notes the petitioner's claims that the absence of criminal prosecution of Mr. Sarrazin amounts to a violation by the State party of articles 2, paragraph 1(d); 4, paragraph (a), and 6, of the Convention, as the domestic legislation was narrowly interpreted. The Committee notes that the State party disapproves of Mr. Sarrazin's opinion, but argues that the provisions of its Criminal Code sufficiently translate its obligations to provide effective legal sanctions to combat incitement to racial discrimination and that the State party's authorities correctly assessed that Mr. Sarrazin's statements are protected by the right to freedom of expression and do not amount to incitement, nor do they refer to segments of the population as inferior. The Committee further notes the State party's argument that the decisions by its criminal prosecution authorities were neither manifestly arbitrary nor did they amount to a denial of justice and that there was no indication of an increased risk for the petitioner or its members of becoming victims of future criminal acts (paragraph 12.4 of the Opinion).

Nevertheless, the Committee has to examine whether the statements made by Mr. Sarrazin fall within any of the categories of impugned speech set out in article 4, of the Convention, and if so, whether those statements are protected by the "due regard" provision as it relates to freedom of speech, as well as to whether the decision not to prosecute Mr. Sarrazin was manifestly arbitrary or amounted to a denial of justice (paragraph 12.5 of the Opinion).

The Committee has taken note of the content of Mr. Sarrazin's statements regarding the Turkish population of Berlin and in particular notes that he states that a large proportion of the Turkish population does not have any productive function except for the fruit and vegetable trade, that they are neither able nor willing to integrate into German society and encourage a collective mentality that is aggressive and ancestral. Mr. Sarrazin uses attributes such as productivity, intelligence and integration to characterize the Turkish population and other immigrant groups. While he uses these attributes in a positive manner for some immigrant groups, for example the East European Jews, he uses them in a negative sense for the Turkish population. He states that the Turks are conquering Germany just as the Kosovars conquered Kosovo: through a higher birth rate, and that he would not mind if they were East European Jews with an IQ about 15 per cent higher than that of the Germans. Mr. Sarrazin states that he does not have to accept anybody who lives off the State and rejects that very State, who makes no effort to reasonably educate their children and constantly produces new little headscarf girls, and claims that this is true for 70 per cent of the Turkish population in Berlin. Mr. Sarrazin also creates an adjective to express his ideas concerning the inferiority of the Turkish population and states that in other segments of the population, including Germans "one can see a "Turkish" problem". He also states that he would generally prohibit influx of migrants, except for highly qualified individuals and stop providing social welfare for immigrants. The Committee considers that the above statements contain ideas of racial superiority, denying respect as human beings and depicting generalized negative characteristics of the Turkish population, as well as incitement to racial

discrimination in order to deny them access to social welfare and speaking about a general prohibition of immigration influx except for highly qualified individuals, within the meaning of article 4 of the Convention (paragraph 12.6 of the Opinion).

The Committee recalls its jurisprudence and reiterates that the exercise of the right to freedom of expression carries special duties and responsibilities, in particular the obligation not to disseminate racist ideas.[13] It also observes that article 4 of the Convention codifies the State party's responsibility to protect the population against incitement to racial hatred but also acts of racial discrimination by dissemination of ideas based upon racial superiority or hatred[14] (paragraph 12.7 of the Opinion).

While acknowledging the importance of freedom of expression, the Committee considers that Mr. Sarrazin's statements amounted to dissemination of ideas based upon racial superiority or hatred and contained elements of incitement to racial discrimination in accordance with article 4, paragraph (a), of the Convention. By concentrating on the fact that Mr. Sarrazin's statements did not amount to incitement of racial hatred and were not capable of disturbing the public peace, the State party failed in its duty to carry out an effective investigation into whether or not Mr. Sarrazin's statements amounted to dissemination of ideas based upon racial superiority or hatred. The Committee further considers that the criterion of disturbance of the public peace, which is taken into consideration in the evaluation if statements reach the threshold of dissemination of ideas based upon racial superiority or hatred, does not adequately translate into domestic legislation the State party's obligation under article 2, paragraph 1 (d), in particular as neither article 2, paragraph 1 (d), nor article 4 contain such a criterion (paragraph 12.8 of the Opinion).

The conclusions: The Committee therefore concludes that the absence of an effective investigation into the statements by Mr. Sarrazin by the State party amounted to a violation of articles 2, paragraph 1 (d), 4 and 6 of the Convention (paragraph 12.9 of the Opinion).

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[13]See general recommendation 15 (1993) on organized violence based on ethnic origin (article 4), para. 4; communication No. 43/2008, *Saada Mohamad Adan* v. *Denmark*, Opinion adopted on 13 August 2010, para. 7.6.

[14] See the Committee's general recommendation No. 15, para. 3.

10. The judicial practice

in the Field of Administrative Law Relations

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE KABARDINO-BALKAR REPUBLIC APPELLATE RULING

as of December 24, 2014

(excerpts)

"The Judicial Collegium For Civil Cases of the Supreme Court of the Kabardino-Balkar Republic consisting of:
Presiding judge……
Judges……
Secretary……
reviewed a civil case upon an application of the prosecutor of the city of Nalchik in the interests of the state *on declaring an information material to be extremist* upon an appeal petition of T. to the decision of the Nalchik City Court.....

Having heard a report of the judge of the Supreme Court of the Kabardino-Balkar Republic E.I. Zhernovoy, explanations of T., and his representatives……, who supported the arguments of the appeal petition, the prosecutor of the city of Nalchik.....and the representative of the Directorate of the Ministry of Justice of Russia for the Kabardino-Balkar Republic……, who appealed against the appeal petition, the Judicial Collegium For Civil Cases of the Supreme Court of the Kabardino-Balkar Republic established that: .....

"By virtue of Article 29 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation:

1. Everyone shall be guaranteed freedom of thought and speech.
2. Propaganda or agitation, which arouses social, racial, national or religious hatred and hostility shall be prohibited. Propaganda of social, racial, national, religious or linguistic supremacy shall also be prohibited.

The exercise of human and civil rights and freedoms must not violate the rights and freedoms of other people (Article 17, Part 3 of the Constitution).

International and legal standards in human rights, while proclaiming that every human being has a right to freely express his/her opinion, at the same time specify that any speaking in favor of national, race or religious hatred shall be prohibited by law (The Universal Declaration of Human Rights as of December 10, 1948, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of December 16, 1966, *the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination*

as of December 21, 1965, the Declaration of the UN General Assembly as of November 15, 1981 on the Elimination of all Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, the European Convention on Human Rights as of November 4, 1950).

According to Article 1 of Federal Law as of July 25, 2002 No. 114-FZ "On the Counteraction of Extremist Activity", the extremist activity shall mean: incitement of social, race, national or religious discord; propaganda of the exclusiveness, superiority or deficiency of individuals on the basis of their attitude to religion, social, racial, national, religious or linguistic identity.

The phrase "propaganda of the exclusiveness, superiority or deficiency of individuals on the basis of their attitude to religion, social, racial, national, religious or linguistic identity" shall mean incitement to the extremist activity or its justification by convincing people of the inferiority or deficiency of representatives of one group and of the superiority of representatives of another one.

The author of printed, audio, audio and visual and other materials (works) for public use and which contain at least one of the indications specified in Article 1 of this Federal Law, shall be deemed to be a person who carries out the extremist activity and be held liable in accordance with the procedure established in the Russian Federation (Article 15 of Federal Law No. 114-FZ).

T's publication has the following statements: "... the Kabardian administration has turned the Balkars into serfs without rights…", "Since Kabarda was integrated into Balkaria, the Kabardian administration has made every effort to make the Balkars economically dependent on the Kabardians. The Kabardian administration has always infringes the interests of the Balkars in economic matters. Moreover, they have robbed the Balkars four times on a grand scale, "the Kabardian leadership wants to turn the Balkar nation into outcasts in their own ancestral territory", "We are forced to remind them that the current territory of Kabardino-Balkaria is an entirely ethnical territory of the Balkars. It is easy to prove, many scientists testify to that. And the Kabardians have never had any ethnical territory of their own and wandered around the North Caucasus as the Gypsies", "… only the Balkars called the Kabardians the Circassians in the sense of thieves and oathbreakers…", "During the co-residence of the Kabardians and the Balkars, the Kabardian administration has never suspended its hostile attitude to the Balkars and always infringed upon their rights", "…The Kabardian administration periodically organizes acts of assault toward performed by Kabardian youth which target Russian and Balkar populated localities…".

According to the findings of the linguistic expert examination dated DD/MM/YYYY, carried out at the Laboratory of Juridical Linguistics of the Russian Language and General Language Science Department, N (N) has found statements containing negative assessments toward the Kabardians compared to the Balkars and other peoples of the North Caucasus in the text of T's publication printed in the newspaper 'Vestnik Balkarskogo Naroda' (the Balkar People's Gazette) of July-August, 2013. The text also contains statements, which are, following their

semantic understanding, propaganda of the deficiency of individuals on the basis of their national identity. These structures are assertions. The text of T's publication printed in the newspaper 'Vestnik Balkarskogo Naroda' also contains disparaging statements against the Kabardians, who are presented as thieves, oath-breakers, cowards, detractors dishonoring the whole Caucasus, that is they have a number of immoral characteristics blamed by the society, they are characterized as fascists.

The text of T's publication printed in the newspaper 'Vestnik Balkarskogo Naroda' contains information, which can contribute to incitement of ethnic hatred.

.....

[THE COURT] RULED:

..... to reverse the decision of the Nalchik City Court of the Kabardino-Balkar Republic.

To sustain the application of the prosecutor of the city of Nalchik of the Kabardino-Balkar Republic. To declare the information material – the article 'Appeal to the Government of the Russian Federation' published in the newspaper 'Vestnik Balkarskogo Naroda' (N (N), July – August, 2013) – to be extremist.

JUDGEMENT

In the name of the Russian Federation

(excerpts)

January 30, 2015

The Court for the Motovilikha District of the City of Perm....

Having heard in open court a civil case upon an application of the prosecutor of the Perm Krai in the interests of the Russian Federation against Yu... , 'Zvezda' newspaper office CJSC, *on declaring an article to be extremist material and seizure of the extremist material*

ESTABLISHED THAT:

The prosecutor of the Perm Krai filed to the court in the interests of the Russian Federation an application to Yu....., 'Zvezda' newspaper office CJSC, on declaring an article to be extremist material and seizure of the extremist material, having indicated in his application that the Prosecution Service for the Perm Krai had checked the article titled 'Hysteria in Pugachev style' written by Yu....., Associate Professor of the Perm State National Research University, and published in 'Zvezda' – a newspaper of the Perm Krai, which contained signs of a public call to carry out extremist activities. A number of public statements by the author associated with incitement to the eviction of Chechens, arson of their houses, and other statements and judgments are aimed at inciting hatred and enmity, at denigration of human

dignity on the basis of the national identity.....

Having heard the persons participating in the case, having examined the materials of the case, the court considers the claims to be satisfied.

By virtue of Part 2, Article 19 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation the State shall guarantee the equality of rights and freedoms of man and citizen, regardless of sex, race, nationality, language, origin, property and official status, place of residence, religion, convictions, membership of public associations, and also of other circumstances. All forms of limitations of human rights on social, racial, national, linguistic or religious grounds shall be banned……

According to Clause 4, Article 15 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation generally recognized principles and rules of international law and treaties of the Russian Federation are an integral part of its legal system.

[By virtue of] Clause 1, Article 17 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, rights and freedoms of man and citizen in the Russian Federation are recognized and guaranteed in accordance with generally recognized principles and rules of international law and the Constitution.

International and legal standards in human rights, while proclaiming that every human being has a right to freely express his/her opinion, at the same time specify that any speaking in favor of national, race or religious hatred which constitutes an instigation to discrimination, hatred or violence; any spread of ideas based upon racial supremacy or hatred, any instigation to such acts as are aimed against any race or group of people with a different skin color or ethnical origin, any assistance rendered to carry out any racist activity, including its financing; any discrimination based upon religion or beliefs, shall be prohibited by law.

On December 10, 1948, the UN General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights "All people are equal before the law and have the right, without any distinction, to equal protection of the law. All people have the right to equal protection against any discrimination that violates this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination" (Article 7).

On December 21, 1965, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination was adopted by Resolution 2106 (XX) of the UN General Assembly ("States Parties condemn all propaganda and all organizations which are based on ideas or theories of superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin, or which attempt to justify or promote racial hatred and discrimination in any form, and undertake to adopt immediate and positive measures designed to eradicate all incitement to, or acts of, such discrimination and, to this end, with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights expressly set forth in article 5 of this Convention, inter alia:

(a) Shall declare an offence punishable by law all dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred, incitement to racial discrimination, as well as all acts of violence or incitement to such acts against any race or group of persons of another

colour or ethnic origin, and also the provision of any assistance to racist activities, including the financing thereof;

(b) Shall declare illegal and prohibit organizations, and also organized and all other propaganda activities, which promote and incite racial discrimination, and shall recognize participation in such organizations or activities as an offence punishable by law;

(c) Shall not permit public authorities or public institutions, national or local, to promote or incite racial discrimination" (Article 4).

The above-mentioned norms of international legal acts prescribe to States the adoption of measures to prohibit only statements and publications containing encouragement of discrimination, hatred and violence or incitement to such actions, as well as dissemination of ideas based on national and racial superiority or hatred. These verbal actions go beyond the generally recognized right to freedom of expression, which is not absolute and subject to restrictions .....

Having collectively compared 4 expert opinions: dated DD/MM/YYYY from the Federal State-Funded Institution the Ural Regional Center for Forensic Science; dated DD/MM/YYYY from the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation the Center for Special Equipment, Institute of Criminalistics; dated DD/MM/YYYY from the Federal State-Funded Institution the Perm Forensic Laboratory; dated DD/MM/YYYY from expert ..... and expert findings by Mishlanov, Omigov, annex to the record dated DD/MM/YYYY, dated DD/MM/YYYY from the Community of Experts of the Moscow State Law Academy named after NAME 14 , the court concludes that the requirement of the prosecutor of the Perm Krai to recognize the article by R.A. Yushkov 'Hysteria in Pugachev style' published on the front page of the Perm regional newspaper 'Zvezda' on DD / MM / YYYY to be extremist material; in particular, the evidence gathered in the case confirms that the article 'Hysteria in Pugachev style' contains statements with a negative assessment and expressing hostile attitude towards certain groups of people on the basis of their nationality (Chechens, Caucasians, North Caucasians in general). These actions are aimed at inciting ethnic hatred, justifying the practice of committing crimes. Also, the article contains a public call to unlawful actions against a group of people on the basis of their nationality (Chechens). It should be noted that the opinion of the expert ..... also confirms the conclusions of the court that the article contains calls to committing unlawful acts, by virtue whereof this expert opinion is consistent with other evidence in the case.

The court cannot take into account the expert finding that the phrase '*Up and expel by yourselves!*' is characterized by illogical (perhaps negligent) composition, because it calls to action the addressee, who is obviously evaluated by the caller as incapable to do that, and the subsequent text actually disavows the call, since the addressees-readers, not being specialists in the field of linguistics, could take literally the text of the article, the emotional perception of which tends to a negative attitude towards the Caucasians and contributes to the expansion of the ethnic conflict. The fact that after the publication of the newspaper no unlawful action was committed by citizens having read the article 'Hysteria in Pugachev style' does not affect the qualification of the article as an extremist material. Thus, the extremist nature of the

printed material is proven....

[THE COURT] HELD THAT:

The article by Yu..... 'Hysteria in Pugachev style', published on the front-page of the Perm regional newspaper 'Zvezda' is recognized..... to be an extremist material.....».

THE COURT OF THE CITY OF MOSCOW

In the name of the Russian Federation
JUDGMENT

dated June 28, 2013 in Case No 3-67/2013

(excerpts)

"The Court of the City of Moscow consisting of judge..... in presence of secretary....., having heard in open court Civil Case No. 3-67/2013 upon an application of the prosecutor of the City of Moscow *on recognizing the organization 'Syndicate 'Autonomous Combat Terrorist Organization (ACTO)' to be terroristic and prohibiting their activities.....*

ESTABLISHED THAT:....

The Constitution of the Russian Federation, while guaranteeing the freedom of ideas and speech, shall prohibit the propaganda instigating social, racial, national or religious hatred and strife and the propaganda of social, racial, national, religious or linguistic supremacy. It is consistent with the international and legal standards in human rights that, while proclaiming that every human being has a right to freely express his/her opinion, at the same time specify that *any speaking in favor of* national, *race* or religious *hatred which constitutes an instigation to discrimination, hatred or violence shall be prohibited by law* (Articles 19 and 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights).

By virtue of Article 11 (Clause 2) of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, no restrictions shall be placed on the exercise of the right to freedom of association other than such as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

For its part, the European Court reiterates that *racial or religious discrimination is a particularly invidious kind of discrimination and, in view of its perilous consequences, requires from the authorities special vigilance and a*

vigorous reaction (Judgment in the case of Timishev v. Russia, applications nos. 55762/00 and 55974/00, § 56, December 13, 2005; case of Nachova and Others v. Bulgaria, applications nos. Nos. 43577/98 and 43579/98, § 145, July 06, 2005).

The prohibition of the activities of a public association as a punishment of a public association, provided for by the federal legislation, is aimed at protecting human and civil rights and freedoms, foundations of the constitutional system, ensuring the integrity and security of the Russian Federation, and complies with the rules of international law and the Constitution of the Russian Federation .....

Based on the foregoing, guided by articles 194 - 199 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the Russian Federation,

[THE COURT] HELD:

To sustain the application of the prosecutor of the City of Moscow.

To recognize the organization 'Syndicate 'Autonomous Combat Terrorist Organization (ACTO)' to be terroristic and prohibit their activities."

THE COURT OF THE CITY OF SAINT-PETERSBURG

In the name of the Russian Federation
JUDGMENT

Dated September 16, 2015 in Case No 3-147/15

(excerpts)

"The Court of the City of Saint-Petersburg of the Russian Federation
consisting of Presiding judge.....
In presence of Secretary....
having heard in open court a civil case upon an application of the prosecutor of Saint-Petersburg in the interests of the Russian Federation and general public *on recognizing an interregional public association to be an extremist organization and prohibiting their activities in the Russian Federation,*

ESTABLISHED THAT:

The prosecutor of Saint-Petersburg filed to the Court of the City of Saint-Petersburg an application on recognizing the interregional public association – organization 'People's Social Initiative' (other names: 'People's Socialist Initiative', 'National Social Initiative', 'National Socialist Initiative') (hereinafter referred to as 'NSI') to be an extremist organization and prohibiting their activities in the Russian Federation, since the organization is carrying out extremist activities, resulting in violation of rights and freedoms of man and citizen, personal tort, damage to the

health of citizens, violation of the public order and security, harm to the society and State or creating a real threat of such harm .....

Having collectively assessed the evidence, the court comes to the conclusion that NSI is carrying out extremist activities aimed at achieving the goals of the organization, *there were selected violation of rights and freedoms of man and citizen, including by spreading ideas that propagate human exclusivity, supremacy on the basis of racial and national identity,* the activities of NSI results in violation of rights and freedoms of man and citizen, personal tort, damage to the health of citizens, violation of the public order and security, harm to the society and State or creates a real threat of such harm.

The said circumstances constitute grounds for recognizing NSI, carrying out their activities in the territory of several regions of the Russian Federation, to be an extremist organization and prohibiting their activities in the Russian Federation by virtue of Article 9 of Federal Law as of July 25, 2002 No 114-FZ "On the Counteraction of Extremist Activity".

The court finds that the punishment applied to the public association NSI complies with the rules of the Constitution of the Russian Federation (Articles 13, 15, 80, 82 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation) and the rules of international law (Clause 2, Article 11 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, according to which no restrictions shall be placed on the exercise of the right to freedom of association other than such as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others), as well as the international and legal standards in human rights that, while proclaiming that every human being has a right to freely express his/her opinion, at the same time specify that *any speaking in favor of national, race or religious hatred which constitutes an instigation to discrimination, hatred or violence shall be prohibited by law* (Articles 19 and 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights).....

[THE COURT] HELD:

To sustain the application of the prosecutor of Saint-Petersburg – to recognize the interregional public association – organization 'People's Social Initiative' (other names: 'People's Socialist Initiative', 'National Social Initiative', 'National Socialist Initiative') to be extremist and prohibit their activities in the Russian Federation....."

THE COURT OF THE CITY OF MOSCOW
APPELLATE RULING

dated April 28, 2015 in Case No 33-15778[15]

(excerpts)

"The Judicial Collegium For Civil Cases of the Court of the City of Moscow consisting of the Presiding judge....., Judges....., in presence of the Secretary...., reviewed in open court upon a report of the judge
..... a civil case upon a an appeal petition of the Editor-in-chief of the radio channel..... to the judgment of the Court of the Tagansky District of the City of Moscow.....in the case upon the application of the Editor-in-chief of the radio....., who appealed against the decision of the Federal Service for Supervision of Communications, Information Technology, and Mass Media (Roskomnadzor) that rejected the claims applied.

ESTABLISHED THAT:

.....

In accordance with Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (New York, December 16, 1966), everyone shall have the right to hold opinions without interference. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, orally, either in writing or in print, in the form of art, or throughany other media of his choice. The exercise of the rights provided for in paragraph 2 of this article carries with it special duties and responsibilities. It may therefore be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary:

(a) For respect of the rights or reputations of others;

(b) For the protection of national security or of public order, or of public health or morals.

The Review of the Court Practice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation (approved by the Presidium of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation on March 4, 2015) clarifies the legal view of the Human Rights Committee on the issue.

In particular, it is indicated that the Human Rights Committee recalls that paragraph 2 of Art. 19 (the Covenant), interpreted together with art. 25 of the Covenant, provides for the right of the media to access to information on public

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[15] An example from the judicial practice, attesting to the implementation by the courts of the Russian Federation of documents adopted by the international treaty bodies of the United Nations, acting in the field of the protection of human rights and freedoms.

affairs. Thus, the free press and other mass media can have access to information on the activities of elected bodies and their members and have the possibility to express their opinions on socially significant issues without censorship or restrictions and to inform the public[16]. Any restriction imposed by a State Party to the exercise of the rights protected by paragraph 2 of Art. 19 of the Covenant shall be provided for by law; it shall be imposed only if based on items a) or b) of paragraph 3 of Art. 19 of the Covenant, and shall be in a strict compliance with the requirement of necessity and proportionality[17]. The Committee recalls that a State Party shall demonstrate specifically and in relation to each individual case why these measures were necessary and proportionate[4].
The Committee recalls that a State Party shall provide a legal justification for any restriction imposed on the exercise of the right to freedom of expression[5]. The Committee recalls that, according to paragraph 3 of Art. 2 of the Covenant, States Parties have undertaken to ensure that any person, whose rights are violated, has an effective remedy and to ensure that the right to legal protection for any person requiring such protection is established by the competent authorities. Consequently, when the right recognized in the Covenant is affected by the actions of a government agency, the State shall establish the procedure allowing the person, whose right is affected by such actions, to demand the restoration of the violated rights in the competent authority[6] (clause 8.6 of the Considerations[7]).

According to Art. 10 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms ETS No. 005 (Rome, November 4, 1950) (as amended on September 21, 1970, December 20, 1971, January 1, 1990, November 6, 1990, May 11, 1994), everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers. This Article shall not prevent States from requiring the licensing of broadcasting, television or cinema enterprises. The exercise of these freedoms, since it carries with it duties and

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[16] See Communication No. 633/1995, *Gauthier v. Canada*, Considerations adopted on May 5, 1999, clause 13.4 and Committee's General Comment 34 (2011) on Freedom of Opinion and Expression, clauses 18 and 20. See also General Comment clause 25 (1996) on the right to take part in the conduct of public affairs, to vote and be elected and the right to equal access to public service, clause 25.

[17] See Communication No. 1022/2001, *Velichkin v. Belarus,* Considerations adopted on October 20, 2005, clause 7.3.

[4] See Communication No. 926/2000, *Шин против Республики Корея*, Considerations adopted on March 16, 2004, clause 7.3. See also General Comment 34, clause 35.

[5] See, e.g., Communication No. № 1553/2007, *Velichkin v. Belarus*, Considerations adopted on October 20, 2005, clause 8.3.

[6] See General Comment 34, clause 25.

[7] *Marina Koktysh v. The Republic of Belarus*. Communication No. 1985/2010. Considerations adopted by the Committee on July 24, 2014.

responsibilities, may be subject to such formalities, conditions, restrictions or penalties as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society, in the interests of national security, territorial integrity or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, for the protection of the reputation or rights of others, for preventing the disclosure of information received in confidence, or for maintaining the authority and impartiality of the judiciary.

With reference to the above-mentioned legal rules, the Judicial Collegium concludes that the Editor-in-chief of the radio channel Echo Moskvy, V.A., defending the editorial right to impart information, however, does not assume the responsibility not to admit signs of extremism in the editorial activities.

Nevertheless, the requirements to maintain public order subject to the public protection are incompatible with the propaganda of the heroization of members of a public organization that threaten the lives of civilians.

In this situation, the Collegium For Civil Cases of the Court of the City of Moscow concludes that the measures taken by Roskomnadzor were necessary and proportionate, were not aimed at interfering with freedom of speech, but prevented more severe consequences than those restrictions that the petitioner wanted to cancel."

in the Field of Civil Law Relations

THE SVERDLOVSK REGIONAL COURT
COURT RULING

dated June 5 июня 2013 in Case No. 33-6387/2013

(excerpts)

"The Judicial Collegium For Civil Cases of the Sverdlovsk Regional Court consisting of:
Presiding judge.....
judges .....
.....
in presence of a judge assistant taking minutes....., heard in open court on June 5, 2013 under the appeal procedure a civil case upon a claim of Sh. to the State Budgetary Institution of Culture of the Sverdlovsk Region 'Nevyansk State Historical and Architectural Museum' on the protection of employment right upon an appeal petition of the defendant against the judgment of the Nevyansk City Court of the Sverdlovsk Region dated March 15, 2013.
Having heard a report of the judge Morozova S. B., the Judicial Collegium

ESTABLISHED THAT:

Sh. filed to the court a claim against the State Budgetary Institution of Culture of the Sverdlovsk Region 'Nevyansk State Historical and Architectural Museum' (hereinafter referred to as SBIC SR 'NSHAM') on the protection of employment right.

In support of the claims, the plaintiff indicated that she had been in the employment relationship with SBIC SR 'NSHAM' in the position of a research officer since 2002. Earlier, the museum was called 'Nevyansk City Historical Museum', where she had been working since 1987, the total period of work in the museum was 25 years.

<...> the director of the Museum M. issued orders to impose on the plaintiff two disciplinary sanctions in the form of an observation on the basis of the order <...> for early departure from work <...> (at 16:50) and reprimand on the basis of the order <...> for improper performance of labor duties. Assuming the application of these disciplinary sanctions unlawful, the plaintiff asked the court to recognize as illegal and to cancel the disciplinary sanctions imposed on her, to recover from SBIC SR 'NSHAM' in her favor a monetary compensation for moral damage in amount of <...> and legal costs.

By the judgment of the Nevyansk City Court of the Sverdlovsk Region dated March 15, 2013, the claim of Sh. to the State Budgetary Institution of Culture of the Sverdlovsk Region 'Nevyansk State Historical and Architectural Museum' on the protection of employment right was ruled for the plaintiff.....

While resolving the dispute, the court of first instance correctly established the nature of the legal relationships of the parties and the rules of the law that regulate them, investigated the circumstances relevant to the case, and gave an assessment to the evidence collected in the case in accordance with Art. 67 of the Civil Procedure Code of the Russian Federation.

According to Art. 46 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, everyone is guaranteed to have the judicial protection of his/her rights and freedoms. Decisions and actions (or inaction) of public authorities, local governments, public associations and officials may be appealed to the court.

According to Part 1 of Art. 19 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, all are equal before the law and the court. According to Part 2 of Art. 19 the State shall guarantee the equality of rights and freedoms of man and citizen, regardless of sex, race, nationality, language, origin, property and official status, place of residence, religion, convictions, membership of public associations, and also of other circumstances. All forms of limitations of human rights on social, *racial*, national, linguistic or religious *grounds* shall be banned. Part 3 of Art. 19 of the Constitution guarantees that a man and a woman have equal rights and freedoms and equal opportunities for their implementation. Part 3 of Art. 37 of the Constitution declares that everyone has the right to remuneration for his/her work without any discrimination whatsoever and not below the minimum wage amount established by

federal law.

By virtue of Art. 3 of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation no one shall be restricted in labor rights and freedoms or receive any benefits regardless of sex, race, skin color, nationality, language, origin, property, family, social and official status, age, place of residence, attitude to religion, political beliefs, belonging or non-belonging to public associations, as well as other circumstances not related to professional qualities of the employee .....

Based on the foregoing, guided by Articles 320, 327.1, paragraph 1 of Art. 328, Art. 329 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the Russian Federation, the Judicial Collegium

RULED:

to leave unchanged the judgment of the Nevyansk City Court of the Sverdlovsk Region as of March 15, 2013, to reject the appeal of the State Budgetary Institution of Culture of the Sverdlovsk Region 'Nevyansk State Historical and Architectural Museum'."

in the Field of Criminal Law Relations

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE RESSIAN FEDERATION
APPELLATE RULING

dated January 30, 2017 No. 82-APU 17-1

(excerpts)

"The Judicial Collegium For Criminal Cases of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation consisting of:
Presiding judge .....
Judges .....
In presence of Secretary .....
heard in open court an appeal petition of the deputy prosecutor of the Kurgan Region..... to the judgment of the Kurgan Regional Court dated November 30, 2016, according to which the decision of the Deputy Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation dated October 24, 2016 to extradite T....., <...>
for criminal prosecution under Parts 1, 2, 3 of Art. 233 of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic was declared unlawful and abolished.

Having heard a report of the judge of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation Borisov O. V., a prosecutor of the Office of the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation ....., who supported the arguments of the appeal petition, explanations of T....., his defense lawyer – Pukhova V. V., asking to leave the

judgment unchanged and reject the appeal petition, the Judicial Collegium established.....

Upon the claims of T .... and his defense lawyer ....., on November 30, 2016, the Kurgan Regional Court passed a judgment, according to which the decision of the Deputy Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation regarding the extradition of T..... to the law enforcement bodies of the Kyrgyz Republic for criminal prosecution under Parts 1, 2, 3 of Art. 233 of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic was declared unlawful and abolished.....

In paragraph 4 of the Resolution the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation as of June 14, 2012 No. 11 "On Practice by Courts Reviewing Matters Related to the Extradition of Persons for Criminal Prosecution or Execution of a Sentence, and Related to the Transfer of Persons for Serving their Sentences", it is indicated that, by implication of Articles 7, 15, Part 3 of Art. 463, 464 of Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, Article 3 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, of Art. 3, 11 of the European Convention on Extradition, when reviewing a complaint to the decision to extradite, the obligation to substantiate the circumstances which evidence that there are no compelling reasons to assume that the person may be subjected to torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and that the person may be persecuted on the basis of nationality shall be placed upon the prosecution authorities of the Russian Federation.

Taking into account the provisions of the above international treaties to which the Russian Federation is a party, a person shall not be extradited if there are serious grounds to believe that in the requesting State the person may be subjected to torture, inhuman or degrading treatment, including persecution on the basis of race, religion, citizenship, nationality, affiliation with a specific social group or for political beliefs.

According to the submitted material, T ..... is accused, in particular, that, being an Uzbek by nationality and one of the leaders of the Uzbek diaspora <...> of the district <...> of the region <...>, together with other persons of Uzbek nationality, on the basis of ethnic hatred and enmity, he organized and participated on June 13, 2010 in the village of <...> in mass riots accompanied by an attack and violence against law enforcement officers and other citizens.

Making decision upon the claim of T..... and his defense lawyer, the court reasonably took into account the information contained in *the Concluding Observations of the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination upon the consideration of the periodic reports of Kyrgyzstan in February 2013*, of the UN Committee Against Torture upon the consideration of the second periodic report of Kyrgyzstan in November 2013, of the UN Human Rights Committee upon the consideration of the second periodic report of Kyrgyzstan in March 2014, as well as a number of decisions of the European Court of Human Rights (judgments "K. and M. v. the Russian Federation" dated July 17, 2014; "M. v. the Russian Federation" dated

July 24, 2014; "T. v. the Russian Federation" dated October 22, 2015; "R. v. the Russian Federation" dated January 26, 2016), where it is said that, in the Kyrgyz Republic, there is a prejudiced attitude towards the ethnic Uzbeks under criminal proceedings and cruel treatment by law enforcement officials, and there is no complete and objective investigation of torture, unfounded detention and unlawful violence.

Thus, in judgments "M. v. the Russian Federation" and "R. v. the Russian Federation" the European Court of Human Rights indicated that the situation in the South of the Kyrgyz Republic was characterized by torture and other cruel treatment of the ethnic Uzbeks on the part of law enforcement officials, and such treatment intensified after the events of June 2010, remained widespread and uncontrolled, exacerbated by the impunity of law enforcement officials. At the same time, various reports unanimously described the discrimination on ethnic grounds in investigation, prosecution, conviction and punishment of the ethnic Uzbeks accused and convicted in relation of the events in the region, as well as the absence of complete and effective investigations of many allegations of torture and cruel treatment by law enforcement officials of the Kyrgyz Republic, arbitrary detention and excessive use of force against the Uzbeks, allegedly involved in the events of June 2010.

When assessing the guarantees of the observance of the rights of T ..... submitted by the General Prosecutor's Office of the Kyrgyz Republic, the court took into account the conclusions of the European Court of Human Rights contained in judgments "K. and M. v. the Russian Federation", "M. v. the Russian Federation", that guarantees provided to the Russian Federation by the Kyrgyz authorities cannot exclude threats of cruel treatment with these persons in that country, since the Kyrgyz Republic is not a party to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, and its government does not demonstrate the existence of an effective system of legal protection against torture, which would be equivalent to the system required from the States that are parties to the Convention. Although the guarantees provided appear to be formally binding on the authorities of the Kyrgyz Republic, taking into account the unfavorable information about the observance of human rights in the South of the country, there are serious grounds to be skeptic about the observance of these guarantees in practice, and the authorities of the Kyrgyz Republic do not demonstrate that the obligation to guarantee access to the persons, in respect of whom a decision on extradition has been adopted, of the diplomatic staff of the Russian Federation would ensure effective protection against prohibited treatment in practice, because it has not been established that these employees have the experience required to effectively control how the Kyrgyz authorities comply with their obligations, and their potential involvement is not supported by a practical mechanism that would, for example, establish a procedure allowing them to file claims or a procedure for their unrestricted access to the penitentiary institutions.

In addition, in the judgment "R. v. the Russian Federation", the European Court of Human Rights also noted that the recent changes in the Kyrgyz Republic, such as the ratification of international human rights instruments, parliamentary and

presidential elections, although favorable, are not sufficient to radically improve the overall situation with Human rights in the country....

Based on the foregoing, guided by Articles 389.20, 389.28, 389.33 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, the Judicial Collegium

RULED:

To leave unchanged the judgment of the Kurgan Regional Court as of November 30, 2016, regarding T....., and reject the appeal petition."

Sentence

In the name of the Russian Federation

the City of Kazan
(excerpts)
21 October 2015

"The Court of the District Nova-Savinovsky of the City of Kazan of the Republic of Tatarstan established that:.....

On January 5, 2015 in the period from 23 hours 00 minutes to 23 hours and 45 minutes, T., having come out from the lottery club 'Pobeda' ...., with criminal intent aimed at causing grievous bodily harm to D.A., *motivated by national hatred*, because of friendly relations with [A. and. B]., who do not have a typical Slavic appearance, being aware of the unlawfulness of his actions and desirous of the occurrence of consequences injurious to the public, intentionally stabbed D.A. ... with a knife prepared in advance and used as a weapon, one time... in the region of the back, due to that D.A. fell in the snow, and then T... stabbed D.A. at least two times more in his left hip.....

[THE COURT] SENTENCED:

T. to be guilty of the crime provided for in clauses "e" and "з" of Part 2 of Article 111 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation[8] and inflict him a penalty of _____ years of imprisonment in a general penal colony.....".

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[8] By virtue of clause 2 (e) of Article 111 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, "the deliberate infliction of grievous bodily harm, dangerous to human life, or resulting in loss of sight, speech, hearing or any organ, or loss of the organ's functions, abortion, mental disorder, drug abuse or substance abuse, or causing disfigurement of the person or a significant loss of general working capacity by at least one third or, with the knowledge of the perpetrator, permanent total disability..... committed ... *on the basis of* political, ideological, *racial*, *national* or religious hatred or enmity or hatred towards any social group .....".

Annex 478

Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, Letter No. TS-945/08 “On the exercise of the rights of citizens to receive education in their native language”, 9 October 2017
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

<Letter> of the Ministry of Education and Science of Russia of 9 October 2017 No. TS-945/08 "On the implementation of the rights of citizens to receive education in their native language"

THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

LETTER

of 9 October 2017 No. TS-945/08

ON THE EXERCISE

OF THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENS TO RECEIVE EDUCATION IN THEIR NATIVE LANGUAGE

[…]

[p. 1] In order to ensure the full implementation of educational programs, taking into account the interests and needs of students, including in terms of the choice of language, languages of education, a local normative act determining the language, languages of education, is coordinated with the collegial governing body of the educational institution.

[…]

[p. 2] In accordance with the Federal state educational standards of primary general and basic general education (Orders of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation of 6 October 2009 No. 373 and 17 December 2010 No. 1897), "Native Language and Literary Reading in the Native Language" and "Native Language and Literature" subject areas are compulsory. […]

In the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, exemplary work programs in native languages are developed, which, in accordance with the Procedure, undergo an evaluation and, also at the initiative of the state authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation in the field of education, can be considered by the Federal Educational and methodological association with a view to including them in the register of exemplary basic educational programs.

[…]

[p. 3] The study of the state language of the republic, which is part of the Russian Federation, and the native language from among the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation is possible within the framework of the regional (national-regional) component and the component of the educational institution. Learning the native language is also possible within the framework of the federal component in accordance with the federal basic curriculum and exemplary curricula for educational institutions of the Russian Federation implementing general education programs approved by Order of the Ministry of Education of Russia of 9 March 2004 No. 1312.

[…]

Annex 479

Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea, Letter No. 01-14/4442 “On the Roadmap for choosing the education (studying) language in the educational organizations of the Republic of Crimea”, 28 December 2017

Translation
Excerpts

(*Coat of Arms of the Republic of Crimea*)

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND
YOUTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
[Original title in Russian, Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar]

E-mail: info@crimeaedu.r **3 Sovnarkomovskiy lane,** Tel. (3652) 27-52-32
www.minobrkrym.rf **Simferopol, 295000** Fax (3652) 27-61-33

of: 28 December 2017 No. 01-14/4442
to Ref. No._____

To the heads of educational bodies of the municipal and urban districts, republican educational institutions, subordinate to the Ministry

On the Roadmap for choosing the education (studying) language in the educational organizations of the Republic of Crimea

The Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea, in accordance with the current legislation and based on the recommendation of the Civic Chamber of the Republic of Crimea (decision following the results of the meeting of the Civic Chamber Council of the Republic of Crimea of 12 October 2017) developed a Roadmap to help organize the activities of preschool educational and general educational organizations of the Republic of Crimea regarding the choice of instruction and studying language.

Hereby, we send you this Roadmap for use in state, municipal and private educational organizations of the Republic of Crimea in creating conditions for exercise of the right to a free, voluntary, informed choice by students' parents (legal representatives) of the language of instruction for their children from among the state languages of the Republic of Crimea, as well as the choice of the language of studying from among the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation residing in the Republic of Crimea.

Organize work with the heads of educational organizations on the implementation of the Roadmap.

Annex: 7 sheets

Minister /*Signed*/ **N.G. Goncharova**

Z.S. Suleimanova
krtat.sektor@mail.ru
(0652) 25 04 15

Annex No. 1 to the letter of the
Ministry of Education, Science and
Youth of the Republic of Crimea
of 28 December 2017 No.01-14/4442

The Roadmap for choosing the language of education (studying) in the educational organization of the Republic of Crimea

The goal of the Roadmap is as follows:

- Ensure the availability of studying, development and preservation of the state languages of the Republic of Crimea and the native languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation residing in the Republic of Crimea;
- Exercise the constitutional right for the generally available and free-of-charge preschool, primary, and basic general education in native languages, as well as the study of the native languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation residing in the Republic of Crimea;
- Ensure interethnic concord.

I. Laws and regulations:

Constitution of the Russian Federation

Article 26.

1. Everyone shall have the right to determine and indicate his or her nationality. No one shall be forced to determine and indicate his or her nationality.
2. Everyone shall have the right to use his or her native language, to a free choice of the language of communication, upbringing, education and creative work.

Federal Law of 29 December 2012 No. 273-FZ "On education in the Russian Federation"

Article 5. Right for education. The state sales warranties of right to education in the Russian Federation.

1. The right of every person to education shall be guaranteed in the Russian Federation.
2. The right to education in the Russian Federation shall be guaranteed regardless of gender, race, nationality, language, origin, property, social and official status, place of residence, attitude to religion, beliefs, membership of public associations, and other circumstances.

Article 14. Language of education.

1. In the Russian Federation, there shall be guaranteed education in the state language of the Russian Federation, as well as the choice of the language of education and upbringing within the opportunities provided by the educational system.
2. In state and municipal educational institutions located in the republics of the Russian Federation, teaching and learning the state languages of the republics of the Russian Federation may be introduced in accordance with the legislation of the republics of the Russian Federation. Teaching and learning the state languages of the republics of the Russian Federation under state-accredited educational programmes shall be carried out in accordance with the federal state educational standards, other educational standards.
3. Citizens of the Russian Federation have the right to receive preschool, primary general and basic general education in their native language from among the languages of the peoples of the

Russian Federation as well as the right to study their native language from among the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation, including the Russian language as a native language, within the limits of the opportunities provided by the educational system and in the manner prescribed by the legislation on education. These rights shall be exercised through the establishment of a required number of relevant educational institutions, classes, groups, and conditions for their functioning."

4. The language, languages of education shall be determined by local regulations of educational institutions under the educational programmes such institutions implement, in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation.

Law of 25 October 1991 No. 1807-1 "On the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation" (as amended on 12 March 2014)

Article 2. State quarantees of the equality of the languages of the peoples in the Russian Federation.

1. Equality of the languages of the peoples in the Russian Federation is the body of rights of peoples and individuals to preserve and comprehensively develop their native language, to freedom of choice and use of the language of communication.

2. All peoples in the Russian Federation, regardless of their number, are guaranteed the right to preserve and comprehensively develop their native language, freedom of choice and use of the language of communication.

3. Each person in the Russian Federation is entitled to use their native language, freely choose the language of communication, upbringing, education and creative work, regardless of their origin, social and property status, race and nationality, gender, education, attitude to religion and place of residence.

4. The equality of the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation is protected by law. No one is entitled to establish restrictions or privileges for the use of a particular language.

Article 6. Scope of competence of the Russian Federation with respect to protection, study and use of the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation.

The competence of the Russian Federation, represented by the supreme bodies of state authority of the Republic with respect to protection and use of the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation, cover the following:

- Assistance in the development of republics' state languages.

Article 9. The right to choose the education language.

1. Citizens of the Russian Federation are entitled to freely choose the language of education in accordance with the legislation on education.

Article 10. Teaching and studying languages of the peoples in the Russian Federation.

1. The state shall ensure for the Russian citizens the conditions for teaching and studying the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation in accordance with the legislation on education.

The Constitution of the Republic of Crimea

Article 10. The state languages of the Republic of Crimea are the Russian, Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar languages.

Article 19. Part. 2. Everyone shall have the right to use his or her native language, to a free choice of the language of communication, upbringing, education and creative work.

Law of the Republic of Crimea of 9 July 2015 No. 131-ZRK/2015 "On education in the Republic of Crimea"

Article 11. Language of education.

1. In state educational organizations of the Republic of Crimea and municipal educational organizations located in the Republic of Crimea, educational activities are carried out in the state language of the Russian Federation. Teaching and studying of the state language of the Russian Federation under state-accredited educational programmes shall be carried out in accordance with the federal state educational standards, other educational standards.

2. Citizens of the Russian Federation, residing in the territory of the Republic of Crimea have the right to receive preschool, primary general, basic general education in their native language, including Russian, Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar, as well as the right to study their native language within the possibilities provided by the education system pursuant to the procedure stipulated by the laws on education. These rights shall be exercised through the establishment of a necessary number of relevant educational organisations, classes, groups, and conditions for their operation".

List of instructions by the President of the Russian Federation of 28 August 2017 No. Pr-1710 following the meeting of the Presidential Council of the Russian Federation for Interethnic Relations on 20 July 2017

Studying by students of their native language from among the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation and the state languages of the Russian Federation republics on a voluntary basis at the choice of their parents (legal representatives) in the framework of the basic general educational programs.

II. <u>The procedure for the choice of language</u>

1. Education (studying) language shall be determined for each level of education:

1.1. Preschool education.

1.2. Primary general education.

1.3. Basic general education.

1.4. Secondary general education.

2. Procedure.

2.1. Information on exercise of the constitutional right of citizens to choose the education (studying) language in an educational institution (preschool education, general education) shall be timely communicated to the parents (legal representatives).

2.2. When a child is admitted to an educational organization (preschool, general education), their parents (legal representatives) shall indicate the education (studying)/ upbringing language in the application (see the sample application attached).

In February-March of the current year, there shall be held class parent meetings with the parents of future first-graders, students of the 4th, 9th grades, where it is necessary to consider the issues of determining the education (studying) language at the relevant level of education.

2.3. Educational organizations heads shall appoint a coordinator, from among the educational institution administration, responsible for organizing this work.

2.4. Students' parents (legal representatives), coordinators, class teachers, native language

teachers shall attend the school-wide and class parent meetings. In the course of class and school-wide parent meeting, students' parents (legal representatives) shall be informed about the right to choose the education (studying) language on the basis of the above law and regulations, and this issue shall be recorded in the minutes of the parent meeting. The data in the minutes of parent meeting shall correspond to the number and content of the personal applications of parents.

It is recommended to hold the parent meeting in accordance with the following plan:

1) Introductory speech of the head of educational institution;
2) Introduction of teachers who will teach native languages or instruct in native language;
3) Writing of applications by parents.

The coordinator of this process, within 3 business days after the parent meeting, shall send a written notification to the students' parents (legal representatives) who did not attend the parent meeting about submitting an application addressed to the school principal with indication of the education (studying) language. Confirmation of sending a notification to the mailing address of students' parents (legal representatives) shall be attached to the minutes of meetings.

Summarize the results of the meetings, send information about their results indicating the number of students by education (studying) language to the education authorities within 10 business days after holding such meetings. In addition, it is necessary to provide information about future first-graders until 10 July and 31 August of the current year. Information about newly formed groups in preschool educational organizations indicating the education and upbringing language shall be sent by 10 October.

Based on the results of parent meetings, educational institutions shall collect the parents' (legal representatives') applications, minutes of parent meetings, copies of written notifications, original summary information signed by class teachers and the school principal, which then shall be stored in the educational institution until the end of the student's course duration.

The parents (legal representatives) have an option to change the education (studying) language after finalization of the parent meeting results and sending information to the educational authority. In this case, parents (legal representatives) can address the head of the educational institution with a written application.

The decision on changing the education (studying) language is also documented by the students' parents' (legal representatives') application addressed to the principal of the educational institution.

2.5. Information on measures to exercise the constitutional right of citizens to choose the education (studying) language in an educational institution shall be communicated to the parents (legal representatives) by means of annually posting and updating information on the school information stand and the website of the educational institution.

3. The efforts invested will ensure the exercise of the citizens' rights to a free, voluntary, informed choice of the education (studying) language.

4. Responsibility for ensuring the availability of studying, development and preservation of the state languages of the Republic of Crimea and the native languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation residing in the Republic of Crimea rests with the head of the educational institution.

Annex No. 2 to the letter of the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea
of 28 December 2017 No. 01-14/4442

TEMPLATE

To the Principal

_____
(name of the educational institution)

_____
(full name of the principal)

_____
(full name of the applicant)

residing at:
_____
_____

Application

In accordance with Part 2 of Article 11 of the Law of the Republic of Crimea of 6 July 2015 No. 131-ZRK/2015 "On education in the Republic of Crimea" I hereby ask you to organize instruction for my son (daughter), a "__" grade student,

_____
(child's full name)

in _____ language.

Please arrange studying of a native language _____.

Date **Signature**

Annex No. 3 to the letter of the Ministry of
Education, Science and Youth of the
Republic of Crimea of
28 December 2017 No. 01-14/4442

Template of the written notification to the parents that did not attend the parent meeting

Dear..,

On "…" 201... there was held a parent meeting of the "__" class of municipal budgetary general education institution "_____". Hereby we inform you that during this meeting we have considered the issues of choosing the education (studying) language for the next level of education.

Since you did not attend this meeting, we ask you, within 10 days after receiving this letter, to find an opportunity to contact the principal (deputy principal, tutor) and write an application addressed to the director (template attached) about choosing the education (studying) language for your son (daughter) ..., student of "..." class, for the next level of education - 1-4 (5-9, 10-11-please, specify) grades.

Best regards,

_____ _____
(position) (full name)

Annex 480

Information materials on the study of the subject area “Native Language and Literature”, as attached to the Letter of the First Deputy Minister of Education and Science of the Russian Federation to the Head of the Republic of Crimea No. VP-409/08, 16 February 2018

Translation

(Coat of Arms of Crimea)

THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND YOUTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
[Title in Russian, Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar]

3 Sovnarkomovskiy Per., Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295000, reception desk (3652) 27-52-32, administrative office (3652) 27-61-33 E-mail: info@crimeaedu.ru http://monm.rk.gov.ru/

of 2 March 2018 No. 0114/695
To Ref. No._____

To the Heads of education authorities of municipal and urban districts of the Republic of Crimea, institutions subordinate to the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea

Hereby we send you for guidance the letter of the First Deputy of the Education and Science Minister of the Russian Federation, V.V. Pereverzeva of 16 February 2018 No. VP-409/09 "On native language learning" to the Head of the Republic of Crimea, S.V. Aksyonov.

Please get the heads of educational institutions in municipal districts and city districts acquainted with this document.

Attachment: 3 sheets

Minister /*Signed*/ **N.G. Goncharova**

Z.S. Suleimanova
(3652) 25 04 15

(Coat of Arms of the Russian Federation)
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
AND SCIENCE OF THE RUSSIAN
FEDERATION
(MINOBRNAUKI ROSSII)

FIRST
DEPUTY MINISTER

11 Tverskaya St., Moscow, 125993,
Tel. (495) 539-55-19 Fax (495) 629-08-
91 E-mail: info@mon.gov.ru

(Barcode)

To the Head of the Republic of
Crimea S.V. AKSYONOV

16 February 2018 No. VP-409.08

On native language learning
To letter Ref. No. 101-46/329 of 18 January 2018

Dear Sergey Valerievich,

The Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation has considered your request regarding the study of the subject "Native language and literature" and sends herewith the relevant information materials.

Attachment: 2 sheets, 1 copy.

Best regards, /*Signed*/ V.V. Pereverzeva

[Stamp:
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE
AND YOUTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
01
Ref. No. 01-12/1559 Date: 26 February 2018]

[Stamp:
Office of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of
Crimea
13 Kirova Pr., Simferopol, 295005
Ref. No. 1/01-46/329/1 Date: 20 February 2018]

E.A. Belkina
(499) 681-03-87, ext. 4188
On native language learning - 08

Information materials on studying the subject “Native language and literature”

In accordance with Article 68 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the state language of the Russian Federation throughout its territory is the Russian language. At the same time, the republics are entitled to establish their own state languages. These languages are used in government bodies, local government bodies, state institutions of the republics along with the state language of the Russian Federation.

The legislation of the Russian Federation does not provide for the compulsory study of the state languages of the republics in the Russian Federation by all students of educational institutions located on the territory of such republics.

Teaching and learning the state languages of the republics of the Russian Federation in accordance with the legislation of the republics of the Russian Federation can be introduced as part of the curriculum formed by the participants of the educational relations.

According to Part 6 of Article 14 of the Federal Law, the education language(s) are determined by the internal policies and procedures of the organization performing the educational activities based on the educational programs it implements, in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.

The norms of Articles 12 and 28 of the Federal Law of 29 December 2012 No. 273-FZ “On education in the Russian Federation” (hereinafter – the Federal Law) establish that the educational organization is authorized to develop and approve educational programs, which, in turn, shall be developed in accordance with the Federal State Educational Standards (hereinafter referred to as FSES) and taking into account the model principal educational programs.

Teaching and learning the native language from among the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation, including the state languages of the republics of the Russian Federation, is provided on a voluntary basis at the parents’ (legal representatives) request and shall be without prejudice to teaching and learning the state language of the Russian Federation.

FSES and model programs of Elementary and Basic General Education, including several versions of model curricula, provide for an opportunity to study and teach the state language of the Russian Federation, state languages of the republics of the Russian Federation, as well as the native languages from among the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation.

In accordance with the FSES for elementary, basic, and secondary general education (orders of the Russian Ministry of Education and Science No. 373 dated 6 October 2009 (as amended by order of the Russian Ministry of Education and Science No. 1576 dated 31 December 2015), No. 1897 dated 17 December 2010 (as amended by order of the Russian Ministry of Education and Science No. 1577 dated 31 December 2015) and No. 413 dated 17 May 2012 (as amended by order of the Russian Ministry of Education and Science No. 1578 dated 31 December 2015)) the subject “Native language and literature” is obligatory for studying. Here the voluntary participation means the ability to choose the native language for study (e.g. Russian, Bashkir, Tatar, Chuvash and other languages of the Russian Federation), rather than a possibility to refuse from learning a native language.

According to the instruction of the Russian President on the systematic renewal of general education, the Russian Ministry of Education and Science has arranged the introduction of changes to the FSES in terms of refining the educational achievements. Currently, the updated version of the FSES for elementary general and basic general education is still under discussion in the professional community. Your proposals will be considered and taken into account (to the extent possible).

Director of the Department
of State Policy for General Education /*Signed*/ A.E. Petrov
On native languages - 08

Annex 481

Statement by Mr Alexander Lukashevich, Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation, at the 1186th meeting of the OSCE Permanent Council, “On the anniversary of the deportation of Crimean Tatars”, Doc. PC.DEL/630/18, 17 May 2018

PC.DEL/630/18
18 May 2018

ENGLISH
Original: RUSSIAN

Delegation of the Russian Federation

STATEMENT BY MR ALEXANDER LUKASHEVICH, PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, AT THE 1186th MEETING OF THE OSCE PERMANENT COUNCIL

17 May 2018

On the anniversary of the deportation of the Crimean Tatars

Mr Chairperson,

The Crimean Tatars did indeed suffer a great deal during the period of repression, having endured deportation from their native territory. Together with them, we remember this tragic fact.

And it was only Crimea's reunification with Russia that made the rehabilitation, revival and development of the Crimean Tatar ethnic group, their language and culture, which had previously been ignored or disregarded by the Ukrainian authorities, a reality.

On 21 April 2014, the President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin, signed Decree No. 268 on measures to rehabilitate the Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Crimean Tatar and German peoples and to provide State support for their revival and development. Later the Italian people were added to this list. A set of measures was developed to restore historical justice through the political, social and spiritual revival of peoples subjected to illegal political repression on ethnic and other grounds, including administrative expulsions.

In addition, the scope of Law No. 1107-1 of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic of 26 April 1991 on the rehabilitation of repressed peoples and Law No. 1761-1 of the Russian Federation of 18 October 1991 on the rehabilitation of the victims of political repression was fully extended to include the Crimean Tatars. As a result, more than 20,000 certificates of rehabilitation and certificates of the right to social support measures from the Russian State have already been issued to citizens.

Decree No. 268 paved the way for comprehensive measures related to the complete rehabilitation of the Crimean Tatar people – political and social, economic and cultural. This is being achieved, in particular, on the basis of the federal special-purpose programme for the socio-economic development of the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol until 2020, which was adopted on 11 August 2014.

In 2015, with the aim of supporting the rehabilitated peoples of Crimea, the State programme of the Republic of Crimea for the period 2015–2017 to strengthen the unity of the Russian nation and the ethnic and cultural development of the peoples of Russia was developed and approved. Large communities are now being set up in Crimea to accommodate formerly repressed peoples, primarily Crimean Tatars. More funds are spent each year on this in Russian Crimea than in the past, and amounts are also increasing with each year. The Crimean Tatars are now beginning to be allocated long-awaited social housing.

Large-scale cultural events using public funds are regularly organized for returnees at the republic and municipal level. The Crimean Tatar academic theatre continues to operate successfully. Literature is published in the Crimean Tatar language and the media, including *Yani Dunya* (New World), *Qirim*, *Yildiz* (Star) and others, receive support. For the first time in the history of Crimea, the Crimean Tatar television channel Millet (Nation) and radio station Vetan (Motherland) have started operation, and the public Crimean Tatar television and radio corporation is operating. Their network and airtime are being expanded, new programmes are appearing, and material is being prepared using modern equipment. Around 200 people are employed by just these two media outlets. The Ismail Gasprinsky media centre has been established and is currently preparing around 30 publications in the Crimean Tatar language or about the Crimean Tatar people for release this year.

Commemorative events marking the anniversary of the deportation of the Crimean Tatars are being held. The first stage of a memorial complex to the deportation victims has been opened in the village of Siren in the district of Bakhchysarai.

The participation of Crimean Tatars in the representative bodies of the Republic of Crimea and also in the government and local administrations is ensured. In 2016, a member of the Crimean Tatar ethnic group was elected to the Russian State Duma for the first time in 100 years. The overwhelming majority of Crimean Tatars – more than 90 per cent – have applied for and received a Russian Federation passport. Crimean Tatars are also receiving Russian title deeds, including deeds to property in Crimea and beyond.

The Crimean Tatar language is recognized in the 2014 Constitution as a State language of the Republic of Crimea alongside Russian and Ukrainian. The number of students receiving their education in the Crimean Tatar language is growing. A new Crimean Tatar school for 900 pupils opened for the 2017–2018 academic year. The Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University concentrates on training for personnel among the Crimean Tatars. Kindergartens are being built in areas with a large Crimean Tatar population – an urgent question that had not been resolved when Crimea was part of Ukraine. A complete set of textbooks for secondary education in the Crimean Tatar language has been produced, with a total of 66 titles.

The Crimean authorities make arrangements each year to organize the hajj of Crimean Muslims. Since 2014, the number of pilgrims to Mecca from Crimea has more than quadrupled. In 2016, construction started on a new cathedral mosque and muftiate administration in a prominent location in Simferopol and is scheduled for completion in 2019. Documents are being processed for dozens of mosques previously built without the necessary paperwork and with an uncertain future because of the intransigent position adopted by the Ukrainian authorities.

In 2016, the General Directorate of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation for the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol registered 70 local and 14 regional autonomous ethnic and cultural organizations active on the territory of the peninsula. These include several Crimean Tatar organizations.

Many other measures are being taken to protect the rights and interests of the Crimean Tatar people as well as other citizens or ethnic communities.

During the "defence" of the combined 23rd and 24th periodic reports of the Russian Federation to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Geneva, 31 July to 25 August 2017), a number of Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian and other organizations from Crimea (Qirim Birligi, the Civic Chamber of the Republic of Crimea, the Ukrainian Community of Crimea regional non-governmental organization, the Paisiy Hilendarski Crimean Republic Society of Bulgarians and the Regional German National and Cultural Autonomy of the Republic of Crimea) presented "alternative" reports on the situation regarding the rights of national minorities in this constituent entity of the Russian Federation, confirming the absence of any discrimination.

Statements by foreign public and political figures who have visited this region of Russia in recent years also testify to the absence of ethnic discrimination. For example, Bulgarian, Serbian, Greek, French, German, Israeli and Czech parliamentarians have visited Crimea, as have the former Prime Minister of Japan, journalists from Poland, representatives of the Center for Citizen Initiatives, an American non-governmental organization, and others. Just a few days ago, on 14 May, an official delegation from France including delegates from the municipality of Marignane visited Crimea. Thus, the accusations that Russia is not allowing foreign representatives access to this constituent entity of the Russian Federation are groundless.

Similarly, the claims about the allegedly deteriorating situation of this ethnic group are completely unfounded. They serve only the political ambitions of those who cannot accept the lawful return of Crimea to Russia.

Thank you for your attention.

Annex 482

Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea, Briefing note "On the study of native languages and education in native languages in the general educational institutions of the Republic of Crimea" as attached to Decision of the Collegium of the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea No. 4/2, 23 May 2018

Translation
Excerpts

Briefing note
"On the study of native languages and education in native languages in the general educational institutions of the Republic of Crimea"
as attached to Decision of the Collegium of the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea No. 4/2 of 23 May 2018 (reproduced below at p. 5)

[…]

p. 1

In accordance with the Federal State Educational Standards (FSES) of primary general, basic general and secondary general education (orders of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation of 06 October 2009 No. 373 (as amended by the order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation of 31 December 2015 No. 1576), of 17 December 2010 No. 1897 (as amended by the order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation of 31 December 2015 No. 1577) and of 17 May 2012 No. 413 (as amended by the order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation of 31 December 2015 No. 1578), the subject area "Native Language and Native Literature" is compulsory for studying.

Subparagraph "b" of paragraph 4 of the list of instructions of the President of the Russian Federation of 28 August 2017 No. Pr-1710 notes that the study of the native language from among the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation and the state languages of the republics that are part of the Russian Federation by those studying in basic general educational programmes is carried out on a voluntary basis according to the choice of their parents (legal representatives).

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p. 2

[…]

In this regard, the voluntariness consists not in the refusal to study the native language, but in the possibility to choose it.

In order to organise the study and teaching of native languages, the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea on the initiative of the Chairman of the Civic Chamber G.A. Ioffe, also with the approval of the Civic Chamber of the Republic of Crimea, has developed and forwarded to the education management authorities a Roadmap for the organisation of the selection of the native language in the educational institutions of the Republic of Crimea (letter of 28 December 2017 No. 01-14/4442 "On the Roadmap for the choice of language of instruction (studying) in the educational institutions of the Republic of Crimea").

II. Statistics

The education in the general educational institutions of the Republic of Crimea is carried out in three state languages of the Republic of Crimea: Russian, Crimean Tatar and Ukrainian. At request of the students, on the basis of the applications of their parents (legal representatives), the study of Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Crimean Tatar, German and Ukrainian languages is organised.

The dynamics in the number of general educational institutions with the Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian languages of education as well as in the number of those studying in them has undergone some changes over the past 4 years.

For instance, the number of general educational institutions with the Crimean Tatar language of education has increased by one since 2014. In the 2017/2018 academic year, there are 16 educational institutions (202 classes, 3753 students) operating.

The number of schools with the Ukrainian language of education has decreased by six: out of 7 educational institutions that operated in the 2014/2015 academic year, one school (9 classes, 146 students) continues its work in the current academic year.

The number of students in classes with the Crimean Tatar language of education in the Republic of Crimea on the whole has increased by 17%, in classes with the Ukrainian language of education - decreased by 84%. The dynamics of the number of students by language of education is presented in the table.

Academic year	**Total number of students**	**Of which, the number of children studying in the languages:**		
		Russian	**Crimean Tatar**	**Ukrainian**
2014/2015	184,869	177,984 (96,2 %)	4,895 (2,7 %)	1,990 (1,1 %)
2015/2016	182,912	177,183 (96,9 %)	4,835 (2,6 %)	894 (0,5 %)
2016/2017	188,500	182,747 (96,8 %)	5,382 (3 %)	371 (0,2 %)
2017/2018	208,174	201,982 (96,9 %)	5,835 (3 %)	318 (0,1 %)

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The number of students studying the Crimean Tatar language and literature, in comparison with the 2014/2015 academic year, remained practically unchanged, and those studying the Ukrainian language and literature decreased by 73%. The dynamics of students studying their native languages is presented in the table.

Academic year	Total number of students	Of which, the number of children studying their native languages:					
		Armenian	Bulgarian	Greek	Crimean Tatar	German	Ukrainian
2014/2015	184,869	80	87	196	21,400	68	39,100
2015/2016	182,912	76	86	135	22,100	68	22,700
2016/2017	188,500	54	62	136	19,300	56	12,900
2017/2018	208,174	97	73	343	21,600	58	10,600

III. Educational and methodical support

The Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea resolves the issues of providing educational and methodical materials. In 2015, the Exemplary programmes for the following subjects of study were drawn up, approved at the meeting of the federal educational and methodical association for general education (protocol of 20.05.2015 No. 2/15) and included in the register of Exemplary basic general educational programmes of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation: “The Crimean Tatar language (native)”, “The Crimean Tatar language (not native)” and “Crimean Tatar literature”, “The Ukrainian language (native)”, “The Ukrainian language (not native)”, “Ukrainian literature” for preschool and general educational institutions. Based on the said programmes, teachers of the educational institutions of the Republic of Crimea draw up the work programmes for the subjects of study “The Crimean Tatar language”, “Crimean Tatar literature, “The Ukrainian language”, “Ukrainian literature”.

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p. 4

In the course of 2015-2016, the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea organised and conducted the work on the translation, editing, publication and delivery of 66 titles of

educational materials (textbooks, programmes, dictionary) in the Crimean Tatar language with a total circulation of 61 thousand copies (in 2015 – 45 titles, in 2016 – 21 titles).

The educational materials concerned were distributed, in accordance with the number of students, among schools and classes with the Crimean Tatar language of education. 46,686.3 thousand rubles were allocated from the budget of the Republic of Crimea for the provision of the above services.

As at the beginning of the 2017/2018 academic year, the students of general educational institutions with the Crimean Tatar language of education are provided with translated educational materials.

In 2017, 36 titles of educational materials on the Crimean Tatar language and literature for students studying in grades 1-9 on the basis of the Exemplary basic general educational programmes "Crimean Tatar language (native)", "Crimean Tatar language (not native)" and "Crimean Tatar literature" were published (many of them were published for the first time) with a total circulation of 81,328 copies for the amount of 49,747,209.60 thousand rubles. In January 2018, the educational literature concerned was distributed among the educational institutions of municipal settlements of the Republic of Crimea.

The translated textbooks and educational materials on the Crimean Tatar language and Crimean Tatar literature were published by the JSC "Publishing House 'Prosveshchenie'". In accordance with the order of the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea of 09.06.2016 No. 699 "On approval of the list of institutions carrying out publication of educational guides that are allowed for the use in the course of the implementation of the state accredited educational programmes of primary general, basic general and secondary general education", the JSC "Publishing House 'Prosveshchenie'" is included in the list of publishing houses carrying out publication of textbooks for the educational institutions of the Russian Federation.

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p. 5

IV. Events

The Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea annually holds the regional (republican) stage of the All-Russian Olympiad for schoolchildren in the Crimean Tatar language and literature, the Ukrainian language and literature.

[…]

Within the framework of the State Programme for the Development of Education in the Republic of Crimea for 2016-2018, approved by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 16.05.2016 No. 204, funds are provided annually to hold the republican events timed to International Mother Tongue Day (21 February).

The most popular [events], which have already become traditional, are:

- The All-Crimean creative competition "Language is the soul of the people". In 2018 (already the 13th event), about 500 students took part in the I and II stages of the competition. The students' works were presented in the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation living in the Republic of Crimea. The purpose of the Competition is to foster the respect for Russian, Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian, Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, German, Belarusian and other languages of the peoples of Crimea, the active and purposeful study of them and the support of talented youth from among the students of different nationalities;
- The Republican festival of student creativity in the Crimean Tatar language "The native language is priceless and the spiritual wealth of the people is inexhaustible" (in 2018 this was the 15th competition). About 600 students participated in the I and II stages of the competition. The purpose of the Festival is to increase the prestige of the Crimean Tatar language, to foster the interest of student youth in the culture and traditions of the people, to support the development and promotion of children's and youth's theatrical and literary creativity.

V. Advanced training courses, receiving of additional professional education

In the Republic of Crimea, advanced training courses for teachers-philologists are held on the annual basis. With the direct participation of Rector of the State Budgetary Educational Institution of Additional Professional Education of the Republic of Crimea "Crimean Republican Institute of Post-Diploma Pedagogical Education" A.N. Rudyakov, the training of 25 teachers according to the programme of additional professional education in the specialty "Theory and methodology for teaching native languages" was organised in 2016.

p. 6

In order to provide the teachers of the Ukrainian language with pedagogical workload, on the basis of the State Budgetary Educational Institution of Additional Professional Education of the Republic of Crimea "Crimean Republican Institute of Post-Diploma Pedagogical Education", additional professional education courses were organised in various pedagogical specialties, including "Philology. The Russian language and literature". Over the past 4 years, more than 500 teachers of the Ukrainian language and literature have received additional professional education under the said programme. At present, the said category of teachers teaches both the Ukrainian and Russian languages in schools.

The Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education "Vernadsky Crimean Federal University" and the State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education of the Republic of Crimea "Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University" carry out the training of specialists in the "Ukrainian language" and the "Crimean Tatar language" fields of studies.

The Research Institute of Crimean Tatar Philology, History, and Culture of Ethnic Groups of Crimea is operating at the State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education of the Republic of Crimea "Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University".

VI. Conclusion

We note that the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea, the education management authorities of municipal settlements of the Republic of Crimea, the educational institutions of the Republic of Crimea are systematically working to implement the constitutional right of citizens to receive education in the state languages of the Republic of Crimea and to study the native languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation living in the Republic of Crimea.

[…]

Deputy Minister of Education,
Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea /*Signed*/ **A.S. Ablyatipov**

COLLEGIUM

OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND YOUTH

OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA

DECISION

23 May 2018 Simferopol No. ***4/2***

On the study of native languages and education in native languages in the general educational institutions of the Republic of Crimea

Having listened to a report of A.S. Ablyatipov, Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea, titled "On the study of native languages and education in native languages in the general educational institutions of the Republic of Crimea"", the Collegium

DECIDED:

1. To take the report "On the study of native languages and education in native languages in the general educational institutions of the Republic of Crimea" into consideration.

2. Heads of the education authorities of municipal districts and urban districts of the Republic of Crimea, republican residential educational institutions subordinate to the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea, are

2.1. To continue ensuring that the constitutional right of citizens to obtain education in their native languages and to study their native languages is exercised.

2.2. To annually plan and hold events relating to the organisation of work in educational institutions of the Republic of Crimea in accordance with the existing regulations and the Road Map (Letter of the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea of 28 December 2017 No. 01-14/4442).

3. The Directorate of General Education of the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea (A.V. Makhanova) in cooperation with the State Budgetary Educational Institution of Supplementary Vocational Education "Crimean Institute of Post-Diploma Pedagogical Education" (A.N. Rudyakov) and the State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education of the Republic of Crimea "Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University" (Ch.F. Yakubov), are:

3.1. To continue preparing and publishing teaching and learning literature, programmes on the Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Crimean Tatar, German, and Ukrainian languages.

3.2. To annually plan and monitor the activity of the education authorities, educational institutions of the Republic of Crimea in relation to education in the state languages of the Republic of Crimea and the study of native languages.

4. To publish the report "On the study of native languages and education in native languages in the general educational institutions of the Republic of Crimea" and the Collegium's decision on the Ministry's website.

5. A.S. Ablyatipov, Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea, is to oversee the implementation of this decision.

Chairman of the Collegium */Signature/* **N. Goncharenko**

Secretary of the Collegium */Signature/* **O. Donenko**

/Signature/ *14 May 2018* *A. Ablyatipov*

Annex 483

Letters of the Agents of the Russian Federation to the Registrar of the International Court of Justice, 7 June 2018, 21 June 2018 and 18 January 2019

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Annex 483

Moscow, 7 June 2018

Excellency,

In response to your letter of 17 May 2018, the Russian Federation has the honour to convey the following.

1. On the instructions of the Court, given under Article 78 of its Rules, the Government of the Russian Federation was requested to provide information on measures that had been taken to implement point 1(a) of operative paragraph 106 of the Court's Order of 19 April 2017 indicating provisional measures. Paragraph 106(1)(a) provides that:

   > "With regard to the situation in Crimea, the Russian Federation must in accordance with its obligations under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, … refrain from maintaining or imposing limitations on the ability of the Crimean Tatar community to conserve its representative institutions, including the *Mejlis*."

2. Before providing the Court in the following paragraphs with the relevant information, the Russian Federation wants to make clear that the present letter is without prejudice to any objection to jurisdiction or admissibility that the Russian Federation may formulate in the present case in relation to Ukraine's Application, in particular under Article 79 of the Rules of Court.

3. In addition, the Russian Federation emphasizes that any issue relating to compliance with provisional measures of the Court is a matter to be decided at the merits phase if the Court were somehow to find that it has jurisdiction to deal with the merits and that Ukraine's Application is admissible, which, according to the Russian Federation, is not the case.

H.E. Mr. Philippe Couvreur
Registrar
International Court of Justice
Peace Palace
The Hague

4. In light of the above, the object and purpose of the present letter is informational only, as results from Article 78 of the Rules of Court.

5. The Russian Federation informs the Court that it has taken and is taking steps to implement the Order on the request for indication of provisional measures concerning the Application of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

6. Immediately following the adoption of the Court's Order on provisional measures, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reported the Order to the President of the Russian Federation. It was particularly emphasized that *"as a general matter the Order on provisional measures remains in force until the final judgment of the Court and must be implemented."* The Order was expeditiously transmitted to all competent authorities and agencies of the Russian Federation, including in the Republic of Crimea, in order that they ensure – each within their respective competence – implementation of its provisions.

7. As regards the obligation to "refrain from maintaining or imposing limitations on the ability of the Crimean Tatar community to conserve its representative institutions", the Russian Federation informs the Court that, in May 2017, the Agent of the Russian Federation before the Court visited the Republic of Crimea, where he held a series of meetings with the Crimean authorities, including the Chair of the State Committee on Interethnic Relations and on Formerly Deported Peoples of the Republic of Crimea, the Head and Deputy Head of the State Council (Parliament) of the Republic of Crimea, the Ombudsperson for Human Rights of the Republic of Crimea, the Federal Security Service branch in the Republic of Crimea, as well as with leaders of non-governmental organizations representing interests of national minorities, including Crimean Tatars.

8. In the course of these meetings, the implementation of the Order, including the requirement to refrain from maintaining or imposing limitations on the ability of the Crimean Tatar community to conserve its representative institutions, was discussed and applicable legislation was reviewed. It was concluded that the legislation of the Russian Federation provides adequate opportunities for the realization of rights of Crimean Tatars. It was emphasized that these rights are to be exercised freely in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation.

9. The practical ability of the Crimean Tatar community to conserve its representative institutions, that the Court decided to protect as a provisional measure, was also a central point of the discussions with the representatives of the Crimean Tatar community, including the leaders of such organizations as Kyryym, Qirim Birligi, Milliy Firqa, as well as with the Spiritual Council of the Muslims of Crimea and Sevastopol, and the "Media Centre named after Ismail Gasprinsky", and other Crimean Tatar organizations and activists, including former members of the Mejlis, a number of whom currently hold positions in State organs and civil society institutions of the Republic of Crimea. They expressed the view that Crimean Tatar organizations and associations do not face limitations, and may conduct their activities freely.

10. In the course of these meetings, Crimean Tatar organizations and activists made a number of specific proposals which in their view would facilitate the interaction between the Crimean Tatar community and the State authorities. In furtherance of these suggestions *inter alia* the "Council of Crimean Tatars under the auspices of the Head of the Republic of Crimea" was established as described below (in paragraph 15-17).

11. Members of the Crimean Tatar community may exercise their rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and association freely and in all forms in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation. Crimean Tatars are represented in all State bodies of the Republic of Crimea, including the State Council (Crimean Parliament), as well as in the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation (Russian Parliament). They are actively participating in political and social life through a number of non-governmental organizations of Crimean Tatars.

12. For instance, Mr. Ruslan Balbek (a former aid to Mustafa Djemilev, former Chairman of the Mejlis) was elected to the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation (lower chamber of the Russian Parliament) in September 2016 and prior to that served as Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Crimea. Mr. Remzi Iliasov (a former member of the Mejlis) is one of the Vice-Chairs of the State Council (Parliament) of the Republic of Crimea, Mr. Lenur Abduramanov is the Chair of the State Committee on Interethnic Relations and on Formerly Deported Peoples of the Republic of Crimea. Mr. Aider Ablyatipov is a Deputy Minister of Education, Science and Youth. Besides, several hundred Crimean Tatars are working in municipal authorities of Crimea.

13. In addition to this, Crimean Tatars actively avail themselves of the opportunities to organize "territorial public self-governance". This form of local self-governance, provided for by Russian legislation, allows members of a particular local community to self-organize in order to implement their initiatives concerning everyday life and protection of their rights and interests.

14. On 17 February 2018, at the extraordinary session of the extended Qurultay of the Muslims of Crimea, the "Council of the Crimean Tatar People" ("Shura") was elected. The main goal of the Council is to facilitate interaction between the Crimean Tatar community and State organs of the Republic of Crimea. The Council currently consists of 14 members elected by the Qurultay and is presided by Mr. Hadji Emirali Ablaev, Head of the Spiritual Council of the Muslims of Crimea and Sevastopol, a former member of the Mejlis. Among the members of the Council are the President of the Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University Mr. Fevzi Yakubov, an Olympic champion Mr.Rustem Kazakov, the Chief-Doctor of the Inkerman Hospital Mrs. Gaide Degirmendgi. According to Mr. Hadji Emirali Ablaev, the Council will function until the next meeting of the Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People.

15. Following a meeting with members of the above-mentioned Council ("Shura") on 26 February 2018, the Head of the Republic of Crimea Mr. Sergey Aksiyonov adopted on 29 March 2018 a decree establishing the "Council of Crimean Tatars under the auspices of the Head of the Republic of Crimea" (the so-called "Consultative Council"). The main goal of this Council (whose membership is slightly different from that of the Shura and which convenes its meetings every three months), is to contribute to the restoration of historical justice, political, social and spiritual revival and development of Crimean Tatars who suffered from deportation and political repressions.

16. The "Consultative Council" will, *inter alia*, facilitate the implementation of the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation "On Measures aimed at Rehabilitation of Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Italian, Crimean Tatar and German peoples and State support of their revival and development" of 21 April 2014. The implementation of the Decree includes practical measures provided for in the Federal Target Program "On Social and Economic Development of the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol until 2020". Thus, this Council provides the Crimean Tatar community with direct impact on the realization of these measures. The "Consultative Council" will engage with representatives of State organs, organs of local self-governance, non-governmental organizations, experts and civil society activists.

17. The members of the "Consultative Council" are Mr. Hadji Emirali Ablaev, Head of the Spiritual Council of the Muslims of Crimea and Sevastopol, a former member of the Mejlis; Mr. Chingiz Yakubov, Rector of the Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University; Mrs. Lemara Seledili, professor of Crimean Tatar and Eastern Philology at the Crimean Federal University named after V.I.Vernadsky; Mr. Lenur Abduramanov, Chair of the State Committee on Interethnic Relations and on Formerly Deported Peoples of the Republic of Crimea; Mr. Aider Adjimambetov, Secretary to the Mufti of Crimea, a former member of the Mejlis; Mr. Ruslan Bairov, Deputy Mufti of Crimea; Mrs. Gaide Degirmendgi, Chief-Doctor of the Inkerman Hospital; Mr. Mehti Islamov, Vice-President of the Handicraft Chamber of the Republic of Crimea; Mr. Aider Ismailov, Deputy Mufti of Crimea; Mr. Rustem Kazakov, Vice-President of the Crimean Federation of National Wrestling, an Olympic champion; Mrs. Elmira Nalbantova, Chief of the Crimean Tatar Song and Dance Group "Yaitamara" of the Crimean Philarmonic Theatre; Mrs. Safie Emilova, Director of the "Crimean Tatar Museum of the Cultural and Historical Legacy"; Mr. Enver Emiradjiev, Director of the Industrial Development Company; Mr. Aider Emirov, Research Fellow at the Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University; Mr. Fevzi Yakubov, President of the Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University.

18. Besides, further measures have been taken in line with the Court's Order on provisional measures and domestic law to preserve and support public associations and non-governmental organizations of the Crimean Tatar community.

19. Inter alia, on 16-18 May 2017, an international conference on "Cooperation of Crimean Tatar non-governmental organizations of the Republic of Crimea with compatriots abroad" was held in the Republic of Crimea. Crimean Tatar diasporas of the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Belarus participated in the event.

20. Three national cultural autonomies of Crimean Tatars established in 2016 have further developed. According to Russia's legislation and practice, a national cultural autonomy is a specific type of non-governmental organization tailored to preserve the identity of a national minority, develop language, education, national culture, etc. Such organizations may be formed at different levels, from local to federal, and can qualify for State support in the implementation of their goals. They are also authorized to represent the national cultural interests of their membership before the State bodies, establish media and educational institutions. In essence, a national cultural autonomy is a platform for making all voices of the local communities heard irrespective of their political and religious affiliations. In the case of Crimean Tatars these are:

- "Regional National Cultural Autonomy of Crimean Tatars of the Republic of Crimea", headed by Mr. Aivaz Umerov;

- "Local National Cultural Autonomy of Crimean Tatars of the city district of Sudak, the Republic of Crimea", headed by Mr. Eskender Umerov;

- "Local National Cultural Autonomy of Crimean Tatars of the city district of Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea", headed by Mr. Abdurrahman Saliev.

Moreover, a federal national cultural autonomy of Crimean Tatars is currently being established.

21. Currently there are more than 30 registered non-governmental organizations and associations of Crimean Tatars on the peninsula. They have around 30 000 members. These organizations and associations continue to carry out their activities in various fields – political, economic, social and cultural. Since the reunification of Crimea with the Russian Federation, there were no cases in Russian courts (except for the Mejlis) regarding the prohibition or dissolution of Crimean Tatars' non-governmental organizations.

22. As regards more specifically the organization called "the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People", the Russian Federation notes that the Mejlis has never been recognized as a representative institution of Crimean Tatars in Crimea. Nor has it even sought to acquire such a status in Crimea under any jurisdiction.

23. While implementing the Court's Order on provision measures, the Russian Federation must take into account the rule of law, including the need not to prejudice its national security.

24. The implementation of the Court's Order on provisional measures continues to be in the focus of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other competent authorities of the Russian Federation. A series of interagency meetings was held to consider appropriate ways to comply with the Court's Order (in August, October and December 2017; in January, April and May 2018).

25. The Russian Federation underlines that the protection of the rights and interests of all national minorities, including the Crimean Tatars, is the principled position and policy of Russia as a multinational State. It fully intends to maintain this position at all times and in all circumstances.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of our highest consideration.

Dmitry Lobach
Agent of the Russian Federation

Ilya Rogachev
Agent of the Russian Federation

Grigory Lukiyantsev
Agent of the Russian Federation

Moscow, 21 June 2018

Excellency,

With reference to the letter of the Agent of Ukraine to the Court, dated 7 June 2018, and pursuant to your letter of 17 May 2018 requesting comments of the Russian Federation regarding the information provided by Ukraine in the above-mentioned letter, we have the honour to convey the following.

As a preliminary matter, the Russian Federation would like to reiterate its position that the present letter is without prejudice to any objection to jurisdiction or admissibility that the Russian Federation may formulate in the present case in relation to Ukraine's Application, in particular under Article 79 of the Rules of the Court. It further reiterates that compliance with provisional measures of the Court is a matter to be decided at the merits phase if the Court were somehow to find that it has jurisdiction to deal with the merits and that Ukraine's Application is admissible, which, according to the Russian Federation, is not the case.

The Russian Federation notes that the above-mentioned communication from Ukraine addresses exclusively the ban on the Mejlis. Other than that, it does not address any aspects of the implementation by the Russian Federation of the Court's Order to "refrain from maintaining or imposing limitations on the ability of the Crimean Tatar community to conserve its representative institutions".[1]

In regard to the assertions made by the Government of Ukraine, the following needs to be clarified.

The petition of Mr. Bariiev for reconsideration of the decision of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea of 26 April 2016[2] declaring the Mejlis an extremist organization and banning its activities was returned to the claimant on purely procedural grounds. As it is clear from the Crimean Court's reply[3] several procedural requirements had not been met. The

[1] Point 1(a) of operative paragraph 106, Order indicating provisional measures, 19 April 2017.
[2] Annex 7 to the Letter of the Agent of Ukraine, dated 7 June 2018.
[3] Annex 8 to the Letter of the Agent of Ukraine, dated 7 June 2018.

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Crimean Court confirmed that the request may be filed again, once the deficiencies are corrected. Mr. Bariiev chose to ignore the possibility to resubmit his request and abandoned the proceedings. Ukraine claims that he appealed to the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, yet as of 21 June 2018 the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation has not received any such appeal.

The petition of Ms. Yuksel for reconsideration of the decision of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea of 2016[4] was, likewise, returned to the claimant on procedural grounds that had nothing to do with the language of the text of this Court's Order. Ms. Yuksel was advised that she can resubmit the petition while curing the indicated procedural deficiencies.[5] Like Mr. Bariiev, Ms. Yuksel chose to abandon the proceedings altogether.

In response to Mr. Chubarov's request to the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation dated 14 July 2017, Mr. Chubarov was advised (by the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Crimea) of his rights to petition the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea to review the latter's decision of 26 April 2016 under new or reopened circumstances. [6] The previous similar requests returned by the Crimean Supreme Court to petitioners were noted to draw Mr. Chubarov's attention to the procedural requirements of Russia's Code of Administrative Procedure.

Ukraine also notably misrepresents the contents of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs' reply to Mr. Chubarov, as is clear from the provided translation thereof.[7]

The Russian Federation notes that it has been genuinely addressing the situation of the Mejlis without at the same time hampering the principle of the rule of law and undermining the protection of national security. Accordingly, the modalities of the implementation of the Court's Order had to ensure that the situation with the Mejlis conforms to the fundamental rules and principles of the Russian law and that the goals of the Court's Order are achieved in the most appropriate way.

It should be emphasized that immediately after the reunification of Crimea with the Russian Federation, Crimean State authorities sought to integrate the Mejlis and provide it with opportunities to engage in political and social life of the peninsula. Thus, Mr. Lenur Islyamov, whose witness statement is annexed to the Memorial of Ukraine,[8] omits to mention the fact that he was originally "delegated" by the Mejlis to serve in the new Government of the Republic of Crimea (as Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers). [9]

The Mejlis, however, did not demonstrate any genuine willingness to act in compliance with Russian law or refrain from undermining public order. It continued to assert its self-proclaimed status of being the sole supreme representative body of all Crimean Tatar people, whose long-standing objective has been to achieve the establishment of a national State of

[4] Annex 10 to the Letter of the Agent of Ukraine, dated 7 June 2018.
[5] Annex 11 to the Letter of the Agent of Ukraine, dated 7 June 2018.
[6] Annex 12 to the Letter of the Agent of Ukraine, dated 7 June 2018.
[7] Annex 6 to the Letter of the Agent of Ukraine, dated 7 June 2018.
[8] Annex 18 to the Memorial submitted by Ukraine on 12 June 2018.
[9] "Crimean Tatar Mejlis to Meet with Putin", *islam.ru*, 30 April 2014 (available at: http://islam.ru/en/content/news/crimean-tatar-mejlis-meet-putin); "Lenur Islyamov appointed vice premier of Crimea", Crimean News Agency QHA, 3 April 2014 (available at: http://qha.com.ua/en/politics/lenur-islyamov-appointed-vice-premier-of-crimea/131081/).

Crimean Tatars on the Crimean Peninsula.[10] This goal forms the cornerstone of the ideology of the institution, first headed by Mr. Dzhemilev and currently by Mr. Chubarov, and determines the specific methods employed by its leaders, such as inciting anti-Russian hatred, organizing blockade of the population of Crimea and refusing to comply with the law.

After the reunification of Crimea with Russia, Mr. Chubarov declared, for example, that the war would end for the Mejlis only when Crimea is returned to the Ukrainian State.[11] These claims were backed up in practice by the so-called "civilian" blockade of Crimea organized by the Mejlis leaders together with Ukrainian nationalists with the view of preventing any supplies being delivered from Ukraine to Crimea. In particular, members of the Mejlis played a key role in blowing up pylons on the territory of Ukraine on the line supplying electricity to Crimea. In his interview of 16 October 2015, Mr. Chubarov stated that the blockade should be comprehensive and that it should include cutting off electricity supply. According to his own statements, the organizer of the energy blockade of the peninsula Mr. Lenur Islyamov acted under instructions of Mr. Chubarov and the Mejlis.[12]

It should be also emphasized that prior to the reunification of Crimea with Russia Ukraine itself did not recognize the Mejlis as the representative body of the Crimean Tatar People. The decision to recognize such status for the Mejlis was taken by the Verkhovnaya Rada (Parliament) of Ukraine only on 20 March 2014, after Crimea had become part of Russia, with the obvious purpose of using the organization to undermine stability on the peninsula.

On 19 December 2015, the participants of the Assembly of the Crimean Tatars' from the organization "Kyryym" denounced the right of the Mejlis to monopolize the right to speak on behalf of the Crimean Tatar people.[13] On 2 February 2016, the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Crimea received a letter from several Crimean Tatar organizations, including "Qirim Birligi", the "Committee of Crimean Tatar Youth" and "The Council of Elders of Crimean Tatars", requesting a ban of the Mejlis and accusing it leaders of participating in the blockade of Crimea.

Encouraged by Ukraine, the Mejlis launched a campaign to undermine the integrity of the Russian Federation and the legal order in Crimea. In implementing these policies, the Mejlis went so far as to threaten Crimean Tatars who decide to appear at the elections of the President of the Russian Federation,[14] to prohibit them from accepting positions in the State

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[10] Regulation on the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people dated 29 June 1991, paras.1.1, 2.1; Declaration on national sovereignty of the Crimean Tatar People, 28 June 1991.

[11] "On April 1, 2015, R.A. Chubarov, while being in Kiev, Ukraine, and giving an interview to the hosts of Channel 5 on Ukrainian television said: " ... for us, the war is over only when the Crimea is in the Ukrainian State. The video of the interview was published on the Internet. On this fact, a criminal case was open, which is currently under investigation" (quote from the Decision of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea of 26 April 2016, the video of the corresponding interview with Mr. Chubarov is available at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VbEpx-pXXeM).

[12] "Crimean Tatars to block administrative border with Crimea on September 20-21", Interfax-Ukraine, 14 September 2015 (available at: https://cn.interfax.com.ua/news/general/289993.html).

[13] "Crimean Tatars forbade the Mejlis to speak on behalf of the people", 19 December 2015 (available in Russian at: https://lenta.ru/news/2015/12/19/crymea/, the resolution adopted by the Assembly states that "Mr.Dzhemilev, Mr. Chubarov and Mr. Islyamov stooped so low as to cooperate with extremist groups prosecuted in the progressive world which strips them of their right to represent Crimean Tatar people. As of now all their declarations at any public fora should be viewed as their private opinions").

[14] In January 2018, Mr. Chubarov called for boycott by the Crimean Tatars and Ukrainians of the presidential elections in Russia, warning that "every one of those few compatriots that – having shown weakness or

bodies,[15] set up a blockade of the Crimean Peninsula with very negative humanitarian consequences,[16] and even – at the times of their presence in Crimea – organizing violent actions.[17]

Currently, Mr. Chubarov, who became a member of the Verkhovnaya Rada, established in Kiev a so-called "Council of the Mejlis", consisting of 9 members residing in Ukraine's capital. In 2016, this organization received 60 million Ukrainian grivens (equivalent to more than 2 million USD) from the State budget of Ukraine.[18] Mr. Chubarov claims that this organization acts in the name of the Mejlis. Its leaders participate in meetings of various international organizations and other fora as representatives of Ukraine. This organization is thus effectively acting today as an instrumentality of the Government of Ukraine and not as a representative institution of the Crimean Tatars living on the peninsula.

The Court's Order of 19 April 2017 was interpreted by the leadership of the Mejlis as a confirmation of the legitimacy of their goals and policies, and the organization continued to oppose itself to the Russian State authorities and defy the existing legal regime[19] by all means available, including recourse to violence.

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cowardice – will appear at an electoral site will be forever outcast from among their compatriots and fellow believers" (https://korrespondent.net/ukraine/3933951-chubarov-pryzyvaet-krymchan-boikotyrovat-vybory); "Crimean Tatars not to participate in Russian presidential elections on March 18 – Chubarov", Interfax – Ukraine, 12 March 2018 (available at: https://en.interfax/com/ua/news/general/491187/html).

[15] According to the Mejlis's spokesperson N. Dzhelyalov, three persons were stripped off their membership for their willingness to take offices in Crimean State authorities: Mr.Remzi Ilyasov for being Vice-Chair of the State Council (Parliament) of the Republic of Crimea, Mr. Teifuk Gafarov for being Deputy Mayor of Simferopol and Mr. Zaur Smirnov for being the Head of the State Committee on Interethnic Relations and on Formerly Deported Peoples of the Republic of Crimea ("Three members expelled from the Mejlis for joining the authorities in Crimea", rbc.ru, 25 August 2014 (available in Russian at: https://www.rbc.ru/politics/25/08/2014/5704212b9a794760d3d40efd). In his interview of 31 January 2018 to *Krym.Realii* Mr. Chubarov confirmed that Lenur Islyamov quit the Council of Ministers of Crimea on the decision of the Mejlis (Mr. Chubarov's interview of 31 January 2018; available in Russian at: https://ru.krymr.com/a/29007950.html).

[16] "Consequences of the Blockade of Crimea: Human Rights Violations and Humanitarian Issues", 1 December 2015 (available at the web-site of the Crimean Human Rights Group: https://crimeahrg.org/en/posledstviya-blokadyi-kryima-narusheniya-prav-cheloveka-i-gymanitarnyie-problemyi-2/).

[17] On 23 March 2018 Lenur Islyamov, one of the Mejlis's leaders, announced the Mejlis's intention to disrupt the traffic over the Crimean Bridge by recording all transport crossing the Strait via the Bridge and imposing sanctions on respective persons. He has not excluded applying physical measures to block the movement of vehicles (https://www.obozrevatel.com/ukr/crime/blokada-krimskogo-mostu-islyamov-ozvuchiv-plan-dii.htm - in Ukrainian; https://korrespondent.net/ukraine/3954531-v-medzhlyse-obeschaiut-meshat-rabote-kerchenskoho-mosta – in Russian). In April 2016, in a video posted online by the "Open Russia" R.Chubarov and L.Islyamov declare their resoluteness to resort to force if this is required for the return of Crimea (https://youtu.be/ktHmCBNBVs8). For a detailed account of violent actions organized by the Mejlis on the peninsula see the Decision of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Crimea, 26 April 2016.

[18] "Prime-Minister of Ukraine Arseniy Yatsenyuk declared that the Government is for the first time planning to allocate 60 million grivens to finance the needs of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people. According to the БИЗНЕС.ua website, Mr Yatsenyuk announced such a measure this Sunday, on 27 December, at a "10 minutes with the Prime-Minister" programme" ("Yatsenyuk: 60 million Ukrainian grivens to be allocated to the Mejlis from the State budget", Business Media, 27 December 2015, available in Russian at: https://bzns.media/ukraine/vatsenyuk_v_gosbyudzhete_vydeleno_60_mln_grn_na_finansirovanie_medzhlisa-272461/).

[19] In September 2017, the Mejlis issued a statement renouncing the State authorities of Russia in Crimea and declaring, in particular, decisions of the Crimean judiciary null and void ("Statement of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people on the occasion of delivering by the Russian occupational court of unlawful and illegal sentence to Akhtem Chiygoz", 13 September 2017, available in Russian at the Mejlis's web-site:

The Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation discovered that on 19 January 2018 a Crimean Tatar activist Erol Veliyev, assistant to a member of the Ukrainian Parliament and Crimean Tatar activist Mustafa Dzhemilev, instructed Mr. A. Steshenko and Mr. A. Tretyakov to set on fire the house of Mr. Haji Emirali Ablaev, the Head of the Spiritual Council of the Muslims of Crimea and Sevastopol, Mufti of the Muslims of Crimea and the President of Shura.[20] The group headed by Mr. Veliyev was allegedly acting under command of the Mr. Chubarov with the aim of intimidating pro-Russian Crimean Tatars and stirring of national tension among the population of Crimea.

Earlier on 12 September 2017, the same group set on fire the house of Mr. V. Abduraimov, leader of the Crimean Tatar organization "Milliy Firqa". As a result of this criminal act, the life of a child, granddaughter of the leader of "Milliy Firqa", was in danger. She was rescued from being burnt to death by her parents.

Mr. Chubarov repeatedly stated that all Russian nationals currently living in Crimea (and those who intend to move to Crimea) would be expelled from the peninsula.[21] In its appeal of 12 March 2018 to the Crimean Tatars and the Crimean population in general the Mejlis declared that it would "resort to any measures to ensure the Ukrainian sovereignty over the Peninsula, and restoration of the status of Crimea on the basis of the right of Crimean Tatars to self-determination as an indigenous people of Ukraine."[22]

On 3 June 2018 Mr. Dzhemilev, former leader of the Mejlis, bragged that "they" cut off the supply of fresh water from the Dnieper river causing serious drought on the Crimean Peninsula, and assured that the Crimean Tatars would do it again if somehow the supply were restored.[23]

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http://qtmm.org/новости/5543-заявление-меджлиса-крымскотатарского-народа-в-связи-с-вынесением-российским-оккупационным-судом-незаконного-и-неправомерного-приговора-ахтему-чийгозу). For the general standing of the Mejlis (reaffirmed at the time of the consideration by this Court of the request for provisional measures) see Appeal of the Mejlis to the People's Deputies of Ukraine, dated 29 March 2017, that claimed credit for the "continued opponency to the occupation", declared the ban on the Mejlis as an "acknowledgment of the significance and effectiveness of its struggle against the occupation and annexation", and invited the deputies to nominate the Mejlis for the Nobel Peace Prize in 2018 as this would be a "tool in the continued fight for the liberation of Crimea" (available in Russian at the Mejlis's web-site: http://qtmm.org/новости/5258-обращение-к-народным-депутатам-украины).

[20] "Federal Security Service together with the Ministry of Interior uncovered activities of an extremist group set up by Erol Veliyev – assistant to the Deputy of Verkhovnaya Rada of Ukraine M. Dzhemilev upon the instructions of R. Chubarov, leader of the Mejlis on the wanted list, and the Security Service of Ukraine", 21 May 2018 (available in Russian at the FSB web-site: http://www.fsb.ru/fsb/press/message/single.htm%21id%3D10438280%40fsbMessage.html). "They told us to buy two bottles of wine for Molotov cocktails (FSB published a video of suspect interviewed)", gazeta.ru, 21 May 2018 (available in Russian at: https://www.gazeta.ru/social/2018/05/21/11759809.shtml?updated#; in the interview the alleged member of the extremist group gives an account of the preparation of an attack on the house of Mr. Ablaev).

[21] "Chubarov told how to 'cleanse' Crimea after de-occupation", Crimean News Agency QHA, 16 June 2017, (available at: http://qha.com.ua/en/politics/chubarov-told-how-to-quot-cleanse-quot-crimea-after-deoccupation/141046/). He again recalled that Russians would have to leave Crimea in his interview on "5th Channel" (Ukraine) on 10 March 2018 (video available at: https://www.5.ua/regiony/chubarov-skazav-shcho-okupanty-v-krymu-vzhe-hotuiut-hrupy-z-kolaborantiv-dlia-kartynky-masovoi-lavky-na-vybory-166213.html).

[22] Appeal of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people, 12 March 2018 (available in Russian at the Mejlis's web-site: http://qtmm.org/новости/5869-обращение-меджлиса-крымскотатарского-народа).

[23] "Emergency in Crimea: Dzhemilev told about the huge problem for the occupants", *obozrevatel.com*, 4 June 2018 (available in Russian at: https://www.obozrevatel.com/society/zasuha-v-krymu-dzhemilev-soobschil-kogda-na-poluostrov-pustyat-vodu.htm: "Problems do exist there once the water supply from the Dnieper river

Thus, the Mejlis posed and continues to pose a real threat to the national security of the Russian Federation and the safety of Crimean Tatars who live in Crimea.

It should be also noted that since the adoption of the Court's Order on 19 April 2017 none of the members of the Mejlis has been prosecuted for its organization or participation in it.

The Russian Federation continues to take all necessary measures ensuring implementation of the Order of this Court, having particular regard to the specific circumstances described above and the need to preserve the rule of law and integrity and consistency of its legal order throughout its territory.

As explained in our previous letter to the Court, the Crimean Tatars freely enjoy their right to freedom of association[24] on the same basis as provided to everybody throughout the country.

Dmitry Lobach

Agent of the Russian Federation

Ilya Rogachev

Agent of the Russian Federation

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has been cut off, no one does the farming anymore ... even if a decision is made to restore the supply, the community - the Crimean Tatars at least - will quickly, in my opinion, cut it off again").

[24] Among the currently registered organizations on the peninsula the most active are:

- "Spiritual Council of the Muslims of Crimea and Sevastopol" (existed prior to the reunification);
- "Kyryym", interregional social movement of the Crimean Tatar People;
- "Qirim Birligi", regional non-governmental organization promoting revival of the Crimean Tatar People;
- "Inkishaf", regional non-governmental organization of Crimean Tatars;
- "Elders of the Crimean Tatar People "Namus", regional non-governmental organization (existed prior to the reunification);
- "Public Council of the Crimean Tatar People", platform for cooperation of non-governmental organizations;
- "Committee of Crimean Tatar Youth", regional non-governmental organization;
- "National Movement of Crimean Tatars", Crimean interregional non-governmental organization for restoration of national unity and equal rights of the Crimean Tatar People (existed prior to the reunification);
- "Crimean Tatars – the backbone of Crimea", regional non-governmental organization;
- "Council of Elders of the Crimean Tatar People" regional non-governmental organization (existed prior to the reunification);
- "Republican non-governmental organization of Crimean Tatar veterans, invalids of war, veterans of labour and military service" (existed prior to the reunification);
- "Milliy Firqa", Crimean republican non-governmental organization of social and cultural development (existed prior to the reunification);
- "Crimean Tatars National Movement", Crimean interregional non-governmental organization of human rights defenders (existed prior to the reunification);
- "Society of Crimean Tatars-Entrepreneurs";
- "Committee of Crimean Tatar Mothers", non-governmental organization.

Moscow, « 18 » January 2019

Excellency,

In response to your letter of 18 July 2018, the Russian Federation has the honour to convey the following.

1. On the instructions of the Court, given under Article 78 of its Rules, the Government of the Russian Federation was requested to provide information on measures that had been taken to implement point (1)(a) of operative paragraph 106 of the Court's Order of 19 April 2017 indicating provisional measures. Paragraph 106(1)(a) provides that:

   "With regard to the situation in Crimea, the Russian Federation must, in accordance with its obligations under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, (…) [r]efrain from maintaining or imposing limitations on the ability of the Crimean Tatar community to conserve its representative institutions, including the Mejlis."

2. The Russian Federation continues to implement the Court's Order on provisional measures, it is in the focus of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other competent authorities of the Russian Federation.

3. The Russian Federation reiterates that the protection of the rights and interests of all national minorities, including Crimean Tatars, is the principled position and policy of Russia as a multinational State. It fully intends to maintain this position at all times and under all circumstances.

H.E. Mr. Philippe Couvreur
Registrar
International Court of Justice
Peace Palace
The Hague

4. The Russian Federation continues to take positive steps aimed at protecting the rights of Crimean Tatars and securing, *inter alia*, their representative rights.

5. As stated in our previous letter of 7 June 2018 to the Court, Crimean Tatars have a right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation. Crimean Tatar organizations and associations may conduct their activity freely.

   The Crimean Tatar community also continues to be represented in all State bodies of the Republic of Crimea, including the State Council (Crimean Parliament)[1], as well as in the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation (Russian Parliament).

6. As was mentioned previously, on 17 February 2018 the Council of the Crimean Tatar People ("Shura") was elected at the extraordinary session of the extended Qurultay[2]. The activities of the Shura are described below in paras 12 - 23.

7. On 27 October 2018 the VI Qurultay of the Muslims of Crimea took place in Simferopol. 308 delegates out of 344 were registered. The Head of the Republic of Crimea Mr. S.Aksiyonov, Deputy Chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea Mr. E.Gafarov, the Head of the State Committee on Interethnic Relations and on Formerly Deported Peoples Mr. L.Abduramanov and a member of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly (Russian Parliament) of the Russian Federation Mr. R.Balbek participated in the Qurultay as guests[3].

8. In his speech Mr. S.Aksiyonov congratulated the participants of the VI Qurultay and wished them successful and fruitful work[4]. Mr. Ch.Yakubov, member of the Consultative Council and member of the Shura, mentioned in his speech that "[…] all the opportunities for a harmonious development of all the confessions and cultures were created on the peninsula in the past four years. I am confident that the decisions taken today will also help to strengthen mutual respect" (our translation)[5].

9. The Qurultay reiterated its confidence in Mr. E.Ablayev, Chairman of the Shura, Head of the Spiritual Council of the Muslims of Crimea and Sevastopol and Mufti of the Muslims of Crimea (a former member of the Mejlis). The Qurultay re-elected him for a new 5-year term (Mr. E.Ablyaev was re-elected for the 5th straight time in this capacity and has thus served in this position since 1999). The participants also elected five members of the Qurultay's

[1] On 30 July 2018, Edip Gafarov was elected Vice-Chairman of the State Council (Parliament) of the Republic of Crimea.
[2] http://qmdi.org/resheniem-kurultaya-musulman-kryima-sozdan-sovet-kryimskotatarskogo-naroda/
[3] http://qmdi.org/vi-kurultay-musulman-kryima-zavershil-svoyu-rabotu-foto/
[4] http://qmdi.org/glava-kryima-poprivetstvoval-uchastnikov-vi-kurultaya-musulman-kryima-foto/
[5] http://qmdi.org/sovet-kryimskih-tatar-pri-glave-respubliki-pozhelal-uchastnikam-kurultaya-plodotvornoy-rabotyi/

Auditing Committee (Mr. L.Abduramanov, Imam of Chernomorsky district; Mr. I.Suleymanov, Imam of Krasnoperekopsky district; Mr. S.Asanov, Chairman of the community of Saksky district; Mr. I.Umerov, Head of the Azov Madrasah; Mr. R.Temirov, Chairman of the community of Nisschegorodsky district).

10. During the meeting of the Qurultay Mr. E.Ablayev made a statement summarizing the activities of the Muftiyat in the past five years. The issues of the construction of the Cathedral Mosque in Simferopol, religious and educational activities and charity, as well as the return of the Muslim historical buildings to the Muslims of Crimea were discussed. The Qurultay adopted a decision to initiate a transfer of certain properties in Simferepol to the Spiritual Council of the Muslims of Crimea and Sevastopol. One of the buildings is scheduled to be used for the museum of the culture-historical heritage of Crimean Tatars.

11. At a press-conference Mr. E.Ablayev stated that "people were so tired and exhausted of the conflicts [interethnic and interfaith conflicts that were fostered during the Ukrainian period] that the last four years of peaceful coexistence and good-neighbourly relations of Muslims with all other confessions and nationalities in Crimea have shown us that people had been waiting for that, they had craved for peace and harmony" (our translation)[6].

12. The Council of the Crimean Tatar People ("Shura"), elected by the Qurultay, continues to carry out its activities in close cooperation with the Council of Crimean Tatars under the auspices of the Head of the Republic of Crimea Mr. S.Aksiyonov ("Consultative Council") which as a matter of fact was established on the initiative of the Shura[7].

13. The Shura, as the Council of the Crimean Tatar People, consists of Crimean Tatars that are professionals and specialists in a wide range of fields. For example, Mr. R.Bairov is a theologist; Mr. A.Adshimambetov is an expert in political sciences; Mr. A.Ismailov is Deputy Mufti of Crimea and holds a masters degree in Islamic law; Ms. E.Nalbatova is the creative Director of Crimean Tatar Ensemble of song and dance "Haytarma" of the State Philharmonic Hall of the Republic of Crimea; Ms. L.Selendili is a doctor of philology and professor of the department of the Crimean Tatar philology of the Faculty of Crimean Tatar philology and philology of the East at the Crimean Federal University named after V.I.Vernandsky.

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[6] https://crimea.ria.ru/society/20181027/1115472795.html?inj=1

[7] The Consultative Council includes members of Shura and the Head of the State Committee on Interethnic Relations and on Formerly Deported Peoples (The Council is established in accordance with the Decree of the Head of the Republic of Crimea S.Aksiyonov of 29 March 2018 № 93-Y. The list of members is annexed to this Decree).

14. Such composition of the Shura facilitates the work of the Council that it conducts in different spheres.

15. The members of the Shura participate in working meetings with the governmental bodies of the Republic of Crimea[8]. They also meet with the Crimean Tatar community from different districts of Crimea on a regular basis. The aim of such meetings is to listen to people's concerns and to convey them to the authorities. Many problems are solved through consultations provided by the members of the Shura during such visits ("on the ground").

16. The Shura monitors the implementation of the Federal Target Programmes aimed at supporting Crimean Tatars, including the formerly repressed people. Moreover, the Shura advises the Government of the Republic of Crimea on optimal allocation of funds of such Programmes.

17. In addition to that, the Shura contributes to the formation of the extra-budgetary funds allocated for construction of the Cathedral Mosque in Simferopol. It is following the progress of work and informs the public via mass media thereon.

18. The Members of the Shura, *inter alia*, regularly participate in television programs, for example, in the weekly television program 'The Crimean Consensus' at TV-Channel 'Millet' of the Republican Crimean Tatar Broadcasting company[9]. The guests of this program (e.g. Mr. A.Ismailov, Mr. A.Adgimambetov, Mr. M.Islamov, Ms. L.Selendili) discuss matters of common interest of Crimean Tatars (development and preservation of Crimean Tatar culture and language, construction of the Cathedral Mosque, assistance to Crimean Tatars with housing, general assessment of measures taken by the government).

19. Already at the stage of its establishment the Shura facilitated the organization of Muslim religious holidays, such as Oraza Bairam and Kurban Bairam. Particularly, the members of the Shura contributed to the adoption of the Decree of the Head of the Republic of Crimea № 32-У. In accordance with this Decree the days of the mentioned religious events were declared as republican holidays (*inter alia*, 15 June 2018 – Oraza Bairam and 21 August 2018 – Kurban Bairam).

20. The members of the Shura assist in the process of the legalization of religious buildings of Muslims (participate in the solution of the land, architectural and building, planning issues).

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[8] e.g.https://gkmn.rk.gov.ru/article/show/2018_09_26_16_30_v_goskomnatse_obsudili_razvitie_krymskotatarskikh_sredstv_massovoi_informatsii

[9] http://trkmillet.ru/pages/programs/000009-obschaja/program/000088-krymskij-konsensus

21. The decisions to allocate funds of the Federal Target Programme for the construction of new schools are taken by the authorities also on the advice of the Shura.

22. Moreover, the members of the Shura and the "Consultative Council" supervise activities of the newly established secondary school № 44[10] in Simferopol where the Crimean Tatar language is one of the main languages of instruction[11]. They act as supervisors of the educational process, assist in the formation of the teachers staff, communicate with the parents' committees, assist in the equipment for classes, and give advice on the organization of the educational process.

23. In late December 2018 the Shura gathered on a meeting to sum up the activities of the year. The internal staff issues and the possible candidates for the positions of directors of new pre-school educational institutions built in the districts mostly populated by Crimean Tatars in the framework of the implementation of the Federal Target programme were discussed. There are also plans to organize groups with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction in these schools.

24. In its turn, the "Consultative Council" (as mentioned in para. 12 established on the initiative of the Shura and including many of its members) continues to work towards the restoration of historical justice as well as the political, social and spiritual revival and development of Crimean Tatars who suffered from deportation and political repressions during the period of the USSR. It also contributes to the development of culture, sport and youth.

25. The "Consultative Council" coordinates and facilitates the educational process at schools, classes and pre-school institutions with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction.

26. Currently, the "Consultative Council" monitors the construction and launching of six new schools and educational institutions (e.g. in the micro-district 'Beloe-2' and 'Fontany').

27. In addition to that, the members of the "Consultative Council" organized a questionnaire survey at Crimean schools and pre-school institutions in October-December 2018. Around six hundred educational institutions took part in this survey. In accordance with its preliminary results the education

[10] The school was established in accordance with the Act of the Administration of the Simferopol of the Republic of Crimea of 22 September 2016 № 2184. http://school44.site/svedeniya-ob-obrazovatelnoj-organizatsii/osnovnye-svedeniya
[11] http://school44.site/svedeniya-ob-obrazovatelnoj-organizatsii/obrazovanie

process in the state languages of the Republic of Crimea is estimated as satisfactory. The materials and outcomes of the research are scheduled to be published.

28. Since March 2018 members of the "Consultative Council" have visited a number of towns and districts of Crimea and have conducted a series of meetings with the representatives of Crimean Tatars (e.g. towns of Armyansk[12], Chernomorsky[13], Krasnoperekopsky[14], Saksky[15], Kirovskoe[16] , Dzankoysky[17] districts). The main topics of discussion were the development of the Crimean Tatar language and culture, registration of land property and religious buildings, as well as the enhancement of infrastructure.

29. The "Consultative Council" interacts with the Head of the Republic of Crimea on a regular basis making proposals regarding the matters of concern to the Crimean Tatar community. In July 2018 its members organized a meeting with the representatives of municipal authorities of the Republic of Crimea in order to work out a joint plan of action for resolving such issues[18].

    It is also involved in the preparation of various cultural and commemorative events, *inter alia*, activities on 18 May 2018 dedicated to the memory of victims of the deportation of the Crimean Tatar people[19].

30. Among other things, the "Consultative Council" cooperates with the Crimean Tatar associations and organizations. In particular, in October 2018, the "Consultative Council" signed a Memorandum on cooperation with the Interregional Public Movement of Crimean Tatars "Qirim". One of the main goals of this agreement is to restore and protect political and economic rights of Crimean Tatars. The Parties to the Memorandum agreed to cooperate on elaborating draft laws aimed at the protection of rights of Crimean Tatars, restoration and preservation of their cultural identity and traditions[20].

31. Crimean Tatars continue to actively exercise their right to participate in the governance of the Republic of Crimea directly or through their representatives in other formats.

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[12] http://arm.er-crimea.com/v-armyanske-proshla-vstrecha-obshhestvennosti-s-predstavitelyami-soveta-kryimskih-tatar-pri-glave-respubliki-kryim/
[13] http://gazeta-chi.ru/obshestvo/vstrecha-predstavitelej-soveta-krymskih-tatar-s-zhitelyami-c
[14] https://krpero.rk.gov.ru/article/show/2018_08_09_08_24_predstaviteli_soveta_krymskikh_tatar_pri_glave_respubliki_krym_posetili_krasnoperekopskii_raion
[15] https://sakimo.rk.gov.ru/article/show/2018_09_17_11_42_predstaviteli_soveta_krymskikh_tatar_pri_glave_respubliki_krym_posetili_sakskii_raion_i_g_saki
[16] http://trkmillet.ru/pages/news/006195-predstaviteli-konsultativnogo-soveta-krymskih-tatar-pri-glave-kryma-proveli-vst
[17] https://dzhankoyrn.rk.gov.ru/article/show/2018_09_20_16_47_v_administratsii_dzhankoiskogo_raiona_sostoialas_vstrecha_chlenov_soveta_krymskikh_tatar_pri_glave_respubliki_krym_s_zhiteliami_raion
[18] https://gkmn.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/907
[19] https://glava.rk.gov.ru/article/show/2018_05_14_16_10_sergei_aksionov_proviol_zasedanie_soveta_krymskikh_tatar_pri_glave_respubliki_krym
[20] https://crimea-news.com/society/2018/10/22/451397.html

32. On the federal level, the President of the regional public organization "The Community of Crimean Tatars 'Inkishaf'" Mr. E.Bilyalov is a member of the Council for Interethnic Relations under the President of the Russian Federation.

33. At the meeting of the Council which was held on 26 October 2018[21] Mr. E.Bilyalov provided a generally positive assessment of the measures already taken by the Russian Federation, in particular, the adoption of the presidential Decree of 21 April 2014 № 268[22], the recognition of the Crimean Tatar language as the state language of the Republic of Crimea in accordance with the 2014 Constitution of the Republic of Crimea, adoption of Federal law amending the Art. 11 and 14 of the Federal law 'On education in the Russian Federation', related to educational standards and the choice of the language of instruction[23].

34. Among other things, he noted that further steps should to be taken in respect of the preservation of the identity of the Crimean Tatar people, the development of their culture and their language. He made a number of proposals in this regard.

35. In particular, he proposed to initiate a special Federal Target Programme, aimed to secure the revival of the Crimean Tatar language; to establish a scientific-research institute for Crimean Tatar studies by the Russian Academy of Sciences; to allocate funds to carry out scientific studies of the Crimean Tatar language and literature, including the ethnic pedagogy and psychology; to take measures for preparing relevant staff.

36. He also addressed an issue related to the procedure of acquiring Russian citizenship under the Russian legislation by individuals who were deported from Crimea during the Soviet period.

37. In this respect the President of the Russian Federation immediately instructed the then-head of the Chief Migration Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ms. O.Kirillova, to tackle the issue. Ms. Kirillova assured him that the existing working group would deal with each individual case to resolve the situation. Other initiatives of Mr. E.Bilyalov are also being carefully considered.

38. Representatives of the Crimean Tatar civil society receive important posts in Crimean municipal bodies. Thus, in October 2018, Mr. E.Umerov, Chair of the

[21] http://kremlin.ru/events/president/news/58922

[22] The Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of 21 April 2014 № 268 "On Measures aimed at the Rehabilitation of Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Italian, Crimean Tatar and German peoples and State support of their revival and development"

[23] The Federal Law of 3 August 2018 № 317-FZ

National Cultural Autonomy of Crimean Tatars, was appointed deputy head of Sudak[24].

In December 2018, Mr. Y.Zeitulaev, member of the Interregional Public Movement "Qirim", was appointed deputy head of Simferopol, the capital of the Republic of Crimea[25].

39. Representatives of the Crimean Tatar community are among the members of public councils which were created by every executive body of the Republic of Crimea[26].The public councils consist of representatives from non-commercial organizations, public figures and experts from different spheres.

40. The goal of these councils is to ensure the cooperation and interaction between the State bodies of the Republic of Crimea, on the one hand, and non-commercial organizations and citizens, on the other. The public councils are intended to facilitate the development of civil society and to enhance the role of public associations in the social and political spheres. The representatives of public associations play a significant role in the work of public councils, including elaboration of federal, regional and municipal programmes, developments in the media sphere.

41. Mr. R.Bairov, Deputy Mufti of the Crimean Muslims, represents Crimean Tatars in the Public Chamber of the Republic of Crimea[27] established on 30 June 2014 with the purpose of securing effective interaction between the Crimean government and the public.

42. The presidential Decree of 21 April 2014 № 268[28] continues to provide the basis of support to the national cultural autonomies and public associations and organizations, which includes organizations of Crimean Tatars.

43. As was already mentioned in the letter of 7 June 2018 to the Court, three national cultural autonomies of Crimean Tatars were established in 2016.

44. The two other national cultural autonomies of Crimean Tatars were established in 2018. In particular, Local public organization 'National cultural autonomy of Crimean Tatars of Kachinsky municipal district of Sevastopol' (June 2018) and

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[24] https://gorod24.online/sudak/news/76908-eyvaz_umerov_stal_zamestitelem_glavyi_sudaka

[25] https://krym.news/news/politics/yakub-zeytulaev-stal-zamestitelem-glavy-simferopolya/ https://www.3652.ru/news/2256923/glava-administracii-simferopola-polucila-ese-odnogo-zamestitela-foto

[26] Created in accordance with the Decree of the Head of the Republic of Crimea of 21 July 2014 № 156-Y "On the establishment of public councils by executive bodies of State authority of the Republic of Crimea".

[27] https://opcrimea.ru/struktura/sostav/chleny-obshhestvennoj-palaty/bairov-ruslan-talyatovich.html

[28] See ibid. 22.

Local public organization 'National cultural autonomy of Crimean Tatars of Orlinovsky municipal district of Sevastopol' (June 2018).

45. More than 30 registered non-governmental organizations and associations of Crimean Tatars continue to operate in Crimea. They have around 30 000 members.

46. Moreover, in December 2018, member of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea Mr. R.Ilyasov presented a newly formed public organization "Milli Yurt". Among its goals are the contribution to the protection of the rights of people regardless of race, ethnicity, political views and religion; and interaction with State bodies[29]. The presentation of this organization was attended by a number of representatives of Crimean Tatar organizations and associations, including Mr. E.Bilyalov, who welcomed the guests of the event.

47. It should be also noted that since 7 June 2018 there have been no cases in Russian courts regarding the prohibition or dissolution of Crimean Tatars' non-governmental organizations.

48. Non-governmental organizations and associations of Crimean Tatars continue to protect and represent the rights of Crimean Tatars. They elaborate recommendations for the effective use of funds allocated for the development of different spheres of social life of Crimea, including through the implementation of governmental projects and programmes. They also provide free consultative and legal assistance to representatives of the Crimean Tatar community and conduct regular meetings with members of the Crimean Tatar community[30].

49. On 4 November 2018, the regional public organization "Qirim Birligi" and the Public Council of Crimean Tatar people[31] organised a conference where the results of four years of work were summed up. Representatives from different regions of Crimea, educational and cultural spheres, academic and art spheres participated in this Conference[32]. Representatives set a number of goals, among which are the strengthening of constructive interaction with the state authorities in the implementation of the presidential Decree of 21 April 2014 № 268[33], as well as the elaboration of legislative initiatives and proposals.

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[29] https://www.facebook.com/Remzilliasov/posts/936353716740501?__tn__=K-R

[30] http://www.qirimbirligi.ru/news/pravo-sobstvennosti1.html ; http://www.qirimbirligi.ru/deyatelnost/meropriyatiya/vstrecha-s-zhitelyami-sela-zybino.html ; http://www.qirimbirligi.ru/deyatelnost/meropriyatiya/rabota-prodolzhaetsya.html

[31] Public organization of Crimean Tatars that also participates in different kinds of meetings at international and regional levels dedicated to the preservation of the culture and identity of Crimean Tatar people.

[32] https://vk.com/qirimbirligi?w=wall-74172817_14867

[33] See ibid. 22.

50. On 12 December 2018 Mr. S.Nimetullaev, President of the regional public organization "Qirim Birligi", met with Mr. R.Schevchenko, President of the Charity Fund "The Children's Fund of the Republic of Crimea". The questions of support of disabled children, children from low-income families and orphans were discussed[34]. On 18 December 2018 Mr. S.Nimetullaev had a meeting with the Head of the Department of public diplomacy of the Eurasian Movement of the Russian Federation in Crimea Ms. Y.Basova where they discussed the outcomes of the "Cultural days of Crimean Tatars" in Ankara.[35].

51. The interregional public organization "Interregional Public Movement of the Crimean Tatar people "Qirim" has carried out five congresses, prepared 12 communications to a number of international organizations and state organs of the Russian Federation[36].

52. The interregional public organization "Interregional Public Movement of the Crimean Tatar people "Qirim"" and the regional public organization "The Community of Crimean Tatars 'Inkishaf"" with the support of the Administration of the Simferopol district were among the organizers of the 2018 Football Tournament dedicated to the Day of the Crimean Tatar Flag, celebrated on 26 June. This event was opened by Mr. R.Gafarov, Grand Imam of the Simferopol district and Mr. R.Yakubov (Crimean Tatar), Deputy Head of the Administration of the Simferopol district. Mr. R.Ilyasov, Deputy Chairperson of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea and Mr. E.Bilyalov, President of the regional public organization "The Community of Crimean Tatars 'Inkishaf"", member of the Council for Interethnic Relations under the President of the Russian Federation also participated as guests[37].

53. On the initiative of Mr. R.Ilyasov, President of the interregional public organization "Interregional Public Movement of the Crimean Tatar people "Qirim"", the panel dedicated to the national holiday "National Unity Day" was held on 5 November 2018 in Simferopol. 12 leaders and other representatives of the Crimean Tatar organizations of Crimea participated in this event (in particular, "the Community of Crimean Tatars 'Inkishaf"", "Crimean Centre for the social and cultural development 'Initiative"", "the Fund of Crimean Tatar art and ethnography", the Committee of the Crimean Tatar Youth", "the regional public organization of the cultural and economical revival of the Crimean Tatar people 'Qirim-Yurt"" and others). Many issues related to social and cultural development of Crimean Tatar people were discussed[38].

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[34] http://www.qirimbirligi.ru/news/kyrym-birligi-darit-prazdnik1.html

[35] http://www.qirimbirligi.ru/news/rabochaya-vstrecha23.html

[36] http://qirimtat.ru/deyateli-dvizheniya/ofitsialno-rezolyutsii-zayavleniya-obrashcheniya.html

[37] https://crimea-news.com/society/2018/06/26/417934.html

[38] http://qirimtat.ru/8-news/366-5-noyabrya-2018-goda-v-simferopole-sostoyalsya-kruglyj-stol-posvyashchennyj-dnyu-narodnogo-edinstva.html

54. The Spiritual Council of the Muslims of Crimea continues to play a significant role in the integration and representation of interests of the Muslims of the peninsula, including the Crimean Tatar people.

55. On 5 December 2018, the Deputy Mufti of Crimea Mr. A.Ismailov participated in the memorial evening dedicated to the 85th birthday of the famous Crimean Tatar writer, publicist, journalist and interpreter Z.Kurtnezira. This event took place in the Republican Crimean Tatar Library n.a. Gasprinsky[39].

56. As mentioned in the letter of 7 June 2018 to the Court, on 16-18 May 2017, an international conference on "Cooperation of Crimean Tatar non-governmental organizations of the Republic Crimea with compatriots abroad" held in Crimea brought together Crimean Tatars of Russia and Crimean Tatar Diasporas of the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Belarus. This event marked a strengthening of ties between Crimean Tatars.

57. Further steps have been taken to facilitate interaction of the Crimean Tatar community with compatriots abroad.

58. On 13-16 December 2018, "Cultural days of Crimean Tatars" took place in Ankara, Turkey[40]. Around 150 people, including members of the Crimean Tatar Diaspora of the Republic of Turkey participated in this event. Crimean Tatars from Crimea expressed their wish to build strong ties with fellow Tatars that live in Turkey.

59. On that occasion a member of the Consultative Council of the Crimean Tatars Mr. E.Emiradjiev lectured on the progress reached in construction of the Cathedral Mosque in Simferopol while the Director of the Bakhchisaray Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Museum-Reserve Mr. V.Martinyk provided an overview about the restoration works that are currently being carried out in the Museum-Reserve.

60. State organs of the Republic of Crimea actively support and facilitate measures aimed at preservation of the identity of the Crimean Tatar people.

61. The Vice-Chairman of the State Council (Parliament) of the Republic of Crimea Mr. E.Gafarov (a Crimean Tatar) is supervising regulations on interethnic relations.

[39] http://qmdi.org/v-simferopole-proveli-vecher-pamyati-pisatelya-zhurnalista-i-perevodchika-zakira-kurtnezira-foto/
[40] https://www.google.ru/amp/s/tass.ru/kultura/5924595/amp

62. The State Committee on Interethnic Relations and on Formerly Deported Peoples is headed by Mr. L.Abduramanov (a Crimean Tatar). This is the principle executive body responsible for the implementation of the State policy on interethnic and interfaith relations, and for rehabilitation of formerly repressed peoples in accordance with the presidential Decree of 21 April 2014 № 268[41]. The Committee monitors the implementation of the Federal Target Programmes aimed at supporting the national minorities, including Crimean Tatars in the Republic of Crimea.

63. Moreover, the Committee prepares proposals for the budget of the Republic of Crimea; presents draft plans regarding the potential projects and events for allocation of budgetary funds; monitors the use of the allocated budgetary funds.

64. The leadership of the Committee holds regular meetings with members of the public and representatives of municipal State bodies in order to promote interethnic harmony and to secure effective protection of the rights of all national minorities. Special attention is paid to the rights of those Crimeans, including Crimean Tatars, who are entitled to measures of special support for rehabilitated persons and persons who had suffered from political repressions.

65. The abovementioned Committee on a regular basis organizes and participates in political, social and cultural events.

66. On 25 December 2018, a meeting of the Council for interethnic and interfaith relations was held under the leadership of the Head of the Republic of Crimea Mr. S.Aksiyonov. Mr. L.Abduramanov, *inter alia*, reported that "the results of the research, the sociological analysis, including the expert opinion, show that the current situation in the interethnic and interfaith spheres of the Republic of Crimea is stable and predictable" (our translation)[42].

67. The Interethnic Festival "The Inflorescence of cultures" held in November 2018 was organized with the support of the Committee. More than 40 creative teams, which represented different nationalities, participated in this Festival[43].

68. Moreover, Mr. L.Abduramanov, Chair of the Committee, participated in the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Crimean Tatar Newspaper "Yan'i diyun'a" which took place in November 2018 at the Crimean Tatar Academic Music and Drama Theatre. Mr. L.Abduramanov noticed that "Yan'i diyun'a" covers the important events of political, economical, social and

[41] See. Ibid. 22.

[42] https://gkmn.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/983

[43] https://gkmn.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/961

cultural life of our Republic, reflecting culture, traditions and customs of Crimean Tatar people history on its pages" (our translation)[44].

69. On 26 December 2018[45], a conference "Multicultural Crimea – the basis for interethnic harmony" took place at the State Committee on Interethnic Relations and on Formerly Deported Peoples in Simferopol. This Conference was organized in cooperation with the "House of Friendship of peoples"[46] and the Public Council for Interethnic Relations under the State Committee on Interethnic Relations and on Formerly Deported Peoples. Representatives of public authorities, national cultural autonomies and public organizations of Crimea, public figures, scientists, professors and students participated in the said conference. Among the issues discussed were the role of national cultural autonomies and public organizations in the implementation of the Strategy of the National Policy of the Russian Federation until 2025; the essential directions of work of the national cultural autonomies in the sphere of public diplomacy; the role of youth in the field of interethnic relations and the development of interregional and international cooperation.

    The main outcomes of the work of the national cultural autonomies and public organizations in 2018 were also summarized during the Conference.

70. Various events are being organized with the support of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea. In particular, an art exhibition "The works of Crimean painters of the XX century" just recently opened in the Crimean Tatar Museum of cultural and historical heritage in Simferopol[47]. The Republican Festival-Competition of Crimean Tatar music, song and dance was held in November 2018. More than two thousand people from all the regions of Crimea participated in this competition. The Festival has united all talents and all nationalities of the peninsula[48].

71. Representatives of the Crimean Tatar community that actively participate in social, cultural and political life of peninsula estimate the current state of affairs in Crimea as follows.

72. Deputy President of the regional public organization "Qirim Birligi" and the Public Council of Crimean Tatar People Mr. R.Nimetullaev noticed "We need to cover the situation of Crimean Tatar, living in Crimea as widely as possible. And only this could be said about our situation: people became liberated, they

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[44] https://gkmn.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/972

[45] http://ddncrimea.ru/konferentsiya-polikulturnyj-krym-osnova-mezhnatsionalnogo-soglasiya/

[46] Established under the Order of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 7 October 2014 №1018-p "On establishment of state-financed institution of the Republic of Crimea 'The House of Friendship of peoples'.

[47] https://krtmuseum.ru/otkrytie-vystavki-tvorchestvo-krymskih-hudozhnikov-nachala-hh-veka/

[48] http://simferopol.bezformata.com/listnews/krimskotatarskoj-muziki-pesni-i-tantca/71889815/

understand that their voice is needed, people work, do business; schools are being built, the Cathedral Mosque is being constructed" (our translation)[49]. He added that "Crimean Tatars of the peninsula receive moral support from the Crimean Tatar diaspora's abroad" (our translation)[50].

73. Mr. S.Nimetullaev, President of the regional public organization "Qirim Birligi" and the Public Council of Crimean Tatar People, in his turn stated: "We are often asked, how to move to Crimea, gain citizenship, receive a residence permit. Who has worked honestly, behaved decently, please, come. We have a peaceful sky, we are protected. All those, who are not being idle, all are provided with jobs; roads are being built" (our translation)[51].

74. As regards the Organization called "the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People", just as in the previous period, none of its members has been prosecuted for organization or participation in the Mejlis.

75. The Russian Federation reiterates that the present letter is without prejudice to the Preliminary Objections submitted by it on 12 September 2018 requesting the Court to adjudge and declare that it lacks jurisdiction over the claims brought against Russia by Ukraine in its Application of 16 January 2017 and/or that Ukraine's claims are inadmissible.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of our highest consideration.

Dmitry Lobach
Agent of the Russian Federation

Grigory Lukiyantsev
Agent of the Russian Federation

[49] https://crimea.ria.ru/society/20180815/1115027169.html?inj=1
[50] https://crimea.ria.ru/society/20180815/1115027373.html
[51] https://crimea.ria.ru/society/20180815/1115027540.html

Annex 484

Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea, Recommendation on the application of legislative provisions with regard to ensuring the possibility to receive education in the native languages as attached to the Letter of the Deputy Head of the Department for State Policies in the Field of General Education No. 03-510, 20 December 2018
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND
YOUTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
[Title in Russian, Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar]

3 Sovnarkomovskiy Pereulok, Simferopol, the Republic of Crimea, 295000,
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31.01.2019 No. 01-14/229
On No._____

To the heads of the education management authorities of the administrations of municipal districts and urban districts of the Republic of Crimea and the institutions subordinate to the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea

For guidance in your work, we are hereby forwarding the recommendation of the Department of State Policy in the sphere of general education of the Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation on the application of legislative provisions in terms of ensuring the possibility to receive education in the native languages from among the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation and to study the state languages of the republics of the Russian Federation, the native languages from among the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation, including Russian as the native language.

We request you to familiarise the heads of educational organisations of municipal districts and urban districts with the document concerned.

Enclosure: on 7 pages.

Minister (*Signed*) **N.G. Goncharova**

Suleymanova
Zarema Seyarovna
(3652) 25-04-15

THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
(MINISTRY OF EDUCATION OF
RUSSIA)

Department of State Policy in the Sphere of General Education

2 Karetny Ryad street, Moscow, 127006
Tel. (495) 530-67-42
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To the heads of the executive state authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation carrying out the state administration in the field of education

20.12.2018 No. 03-510
On forwarding of information

In connection with the entry into force on 14 August 2018 of the Federal Law of 3 August 2018 No. 317-FZ "On amendments to Articles 11 and 14 of the Federal Law 'On education in the Russian Federation'" and numerous applications coming in to the Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation from citizens and organisations on the issue of ensuring the possibility to receive education in the native languages from among the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation and to study the state languages of the republics of the Russian Federation, the native languages from among the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation, including Russian as the native [language], the Department of State Policy in the Sphere of General Education is hereby forwarding the recommendation on the application of legislative provisions with regard to ensuring the possibility to receive education in the native languages from among the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation and to study the state languages of the republics of the Russian Federation, the native languages from among the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation, including Russian as the native language to be used in the work.

Enclosure: on 6 pages in one copy.

Deputy Head of the Department *(Signed)* S.A. Pilipenko

V.V. Belyakov
(499) 681-03-87, additional 4417
On forwarding of information – 03

[Stamp: Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea,
Incoming No. 7847/ONZ 20.12.18]

page 1

RECOMMENDATIONS

on the application of legislative provisions with regard to ensuring the possibility to receive education in the native languages from among the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation and to study the state languages of the republics of the Russian Federation, the native languages from among the languages of the peoples of Russian Federation, including Russian as the native language

In accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 9 of the Law of the Russian Federation of 25 October 1991 No. 1807-1 "On the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation" citizens of the Russian Federation have the right to freely choose the language of education in accordance with the legislation on education.

[…]

In the organisations, implementing preschool, primary general and basic general educational programmes and located on the territory of the republics that are part of the Russian Federation, the teaching and study of the state languages of the republics of the Russian Federation may be introduced in accordance with the legislation of the republics of the Russian Federation. The teaching and study of the state languages of the republics of the Russian Federation within the framework of the state accredited educational programmes is carried out in accordance with the federal state educational standards of general education (hereinafter – FSES). The teaching and study of the state languages of the republics of the Russian Federation shall not be carried out to the detriment of the teaching and study of the state language of the Russian Federation.

Citizens of the Russian Federation have the right to receive preschool, primary general and basic general education in their native language from among the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation as well as the right to study their native language from among the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation within the opportunities provided by the educational system and in the manner prescribed by the legislation on education. The implementation of these rights is ensured through the establishment of the necessary number of relevant educational organisations, classes and groups as well as the conditions for their operation. The teaching and study of the native language from among the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation within the framework of the state accredited educational programmes is carried out in accordance with the FSES.

According to the provisions of Articles 12 and 28 of the Federal Law, an educational organisation is also empowered to develop and approve the educational programmes that are being developed in accordance with the FSES and with account of the exemplary basic educational programmes.

The orders of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation of 31 December 2015 No. 1576 "On Amendments to the Federal State Educational Standard of Primary General Education approved by the order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation of 6 October 2009 No. 373" (registered by the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation on 2 February 2016, registration No. 40936), No. 1577 "On Amendments to the Federal State Educational Standard of Basic General Education approved by the order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation of 17 December 2010 No. 1897" (registered by the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation on 2 February 2016, registration No. 40937), No. 1578 "On Amendments to the Federal State Educational Standard of Secondary General Education approved by the order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation of 17 May 2012 No. 413" (registered by the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation on 9 February 2016, registration No. 41020) introduced the relevant amendments to the federal state educational standard, providing for the formation of the subject areas "Native Language and Literary Reading in the Native Language" and "Native Language and Literature" as independent and compulsory for studying.

[…]

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[…]

Within the framework of the compulsory part of the curriculum, in the course of the implementation of the subject areas "Native Language and Literary Reading in the Native Language" (level of primary general

education) and “Native Language and Literature” (level of basic general education), it shall be taken into account that the subject of study provides for the study of the native languages from among the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation, including the Russian language.

[…]

Annex 485

State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations of the Republic of Crimea, Report on implementation of the State Program of the Republic of Crimea on strengthening the unity of the Russian Nation and ethno-cultural development of the peoples of the Russian Federation "The Republic of Crimea - the territory of inter-ethnic harmony" for 2019
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations of the Republic of Crimea, Report on implementation of the State Program of the Republic of Crimea on strengthening the unity of the Russian Nation and ethno-cultural development of the peoples of Russia "The Republic of Crimea - the territory of inter-ethnic harmony" for 2019
Source: State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations of the Republic of Crimea official website, https://gkmn.rk.gov.ru/uploads/txteditor/gkmn/attachments//d4/1d/8c/d98f00b204e9800998ecf8427e/php8jVTXs_%D0%9E%D1%82%D1%87%D0%B5%D1%82.pdf

REPORT

On implementation of the State Program of the Republic of Crimea on strengthening the unity of the Russian Nation and ethno-cultural development of the peoples of Russia "The Republic of Crimea - the territory of inter-ethnic harmony" for 2019

In 2019, within the framework of the State Program of the Republic of Crimea on strengthening the unity of the Russian Nation and ethno-cultural development of the peoples of Russia "The Republic of Crimea - the territory of inter-ethnic harmony" (hereinafter - the State Program), approved by Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea No. 30 dated 29 January 2018, a number of major events were held, aimed at settling, social and cultural development of the rehabilitated peoples of Crimea and ensuring inter-ethnic harmony in the Republic of Crimea, including:

Main activity 1. Measures aimed at the national, cultural and spiritual revival of the Armenian, Bulgarian, Italian, Greek, Crimean Tatar and German peoples, as well as at the social development of the territories of the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol, including measures implemented in the territory of the Republic of Crimea.

The main administrators of budgetary funds for activities of direction No. 8 "Ensuring inter-ethnic unity" of the Federal Target Program "Social and economic development of the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol until 2022" (hereinafter - FTP) are the Ministry of Construction and Architecture of the Republic of Crimea and the Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Crimea.

Construction managers for activities of direction No. 8 "Ensuring inter-ethnic unity" of FTP, authorised to conclude government contracts with contractors, prepare and conduct procurement procedures, control the spending of budget funds and control the progress of construction of facilities are the State Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Investment and construction administration of the Republic of Crimea" and the State Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Service of highways of the Republic of Crimea", attributed to the Ministry of Construction and Architecture of the Republic of Crimea and the Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Crimea, respectively.

The State Committee is the responsible executor (coordinator) for the implementation of activities of direction No. 8 FTP "Ensuring inter-ethnic unity" of the FTP.

The State Committee in pursuance of the instructions of the Head of the Republic of Crimea S.V. Aksyonov, carries out systematic monitoring of the implementation of the activities of direction No. 8 "Ensuring inter-ethnic unity" of the FTP.

The activities initiated by the State Committee are aimed at solving current issues that hinder the effective implementation of the FTP activities.

[...]

page 3

[...]
In order to ensure the effective implementation of the above event of direction No. 8 “Ensuring inter-ethnic unity” of the FTP, completed and put into operation:

- 72 apartments with a total area of 3,832.05 sq.m .;
- 1040 places in preschool educational institutions (at the stage of commissioning);
- 37.3 km of gas supply networks;
- 38.3 km of power supply networks;
- 7.2 km of water supply networks;
- 3.4 km of sewerage networks.

With regard to the implementation of measures not in time, we inform that the main reasons for the admitted delays are - low-quality design and estimate documentation developed by contractors within the framework of government contracts implemented by the initial Construction manager, Capital Construction Service of the Republic of Crimea, low rates of construction and installation work by contractors organisations, termination of state contracts for the performance of construction and installation work, due to the contractors admitted by the delays in construction and the low quality of work.
In order to ensure the effective implementation of measures in direction No. 8 “Ensuring inter-ethnic unity” of the FTP, the authorized departments are currently taking the following measures - activities are being taken to conduct competitive procedures to determine new contractors to carry out design and survey and construction and installation works, - adjustment of estimate documentation, constant monitoring of quality and timing is carried out, regular working meetings are held with employees of contractors, issues arising in the design and construction process are resolved.

page 4

Main activity 2. Measures of social assistance for rehabilitated persons and persons who have suffered from political repression.
The implementation of the activities made it possible to acquire 47 real estate objects (residential buildings, apartments) to provide housing for citizens from among the rehabilitated people of the Crimea, 161 citizens to provide one-time financial assistance to complete the construction of individual housing, 50 citizens from among the rehabilitated people of the Crimea to compensate for the costs of connecting to the gas supply, power supply and sewerage, 769 citizens to issue certificates of the right to measures of social assistance to rehabilitated persons and persons who have suffered from political repression.

[…]

page 6

[...]

Under the organisational and financial support of the State Committee, 59 mass cultural events focused on promoting ethnic cultures and traditions were held in 2019:

[…]

- Day of Remembrance of T.G. Shevchenko as part of Ukrainian culture days;

[…]
- Crimean Tatar national holiday “Hidirlez”

page 7

[…]

- Day of the Crimean Tatar Flag as part of Crimean Tatar culture days;

[…]

- Republican festival of Ukrainian culture “Obzhynki-2019” as part of Ukrainian culture days in Crimea.

[…]

Annex 486

Information from the official website of the State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations and Deported Citizens of the Republic of Crimea on activities of the Committee in 2018
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

Information on the activities of the State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations and on Formerly Deported Citizens of the Republic of Crimea for 2018

The State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations and on Formerly Deported Peoples of the Republic of Crimea (hereinafter – the State Committee) is the executive state authority of the Republic of Crimea implementing the state policy and performing the functions in the field of Inter-ethnic and inter-confessional relations as well as the rehabilitation of the repressed peoples of the Republic of Crimea.

The main objectives of the State Committee are:

- preservation and development of the historically established state unity of the multinational people of the Republic of Crimea;

- prevention of and counteraction to manifestations of xenophobia, extremism and discrimination on ethnic and religious grounds, increasing the level of tolerance in the society;

- comprehensive settlement of the issues of restoring historical justice, political, social and spiritual revival of the repressed peoples;

- creation of favourable conditions for the preservation and development of the national, cultural and linguistic identity of the peoples living in the territory of the Republic of Crimea;

- ensuring the social and cultural development of indigenous minority peoples;

- coordination of the activities of the executive state authorities of the Republic of Crimea, local self-government authorities of municipal settlements in the field of Inter-ethnic relations;

- organisation of the interaction of the State Committee with the state authorities of the Republic of Crimea and local self-government authorities in the Republic of Crimea as well as individuals and legal entities on the issues related to the prevention of cross-national (Inter-ethnic) conflicts on the territory of the Republic of Crimea.

In 2018, the State Committee carried out the work on the preparation, adoption and implementation of 24 normative legal acts of the Republic of Crimea in order to effectively exercise its powers in the field of the implementation of the state nationality policy.

The settlement of the repressed peoples of the Republic of Crimea

In pursuance of the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation V.V. Putin of 21.04.2014 No. 268 “On Measures for Rehabilitation of the Armenian, Bulgarian, Crimean Tatar, German, Greek and Italian peoples and State Support for their Revival and Development”, the following work is being carried out to implement the activities for the settlement of citizens from among the rehabilitated peoples of Crimea.

According to the information of the administrations of urban districts and municipal districts of the Republic of Crimea, 238 blocks of compact residence of citizens from among the rehabilitated peoples of Crimea have been formed on the territory of the Republic of Crimea at present time.

The average levels of the availability of utility infrastructure are the following: water supply networks – 83%, power supply networks – 94%, gas supply networks – 62%, sewer networks – 18%, roads with solid coating – 33% (mainly crushed stone and dirt roads), of which:

- there are no water supply networks in 24 blocks;

- there are no power supply networks in 14 blocks;
- there are no gas supply networks in 84 blocks;
- there are no sewer networks in 192 blocks;
- there are no roads with solid coating in 116 blocks.

In order to resolve the issues of arranging the places of compact residence of the rehabilitated peoples of Crimea, the Federal Target Programme "Social and Economic Development of the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol until 2022" (hereinafter – "FTP") was approved by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of 11.08.2014 No. 790.

The framework of the FTP implementation envisages for direction No. 8 "Ensuring Inter-ethnic unity", the main goal of which is the national, cultural and spiritual revival of the Armenian, Bulgarian, Crimean Tatar, German, Greek and Italian peoples as well as the social development of the territories of the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol in the period from 2015 to 2022.

The total amount of funding for the activities (capital construction projects) under direction No. 8 "Ensuring Inter-ethnic unity" of the FTP for the period 2015-2022 amounts to 10,123.36 million rubles. (as amended by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of 05.09.2018 No. 1059), also by year:

for 2014 – not provided;
for 2015 – not provided;
for 2016 – 775.28 million rubles;
for 2017 – 1902.72 million rubles;
for 2018 – 2925.59 million rubles;
for 2019 – 2,480.81 million rubles;
for 2020 – 1,831.79 million rubles;
for 2021 – 207.17 million rubles;
for 2022 – not provided.

The State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations and on Formerly Deported Peoples of the Republic of Crimea acts as the responsible executor (coordinator) for the implementation of the activities under direction No. 8 "Ensuring Inter-ethnic unity" of the FTP.

The State Committee, in pursuance of the instruction of the Head of the Republic of Crimea S.V. Aksyonov, carries out the system monitoring of the progress of the implementation of the activities under direction No. 8 "Ensuring Inter-ethnic unity" of the FTP.

At the initiative of the State Committee, 105 interdepartmental working meetings aimed at solving the pending issues that hinder the effective implementation of the FTP activities, including on-site meetings, were held in 2018 with the participation of representatives of the Administration for Coordination and Control over the Implementation of Federal, Regional and Municipal Programmes of the Office of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea, Autonomous Non-Commercial Organisation "Directorate for the Management of the Federal Target Programme "Social and Economic Development of the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol until 2020", Capital Construction Service of the Republic of Crimea, the state-owned institution of the Republic of Crimea "Road Service of the Republic of Crimea", the State Construction Expertise, local self-government authorities of municipal settlements of the Republic of Crimea, general contracting organisations and design organisations.

Based on the results of the meetings held by the State Committee, more than 50 protocols have been drawn up with relevant instructions and decisions on each problematic issue related to the implementation of the activities under direction No. 8 "Ensuring Inter-ethnic unity" of the FTP, more than 40 official memoranda with

suggestions have been sent to the attention of the higher leadership of the Government of the Republic of Crimea – the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea.

In order to bring the information to the local population, in whose territory of residence construction works are being carried out, the State Committee constantly informs citizens about the progress of the implementation of activities under direction No. 8 "Ensuring Inter-ethnic unity" of the FTP, in particular, during the off-site personal receptions held by the leadership, the meetings with the local communities and public opinion leaders as well as through the media and the official portal of the State Committee in the "Internet" information and telecommunication network.

The property owners and developers under direction 8 "Ensuring Inter-ethnic unity" of the FTP and the chief managers of budgetary funds authorised to conclude state contracts with contracting organisations, to prepare and implement procurement procedures, to control the spending of budgetary funds and to control the progress of the construction of objects are:

- Capital Construction Service of the Republic of Crimea;
- State-owned institution of the Republic of Crimea "Road Service of the Republic of Crimea"

In the period from 2014 to 2015, on the basis of the proposals of the administrations of urban districts and municipal districts of the Republic of Crimea, a list of 75 capital construction objects was formed and approved, the implementation of which in the period until 2022 will allow:

- to provide about 2,000 families from among the rehabilitated peoples of the Crimea with their own housing (19 housing projects);
- to put into operation 7 kindergartens for 1575 places;
- to put into operation 2 schools of general education for 1080 places;
- to provide 5,000 families with power supply networks (11 objects);
- to provide 4,100 families with water supply networks (11 objects);
- provide 3,300 families with gas supply networks (9 objects);
- to provide 2,000 families with sewer networks (5 objects);
- to provide 2,100 families with [roads with] solid coating (9 objects);
- 1 centre for polyethnic culture (student dormitory for 725 places).

Over the period from 2015 to 2018, 4,126.7 million rubles were allocated for the implementation of the Programme activities (2016 – 735.1 million rubles, 2017 – 1,314.3 million rubles, 2018 – 2077.3 million rubles).

In 2018, in accordance with the Addendum to the Agreement on Granting a Subsidy to the Budget of the Constituent Entity of the Russian Federation from the Federal Budget of 09.02.2018 No. 139-07-2018-015 between the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea and the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation as well as in accordance with the adjustment of the Programme of 09.05.2018, it is planned to allocate 2,700.2 million rubles for the implementation of the activities under direction 8 "Ensuring Inter-ethnic unity" of the Programme on design and engineering preparation works and construction and installation works on 40 investment projects.

As at 01.01.2019, the property owners and developers and chief managers of budgetary funds financed and disbursed 2,077.3 million rubles for design and engineering preparation works and construction and installation works.

In the period from December 2017 to December 2018, the construction and installation works were completed at the following objects:

1) "Construction of the sewer networks of the "Novonikolaevka" microdistrict (Ak-Mechet') of the city of Simferopol" (declaration of the object readiness for operation No. RK 14318017740 of 19.03.2018 has been received, the object is being transferred to the asset holder);

2) “Construction of a low-pressure gas pipeline in the settlement of Molodezhnoye of Simferopolsky district” (declaration of the object readiness for operation No. RK 14318016988 of 17.01.18, the object is at the stage of transfer to the asset holder);

3) “Construction of water supply networks for development of the village of Stroganovka of Simferopolsky district” (declaration of the object readiness for operation No. RK 14318016989 of 17.01.18, the object is at the stage of transfer to the asset holder);

4) “Construction of gas supply networks in Beloye-4, the city of Simferopol" (declaration of the object readiness for operation No. 14318019779 of 14.08.2018; the object is at the stage of transfer to the asset holder);

5) “Construction of gas supply networks in the settlement of Aikavan of Simferopolsky district (stage 1)” (construction works have been completed in full, declaration of the object readiness for operation is expected to be received);

6) “Construction of a preschool educational organisation for 260 places in the Fontany microdistrict of the city of Simferopol” (declaration of the object readiness for operation No. 14318017863 of 27.03.18, the object is at the stage of transfer to the asset holder);

7) “Construction of the gas supply networks of the microdistrict Beloe-6 (the village of Ana-Yurt) in Simferopolsky district” (declaration of the object readiness for operation of 29.12.2018 No. 14318021447 has been received);

8) “Construction of the power supply networks of the microdistrict 4 of the Beloye-6 microdistrict (the village of Ana-Yurt) in Simferopolsky district” (construction and installation works have been completed);

9) “Construction of power supply networks for the residential area of Orekhovaya and Gurzufskaya Streets in the village of N. Oreshniki of Belogorsky district” (construction and installation works, including land improvement, have been completed);

10) “Construction of external power supply networks for residential buildings of the microdistrict for deported citizens at Bespalova Street, the city of Simferopol” (construction and installation works have been completed, improvement has been completed);

11) “Construction of 72-apartment residential building in the city of Kerch” (declaration of the object readiness for operation of 29.12.2018 No. 14318021440 has been received; at present, the documentation is being prepared to receive an amended declaration in connection with the cost updates of fixed assets being accepted for operation);

12) “Construction of gas supply networks in the Suuk-Su microdistrict of the city of Sudak” (construction and installation works have been completed).

This way, within the framework of the implementation of the above activities under direction 8 “Ensuring Inter-ethnic unity” of the Programme, completed and commissioned, the following results have been achieved:

- 260 places in a preschool educational institution (1 kindergarten);
- 37.3 km of gas supply networks (will provide 1,100 families);
- 18.3 km of power supply networks (will provide 750 families);
- 7.2 km of water supply networks (will provide 400 families);
- 3.4 km of sewer networks (will provide 300 families).
- 72 apartments (the distribution of housing will take place in the first quarter of 2019).

Also, under the patronage of the President of the Russian Federation, the construction of the Cathedral Mosque in the city of Simferopol has been underway since 2015. The object is 85% complete. The completion of construction is scheduled for 2019.

In addition, in 2019 it is planned to complete the construction of the “Vozrozhdenie” Memorial Complex in the village of Siren’ of Bakhchisaray district.

Within the framework of the implementation of the State Programme of the Republic of Crimea on strengthening the unity of the Russian nation and ethno-cultural development of the peoples of Russia "The Republic of Crimea is the territory of Inter-ethnic harmony" for the years 2018-2020 (hereinafter – the State Programme), it is planned to allocate 307.7 million rubles on the development of the social and cultural sphere of the rehabilitated peoples of Crimea and ensuring Inter-ethnic harmony in the Republic of Crimea in 2018, as at 01.01.2019 306.8 million rubles. (99.7% of the annual plan) have been financed and disbursed.

In accordance with the State Programme, 72.9 million rubles have been provided for the activity "Purchase of housing for citizens from among the rehabilitated peoples of Crimea" in 2018, which made it possible to provide housing for 44 families (following the results of completed competitive procedures, 44 real estate objects (residential houses, apartments) were acquired for the total amount 72.9 million rubles) from among the rehabilitated peoples of Crimea.

In accordance with the plan for the implementation of the State Programme, 19.0 million rubles have been provided for the activity "Provision of one-time financial assistance to complete the construction of individual housing" in 2018, which made it possible to provide one-time financial assistance to complete the construction of individual housing to 95 families from among the rehabilitated peoples of Crimea.

Also, within the framework of the State Programme in 2018, 14 families from among the rehabilitated peoples of Crimea were compensated for the costs of connecting to gas supply, power supply and sewer in the total amount of 198.9 thousand rubles.

Inter-ethnic, inter-confessional relations,
prevention of Inter-ethnic conflicts and the ideology of extremism

The state of Inter-ethnic and inter-confessional relations in the Republic of Crimea is generally characterised by stability, benevolence, constructive interaction and cooperation of representatives of various nationalities and religions.

No conflict situations capable of escalating into an Inter-ethnic conflict have been recorded.

The State Committee ensures the system coordination of the activities of the state authorities of the Republic of Crimea and local self-government authorities with ethnocultural associations and media, the active involvement of civil society institutions in the field of the implementation of the state nationality policy of the Russian Federation as well as educational, promotional measures putting emphasis on ensuring the equality of citizens in the implementation of their constitutional rights regardless of race, nationality, religion and on the inadmissibility of discrimination on any grounds.

[…]

Page 6

[…]

In 2018, the State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations and Deported Citizens of the Republic of Crimea provided financial and organisational assistance to national and cultural associations in holding 60 events, including those dedicated to the days of culture and memorable dates of peoples of Crimea. These were mostly festival, exhibition, competition, and research events and had the format of national holidays and days of culture of peoples of Crimea, with many of them organised with the active involvement of public associations of the Republic of Crimea, and the State Committee in its turn provided methodical and financial support in the implementation of most of them.

In 2018, according to Decrees of the Head of the Republic of Crimea, the Orthodox holidays (Easter and Trinity) and the Muslim ones (Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha) were declared non-working holidays in the Republic of Crimea.

In 2018, the State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations and Deported Citizens assisted in holding four religious events of traditional religious denominations of the Republic of Crimea.

To support inter-ethnic harmony in the Republic of Crimea, more than 300 ethno-cultural events, including in municipalities of different levels, were generally held across the Republic of Crimea in 2018.

Source: State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations of the Republic of Crimea on activities of the Committee in 2018, https://gkmn.rk.gov.ru/uploads/gkmn/attachments//d4/1d/8c/d98f00b204e9800998ecf8427e/phpOnX3ms_2.pdf

Annex 487

Directorate of the Federal State Statistics Service for the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol, Sevastopol population statistics, 2014-2018

Translation

Directorate of the Federal State Statistics Service for the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol, Sevastopol population statistics, 2014-2018

Sevastopol,

https://crimea.gks.ru/storage/mediabank/мигрец.%20прирост.pdf

Migration increase, decrease (-) of the city's population (people)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Migration - Total	13565	17883	13020	8733	7739
Including:					
within Russia	11105	9950	7688	5942	5220
Including:					
intraregional	0	0	0	0	0
interregional	11105	9950	7688	5942	5220
international migration	2460	7933	5332	2791	2519
Including:					
with CIS countries	2423	7845	5260	2728	2461
including by country:					
Azerbaijan	5	23	13	11	16
Armenia	5	15	-2	15	21
Belarus	20	57	46	19	35
Kazakhstan	20	47	50	64	46
Kyrgyzstan	1	15	8	14	7
Republic of Moldova	30	61	58	52	57
Tajikistan	2	4	2	7	2
Turkmenistan	2	0	4	4	8
Uzbekistan	9	15	15	23	25
Ukraine	2329	7608	5066	2519	2244
with other foreign countries	37	88	72	63	58
External migration of the region	13565	17883	13020	8733	7739

Annex 487

Sevastopol

https://crimea.gks.ru/storage/mediabank/число%20выбывших.pdf

Those who departed from the city (people)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Migration- Total 1)	837	6982	9613	11472	13387
Including:					
within Russia	452	6939	9512	10529	12241
Including:					
intraregional	177	2917	3783	4032	4634
interregional	275	4022	5729	6497	7604
international migration	385	43	101	943	1146
Including:					
to CIS countries 2)	379	32	82	924	1125
including by country:					
Azerbaijan	0	0	0	1	0
Armenia	0	0	16	0	1
Belarus	3	1	7	7	2
Kazakhstan	0	0	0	4	16
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	2
Republic of Moldova	1	0	0	9	7
Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0
Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	1
Uzbekistan	0	0	0	0	5
Ukraine	375	31	59	903	1091
to other foreign countries	6	11	19	19	21
External migration of the region	660	4065	5830	7440	8753

"Hereinafter, the statistical accounting of long-term migration of the population also includes persons registered at the place of residence for a period of 9 months or more.

2) Hereinafter, the data from 2010 is given without taking into account Georgia, which has left the CIS in August 2009.

Migration

https://crimea.gks.ru/storage/mediabank/Миграция(4).pdf

Those who arrived to Sevastopol (people)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Migration - Total	14402	24865	22633	20205	21126
Including:					
within Russia	11557	16889	17200	16471	17461
Including:					
intraregional	177	2917	3783	4032	4634
interregional	11380	13972	13417	12439	12827
international migration	2845	7976	5433	3734	3665
Including:					
from CIS countries	2802	7877	5342	3652	3586
including by country:					
Azerbaijan	5	23	13	12	16
Armenia	5	15	14	15	22
Belarus	23	58	53	26	37
Kazakhstan	20	47	50	68	62
Kyrgyzstan	1	15	8	14	9
Republic of Moldova	31	61	58	61	64
Tajikistan	2	4	2	7	2
Turkmenistan	2	0	4	4	9
Uzbekistan	9	15	15	23	30
Ukraine	2704	7639	5125	3422	3335
from other foreign countries	43	99	91	82	79
External migration of the region	14225	21948	18850	16173	16492

Hereinafter, the statistical accounting of long-term migration of the population also includes persons registered at the place of residence for a period of 9 months or more.

Hereinafter, the data from 2010 are given without taking into account Georgia, which has left the CIS in August 2009.

Annex 488

Order of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea No. 584-r
"On the handover of property for free use", 17 May 2019
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

ORDER OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
of 17 May 2019 No. 584-r

On the hand over of property for free use

In accordance with Articles 83, 84 of the Constitution of the Republic of Crimea, Articles 28, 41 of the Law of the Republic of Crimea of 29 May 2014 No. 5-ZRK "On the system of executive bodies of the Republic of Crimea" Articles 2, 7 of the Law of the Republic of Crimea of 8 August 2014 No. 46-ZRK "On the management and disposal of state property of the Republic of Crimea", Procedure for handing over the state property of the Republic of Crimea for free use approved by Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea No. 389 of 21 October 2014:

1. To hand over a real estate assigned on the basis of the operational management right to the State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Bakhchisaray Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Museum-Preserve" to the Centralized Religious Organization of the Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol for free use in accordance with the Appendix to this Order.

[…]

Head of the Republic of Crimea,
Chairman of the Council of Ministers
of the Republic of Crimea S. AKSYONOV

Deputy Chair of the Council of Ministers
of the Republic of Crimea – head of
the Office of the Council of Ministers of
the Republic of Crimea L. OPANASYUK

Appendix
to Order of the Council of Ministers
of the Republic of Crimea
dated 17 May 2019 No. 584-r

List
of real estate handed over for free use to the Centralised Religious Organisation of Spiritual Directorate of Muslims in the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol

Item No.	Name of the real estate	Address	Building	Area, sq. m	Cadastral No.
1	Facility No. 1	57 Basenko Street, Bakhchisaray, Bakhchisaray District, the Republic of Crimea	B	721.1	90:01:010105:349
2	Facility No. 11	57 Basenko Street, Bakhchisaray, Bakhchisaray District, the Republic of Crimea	A1	854.1	90:01:010105:353
3	Office	57 Basenko Street, Bakhchisaray, Bakhchisaray District, the Republic of Crimea	D	112.8	90:01:010105:307
4	Facility No. 2	57 Basenko Street, Bakhchisaray, Bakhchisaray District, the Republic of Crimea	G	90.4	90:01:010105:352
5	Canteen-club	57 Basenko Street, Bakhchisaray, Bakhchisaray District, the Republic of Crimea	P	563.7	90:01:010105:346
6	Drying chamber	57 Basenko Street, Bakhchisaray, Bakhchisaray District, the Republic of Crimea	Kh	72.2	90:01:010105:345

7	Dryer warehouse	57 Basenko Street, Bakhchisaray, Bakhchisaray District, the Republic of Crimea	Zh	176.6	90:01:010105:347
8	Boiler room	57 Basenko Street, Bakhchisaray, Bakhchisaray District, the Republic of Crimea	U	102.1	90:01:010105:350
9	Washhouse	57 Basenko Street, Bakhchisaray, Bakhchisaray District, the Republic of Crimea	B1	313.8	90:01:010105:354

Deputy Chairman
of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea,
Head of the Office
of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea **L. OPANASYUK**

Annex 489

State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations of the Republic of Crimea official website, "Own housing was bought for citizens from among the rehabilitated nations of Crimea in 9 districts of the Republic of Crimea", 20 September 2019
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations of the Republic of Crimea

Own housing was bought for citizens from among the rehabilitated peoples of Crimea in 9 districts of the Republic of Crimea

20 September 2019

Housing was purchased from the budget funds of the Republic of Crimea.

Within the scope of the State Program of the Republic of Crimea for Strengthening the Unity of the Russian Nation and the Ethno-cultural Development of the Peoples of Russia "The Republic of Crimea – the Territory of Inter-ethnic Harmony" for 2018–2021, own housing was purchased for citizens from among the rehabilitated peoples in 9 regions of the Republic. This became known during a working meeting on the issue related to the implementation of measures aimed at supporting the rehabilitated persons.

The meeting, which was attended by representatives of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Crimea, the Ministry of Economic Development of the Republic of Crimea, the Financial Supervision Service of the Republic of Crimea, and 13 municipalities of the Republic of Crimea, was chaired by the Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Inter-ethnic relations, Elmar Mambetov.

According to Elmar Mambetov, 80 million rubles have been allocated for the purchase of housing for citizens from among the rehabilitated peoples of the Republic of Crimea this year.

"The 13 municipalities of the Republic of Crimea, where the housing was purchased, are actively pursuing the disbursement procedure. As of today, apartments have already been purchased in Bakhchisaraisky, Belogorsky, Dzhankoysky, Krasnogvardeisky, Nizhnegorsky, Leninsky, Pervomaisky, Razdolnensky and Sovetsky districts for citizens in need who were on the housing waiting list at the place of registration," - said the Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations.

[…]

Source: State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations of the Republic of Crimea official website, https://gkmn.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/1118

Annex 490

Statement of the Delegation of the Russian Federation at the Working Meeting of OSCE to Review the Implementation of Human Dimension Commitments (Warsaw, 16-27 September 2019), Doc. HDIM.DEL/0576/19/EN, 27 September 2019

Translation

HDIM.DEL/0576/19/EN
27 September 2019

DELEGATION OF
THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

WORKING MEETING OF THE OSCE
TO REVIEW THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF HUMAN DIMENSION COMMITMENTS
(Warsaw, 16–27 September 2019)

Working Session 18.
Discussion of Human Dimension Activities
(with Emphasis on Projects)

(27 September 2019)

Dear Mr. Chairman,

Dear colleagues,

Discussions held during the Meeting confirmed that there are problems with the observance of human rights and freedoms in the area of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in all Member States. Their solution requires a thoughtful approach and equal attention to the entire range of issues on the part of the Organization and its institutions.

We have repeatedly stressed that serious imbalances remain in the work carried out by the OSCE executive structures. They focus on the countries east of Vienna. This part of the OSCE region is targeted by project activities of the Secretariat and institutions – the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), the High Commissioner for National Minorities (HCNM) and the Representative on Freedom of the Media. Disregard on the part of the Organization of problems in other Member States – the United States, Canada and the European Union – only exacerbates the situation.

In this respect, activities of the ODIHR on election observation serve as an example. Large missions of 400–500 people are always sent to countries east of Vienna, while observers are either not sent to western countries at all or are limited to small groups of several experts. There is no doubt that if full-scale observation missions operated in western countries, they would detect no fewer violations. The ODIHR should observe elections everywhere equally based on clear, transparent criteria and rules approved by all Member States. The fact that the Election Observation Mission's methodology appeals to Washington or Brussels does not make it the "gold standard" that we are tired of hearing about.

We cannot accept allegations about the lack of funding as an argument – for some reason, other areas, which are prioritised only by a certain group of countries, receive sufficient funds every year. If the problem is actually about funding, it is necessary to put things right in terms of the prioritisation of the ODIHR's activities to ensure full thematic coverage. We have already voiced our proposals in this regard more than once. However, a number of Member States stubbornly resist this prioritisation of activities of the institution that is so important for the Organization.

Thematic imbalances also remain in the work of the OSCE institutes and missions. Some topics receive

exaggerated attention, while non-compliance in other areas is ignored. We urge the executive structures to take a more responsible and balanced approach to the thematic content of projects. Then there will be no problems with insufficient resources.

We observe a significant lack of attention on the part of the OSCE institutions in such areas as combating aggressive nationalism and neo-Nazism, intolerance and discrimination against Christians and Muslims, and the problem of statelessness.

Violations of linguistic, religious and educational rights are an acute problem in Ukraine, Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. In these countries, the Russian language, which is a native language to a significant part of the population, is artificially squeezed out of the educational system, and the Russian-speaking population is discriminated against. The ODIHR, the HCNM and the Representative on Freedom of the Media should not stand on the sidelines in the face of these egregious violations. Obviously, "quiet diplomacy" is not enough here.

The situation with freedom of expression and freedom of information in the OSCE region cannot be considered satisfactory. The policy of double standards in a number of the OSCE countries is aimed at harassing unwanted media and hindering their legitimate activities.

We observe blatant facts of pressure on the press, expulsions and arrests of journalists, formation of "white" and "black" lists into which they are included. A number of EU countries – under the pretext of combating so-called Russian propaganda – take measures leading to the censorship of information content. We call on the Representative on Freedom of the Media to pay increased attention to these issues.

We welcome the decision taken last year at the Milan Council of Foreign Ministers (CFM) on the safety of journalists. We hope that it will serve as an impetus to improve the position of media workers in the OSCE region.

Russia consistently supports the transparency and accountability of project activities carried out by the OSCE, including extra-budgetary ones. Projects of the executive structures of the Organization should meet the interests of host countries and be implemented at their request, and not be imposed by donor countries that have an obvious political interest.

We welcome the practice of submitting reports to the Member States on extra-budgetary projects of the executive structures of the Organization introduced by the OSCE Secretariat in 2017. We expect that it will be implemented on a permanent basis.

Thank you for your attention.

Annex 491

Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea, Letter No. 01-14/3417 to the heads of city, district education authorities, state budgetary educational institutions, 18 November 2019 (excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

(Coat of Arms of Crimea)

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND YOUTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
[Title in Russian, Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar]

3 Sovnarkomovsky Lane, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295000,
Reception Desk (3652) 27-52-32, Administrative Office (3652) 27-61-33
e-mail: info@crimeaedu.ru http://monm.rk.gov.ru/

of 18 November 2019 No. 01-14/3417
to Ref. No.____

To the heads of city, district education authorities, state budgetary general educational institutions

We hereby send you for practical use information on the implementation of Federal Law of 3 August 2018 No. 317-FZ "On amendments to Articles 11 and 14 of the Federal Law "On education in the Russian Federation" regarding the issue of enabling education in native languages from among the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation, including the Russian language as a native language.

Please bring this document to the attention of the educational institutions' management.

Attachment: 6 pages.

First Deputy Minister (Signed) **N.V. Zhurba**

Sh.A. Temesh
(03652) 25 04 15
03s@crimeaedu.ru

Information
on the implementation of the Federal Law of 3 August 2018 No. 317-FZ "On amendments to Articles 11 and 14 of the Federal Law "On education in the Russian Federation" regarding the issue of enabling education in native languages from among the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation, studying the official languages of the republics of the Russian Federation, natives languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation, including the Russian language as a native language

In addition to Letter of the Department of State Policy in General Education of the Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation of 20 December 2018 No. 03-510, we are sending you the following information.

In accordance with Federal Law of 3 August 2018 No. 317-FZ "On Amendments to Articles 11 and 14 of the Federal Law "On Education in the Russian Federation"" (hereinafter referred to as Federal Law No. 317-FZ) in Articles 11 and 14 of Federal Law of 29 December 2012 No. 273-FZ "On Education in the Russian Federation" (hereinafter referred to as the Federal Law), the following amendments were introduced:

Article 11 was supplemented with Part 5.1, stipulating that the Federal State Educational Standards for preschool, primary general and basic general education shall provide the opportunity to receive education in native languages from among the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation, to study the official languages of the republics of the Russian Federation, native languages from among the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation, including the Russian language as a native language;

Part 4 of Article 14, after words "studying of native language…" was supplemented with "including Russian as native language";

Part 6 of Article 14 was supplemented with a provision that the free choice of the language of education, the studied native language from among the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation, including the Russian language as the native language, the official languages of the republics of the Russian Federation, shall be made based on the applications of the parents (legal representatives) of minor students upon their admission (transfer) for studying under educational programmes of preschool education, state-accredited educational programmes of primary general and basic general education.

Considering the amendments introduced in Articles 11 and 14 of the Federal Law, the following regulations were developed and adopted:

1. Order of the Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation of 17 December 2018 No. 315 "On amendments to the procedure for filling, recording and issuing certificates of basic general and secondary general education and their duplicates, approved by order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation of 14 February 2014 No. 115 […]

The names of the academic subjects "Native Language", "Native Literature" shall specified by an entry (in brackets) indicating which native language was studied by the graduate.

For students with the native language belonging to the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation, the certificate shall indicate –"Native Language (name)" and "Native Literature (name)". For example, "Native Language (Udmurt)" and "Native Literature (Udmurt)".

[…]

[pages 2-3] 2. Order of the Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation of 17 January 2019 No. 19 "On amendments to the procedure for admitting citizens to study in educational programmes of primary general, basic general and secondary general education, approved by order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation of 22 January 2014 No. 32 (hereinafter referred to as the Admission Procedure) was supplemented by a provision establishing that the parents (legal representatives) of minor students – until the child completes basic general education, taking into account the child's opinion, and considering the recommendations of the psychological, medical and pedagogical commission (if any) – have the right to choose the form of education and forms of study, organisations performing educational activities, language, languages of education, optional and elective subjects, courses, disciplines (modules) from the list offered by the organisation performing educational activities.

The Admission Procedure also stipulates that the choice of the language of education, the studied native language from among the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation, including the Russian language as a native language, the official languages of the republics of the Russian Federation, is made based on the applications of the parents (legal representatives) of the children at the latter's admission for

studying under state-accredited educational programmes of primary general and basic general education.

2. Order of the Ministry of Education of Russia of 17 January 2019 No. 20 “On amendments to the procedure and conditions for the transfer of students from one organisation performing educational activities under educational programmes of primary general, basic general and secondary general education, to other organisations performing educational activities under educational programmes of the corresponding level and specialisation, approved by order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation of 12 March 2014 No. 177” providing for amendments to be made with respect to the right of choice of the language of education, the studied native language from among the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation, including the Russian language as a native language, the official languages of the republics of the Russian Federation at the student’s admission (transfer) for studying under state-accredited educational programmes of primary general and basic general education based on the applications of the parents (legal representatives) of students.

[…]

[page 4] 5. Order of the Ministry of Education of Russia of 21 January 2019 No. 32 “On amendments to the procedure for organising and implementing educational activities under basic general education programmes – educational programmes of preschool education, approved by order No. 1014 of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation of 30 August 2013” which, in particular, supplemented Clause 11 to include a provision that it is possible to perform educational activities in the native language from among the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation, including the Russian language as a native language, in accordance with the educational programme of preschool education and based on the application filed by the parents (legal representatives) of children.

[…]

[page 5] 7. […]

Please note that, subject to the availability of necessary conditions (staffing, financial, material and technical and other conditions), classes may be divided into groups when conducting educational classes, courses, disciplines (modules). Should there be a necessity to study several native languages from among the languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation, the class may be divided into two or more groups. When conducting educational classes, it is allowed to combine students from several classes into groups.

[…]

[page 6] The Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation has prepared draft amendments into the Federal State Educational Standards for primary general and basic general education (approved, respectively, by orders of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation No. 373 of 6 October 2009 and No. 1897 of 17 December 2010) in terms of specifying the requirements for subject results, the structure and conditions for the monitoring of progress under basic educational programmes of the corresponding levels.

[…]

The Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation established a committee to finalise the drafts of the Federal State Educational Standards for primary general and basic general education (hereinafter referred to as the Committee), taking into account all comments and proposals received as a result of their public discussion. The Committee includes representatives of stakeholders from the executive authorities, research and educational organisations, experts.

Deputy Director
Department of State Policy in General Education (Signed) S.A. Pilipenko

On sending information – 03

Annex 492

State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations and Deported Citizens of the Republic of Crimea, Minutes of the meeting on the preparation and holding of events in the Republic of Crimea dedicated to the 100th anniversary since the birthday of twice the Hero of the Soviet Union Amet-Khan Sultan, 26 November 2019

Translation

**STATE COMMITTEE
FOR INTER-ETHNIC RELATIONS
AND DEPORTED
CITIZENS
OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA**
[IN UKRAINIAN, RUSSIAN AND
CRIMEAN TATAR]

23-a Trubachenko St.,
Simferopol, Republic of Crimea,
295048, phone 598-825, fax 598-836
Email: goskomnac@gkmn.rk.gov.ru

29 November 2019 **Ref. No.** *01-05/1077*

**Council of Crimean Tatars
under the Head of the
Republic of Crimea**

The State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations and Deported Citizens of the Republic of Crimea sends the minutes of the meeting of 26 November 2019 on the preparation and holding of the events dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the birth of twice Hero of the Soviet Union Amet-Khan Sultan to be considered and implemented to the extent required.

Appendix: on 3 pages.

Chairman of the State Committee */Signed/* **A. Kangiev**

T.Yu. Seytablaev (3652) 598-724

APPROVED BY
Chairman of the State Committee for Inter-Ethnic Relations and Deported Citizens of the Republic of Crimea
/*Signed*/ A. KANGIEV
2019

MINUTES
of the meeting on the preparation and holding of the events dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the birth of twice Hero of the Soviet Union Amet-Khan Sultan

23-a Trubachenko St.,
Simferopol,
State Committee for Inter-Ethnic Relations of Crimea

26 November 2019
12:00

CHAIRMAN: *Chairman of the State Committee for Inter-Ethnic Relations and Deported Citizens of the Republic of Crimea*
A.O. Kangiev

ATTENDEES: A.S. Ablyatipov, L.E. Memetova, S.L. Eminova, V.Yu. Shatfeev, V.V. Kulebakin, O.V. Dudko, A.R. Emirov

AGENDA

1. On the reconstruction of the Amet-Khan Sultan Square in Simferopol:
   - Installation of a monument to Amet-Khan Sultan on the Amet-Khan Sultan Square.
2. On considering the issue of naming an educational institution after Amet-Khan Sultan.
3. On holding in educational organisations of the Republic of Crimea topic-specific lessons, extracurricular activities, contests, exhibitions dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the birth of twice Hero of the Soviet Union Amet-Khan Sultan.
4. On holding “lessons of courage” timed to coincide with the birthday of twice Hero of the Soviet Union Amet-Khan Sultan.
5. On the progress of publication of the bibliography guide “Amet-Khan Sultan — Twice Hero of the Soviet Union”.
6. On making proposals for making a feature film about Amet-Khan Sultan in the Republic of Crimea.
7. On the progress of publication of a memorial album dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the birth of twice Hero of the Soviet Union Amet-Khan Sultan.

SPEAKERS: A.S. Ablyatipov, S.L. Eminova, V.Yu. Shalfeev , V.V. Kulebakin,

RESOLVED TO RECOMMEND AS FOLLOWS:

To the Administration of Simferopol, Republic of Crimea

1. To prepare and send to the State Committee for Inter-Ethnic Relations and Deported Citizens of the Republic of Crimea (hereinafter referred to as the “State Committee”) information on the resolution

made concerning the location, draft design and roadmap for implementing the project for the reconstruction of the square and the installation of the monument to Amet-Khan Sultan in Simferopol.

Deadline: by 5 December 2019

To the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea

2. To prepare and send to the State Committee information on educational institutions that applied to be named after Amet-Khan Sultan.
3. To develop a plan for holding topic-specific lessons, extracurricular activities, contests, exhibitions dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the birth of twice Hero of the Soviet Union Amet-Khan Sultan.
4. To develop a summary plan for general education institutions of the Republic of Crimea according to which they will visit the museum of twice Hero of the Soviet Union Amet-Khan Sultan, State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Crimean Tatar Museum of Cultural and Historical Heritage".

Deadline: by 5 December 2019

To the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea

5. To prepare and submit to the State Committee information on the deadlines for preparing the bibliography guide "Amet-Khan Sultan – Twice Hero of the Soviet Union".
6. To send the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation a letter requesting assistance in making a feature film about Amet-Khan Sultan.
7. To send recommendations to the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea concerning the schedule and time periods for general education institutions to visit the museum of twice Hero of the Soviet Union Amet-Khan Sultan, State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Crimean Tatar Museum of Cultural and Historical Heritage" in order to develop the relevant summary plan.

Deadline: by 5 December 2019

To the State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Gasprinsky Media Centre"

8. To take comprehensive measures to organise the publication of a memorial album dedicated to the 100th anniversary of Amet-Khan Sultan's birth.

Deadline: by 5 December 2019

The minutes were taken by: */Signed/* T. Seytablaev

Advisor of the Directorate of Inter-Ethnic Relations and Analytical Work of the State Committee for Inter-Ethnic Relations and Deported Citizens of the Republic of Crimea

Annex 493

Judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, Statistics on consideration of criminal cases under Article 238 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (from 2010 to the first half of 2020)

Translation

Appendix No. 4.6

Form No. 6. Statistics on consideration of criminal cases under Article 238 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation "Production, storage, transportation or sale of goods and products, execution of work or rendering of services that do not meet safety requirements" (under all parts, by number of individuals)

Parameter	Number of individuals convicted under effective sentences										
	2010	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020, 1st half**
Across the Russian Federation	6,386	5,086	4,529	4,202	4,221	3,998	4,374	4,516	3,773	2,168	392
In the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol					18	48	28	28	32	48	27

Head of the Department for Organisational and Methodological Support of Court Statistics
at the Main Administration of Organisational and Legal Support of Activity of the Courts
of the Judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation (Signed) I.N. Andryushechkina

Annex 493

Annex 494

Directorate of the Federal State Statistics Service for the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol, Report "Social and Economic Situation of the Republic of Crimea in January 2020", Simferopol, 2020
(excerpts)

Translation
Excerpts

DEPARTMENT OF THE FEDERAL STATE STATISTICS SERVICE FOR THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA AND THE CITY OF SEVASTOPOL KRYMSTAT

Social and Economic Situation of the Republic of Crimea

IN JANUARY 2020

1

Simferopol
2020

[…]

REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA

Table 3

General Migration Results

	January-December 2019		For reference purposes *January-December 2018*	
	people	*Per 10,000 people*	*people*	*Per 10,000 people*
Migration - total				
arrived	49,294	257.7	44,872	234.5
departed	40,841	213.6	40,091	209.6
migration increase (+), decrease (-)	+8,453	+44.1	+4,781	+24.9
including:				
within Russia				
arrived	38,162	199.6	35,362	184.9
departed	34,993	183.0	33,732	176.3
migration increase (+), decrease (-)	+3,169	+16.6	+1,630	+8.6
international migration				
arrived	11,132	58.1	9,510	49.6
departed	5,848	30.6	6,359	33.3
migration increase (+), decrease (-)	+5,284	+27.5	+3,151	+16.3
including:				
with CIS member states				
arrived	9,644	50.4	8,145	42.5
departed	4,557	23.8	5,277	27.6
migration increase (+), decrease (-)	+5,087	+26.6	+2,868	+14.9
with non-CIS countries				
arrived	1,488	7.7	1,365	7.1
departed	1,291	6.8	1,082	5.7
migration increase (+), decrease (-)	+197	+0.9	+283	+1.4

In January-December 2019, there was a migration increase of 8,453 people in population exchange. There was a positive migration balance both with the regions of the Russian Federation – 3,169 people and with CIS states and other foreign countries – 5,284 people. The largest population increase is observed in international migration as part of migration exchange with Ukraine (3,794), Uzbekistan (569), Armenia (241), Belarus and Kazakhstan (143 and 125).

Annex 495

Municipality - the urban district of Evpatoria of the Republic of Crimea official website, “The memory of Noman Çelebicihan was honored in Evpatoria”, 26 February 2020

Translation

Official website of the Municipality of the Urban District of Evpatoria of the Republic of Crimea
http://my-evp.ru/pamyat-nomana-chelebidzhixana-pochtili-v-evpatorii/

The memory of Noman Ćelebicihan was honored in Evpatoria

Last updated: Wednesday, 26 February 2020, 17:13



23 February marked the 102nd anniversary of the death of Mufti of Crimea, Poland, Lithuania and Belarus, poet Noman Ćelebicihan. On this day, tributes and respects are traditionally paid to the memory of this Crimean Tatar leader in Evpatoria.

Every year, on 23 February, members of the public of Evpatoria gather near the residential building, on the facade of which a memorial plaque to Noman Ćelebicihan (1885-1918) is installed, to honor the memory of this prominent figure in the history of the Crimean Tatar people. Noman Ćelebicihan lived in this house with his wife, the daughter of a local merchant Kapari.

The commemorative event was attended by a City Council Deputy, Eldar Ibragimov, Head of the Department of Culture and Inter-Ethnic Relations, Veronika Nadeeva, representatives of religious and public organisations, teachers and students of secondary school No. 18, and people of the city.

Poems of Noman Ćelebicihan were recited by Sevilya Dzhemileva and Urye Petislyamova, the Crimean Tatar poetess, Lenyufer Mambetova, read her poems dedicated to Crimea.

“As Noman Ćelebicihan said: “We are flowers and we must create a flower garden of all peoples peacefully living in Crimea.” We should not forget such figures”. Midat Ablyalimov said in his speech.

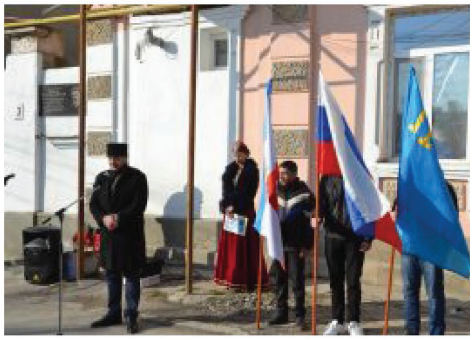
The residents of Evpatoria laid flowers to the memorial plaque dedicated to Noman Ćelebicihan, honoring his memory with a moment of silence.

REFERENCE: Noman Ćelebicihan – a Crimean Tatar politician and public figure, the first Chairman of the government of the Crimean People's Republic, the organiser of the first Qurultay of the Crimean Tatar People, the first Mufti of Muslims of Crimea, Lithuania, Poland and Belarus. He is also known as the author of the poem “Ant etkenmen” (“I have pledged”), which became the national anthem of the Crimean Tatar people.









Annex 496

Letter of the Agents of the Russian Federation to the Registrar of the International Court of Justice, 16 March 2020

Moscow, « 16 » March 2020

Re: Case concerning Application of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Ukraine v. Russian Federation)

Excellency,

I am writing to draw the attention of the Court to an alarming development that has occurred recently.

Both Agents of the Russian Federation in the present case, Mr. Grigory Lukiyantsev and I, as well as at least two of Russia's counsel – Mr. Samuel Wordsworth QC and Mr. Mathias Forteau, were listed on the infamous Ukrainian "Myrotvorets" ("Peacekeeper") website known for posting personal information about persons depicted as "enemies of the Ukrainian state" (see the relevant web-pages in Annexes 1-4 to this letter).

The Russian Federation finds this listing quite disturbing. According to the description on the website, "Myrotvorets" is a "center for research of signs of crimes against the national security of Ukraine, peace, humanity and international law. Information for law enforcement authorities and special services about pro-Russian terrorists, separatists, mercenaries, war criminals and murderers"[1].

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[1] https://myrotvorets.center/

His Excellency
Mr. Philippe Gautier
Registrar
International Court of Justice
Peace Palace
The Hague

This online platform was created in 2014 after Crimea's reunification with Russia and the beginning of hostilities in Eastern Ukraine. "Myrotvorets" lists persons, especially politicians, journalists and NGO activists, who express political opinions differing from the agenda of the current Ukrainian Government, labeling them as supporters of terrorism. Together with the accusations the website also reveals personal information of those listed, including date of birth, address and phone numbers, in blatant violation of laws on protection of personal information, thus putting them at risk for their professional activities and/or presumed political beliefs and jeopardizing their safety. In several cases this has led to tragic consequences: Mr. Oleg Kalashnikov, former Ukrainian MP, and Mr. Oles Buzina, Ukrainian journalist, were murdered in Kiev in 2015 immediately following their personal data as "enemies of Ukraine" appearing on the website[2].

Despite Ukraine denying any connection to the website and stating that it is administered by "Tsentr Myrotvorets" (Centre "Peacekeeper)", a non-governmental organisation it has allegedly no ties with, it is clear that "Myrotvorets" is functioning with support from or with the complicity of Ukraine's authorities.

In this regard, I would like to draw the attention of the Court to the following:

- the website was created and openly promoted by Mr. Anton Gerashchenko, former Ukrainian MP, now Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine;
- "Myrotvorets" lists, *inter alia*, journalists who entered Eastern Ukraine via the Russian border, a fact which could only be discovered by having access to the relevant border records which in turn requires state support;

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[2] https://www.rt.com/russia/354155-russian-court-orders-block-of/;

- the website lists public servants in Ukraine with dual Ukrainian/Hungarian nationality, and such information could only be accessed via a state-run database[3];

- the website directly appeals to the Ukrainian authorities urging them to take action with regard to the listed persons.

Furthermore, in its recent press-release turning to Vladimir Zelensky, President of Ukraine, "Myrotvorets" states that its database has been used by special and intelligence services of Ukraine and other countries[4]. It also claims to be used by border agencies in Ukraine and abroad to restrict freedom of movement of the listed individuals[5]. The website also maintains a face recognition system IDentigraF to assist in identifying those listed all over the world.

The existence of the "Myrotvorets" website has been widely condemned in many international fora but Ukraine has never undertaken any steps to investigate its policy or practical activities. The UN monitoring mission on human rights in Ukraine (UNMMHRU)[6], Council of Europe[7], national governmental bodies, such as the MFA of Germany[8], as well as the journalistic community[9] have urged Ukraine to intervene but to no avail.

Even in Ukraine the activities of the website raised justified concerns: Nestor Shufrich, Ukrainian parliamentarian, asked the head of the Ukrainian security service (SBU) to check the website as its operations violate Ukrainian legislation[10]. Valeriya Lutkovska, Ukrainian Ombudsperson for Human Rights,

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[3] https://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/peacemaker-ukrainian-website-shaming-pro-russia-voices-190826105717190.html;
[4] https://myrotvorets.center/1570257-vidkritij-list-zelenskomu-v-o-vid-kol/#more-1570257;
[5] Idem.
[6] https://112.international/society/un-mission-urges-kyiv-to-close-myrotvorets-website-44586.html
[7] https://rm.coe.int/CoERMPublicCommonSearchServices/DisplayDCTMContent?documentId=090000168064f531;
[8] https://www.dw.com/en/gerhard-schr%C3%B6der-labeled-enemy-of-the-state-in-ukraine/a-46319939;
[9] https://cpj.org/2016/05/cpj-urges-ukrainian-president-petro-poroshenko-to-.php;
[10] https://iz.ru/945626/2019-11-21/na-ukraine-potrebovali-proverit-deiatelnost-saita-mirotvoretc;

already back in 2016 admitted that publication of personal information is contrary to the law and international commitments undertaken by Ukraine.[11]

In 2017 the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) recommended Ukraine to look further into the activities of "Myrotvorets'[12]. Ukraine failed to do so and continues tolerating them.

As for the present situation, Mr. Lukiyantsev is accused by "Myrotvorets" of challenging the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, justifying the alleged Russian aggression and manipulating socially significant information. He is labeled as an anti-Ukrainian activist and provoker who took an active part in attempts to legalise the occupation of Crimea by Russian invaders.

Mr. Wordsworth's and Mr. Forteau's "charges" are slightly different: justification of Russian aggression and manipulating socially significant information.

I was also listed for challenging the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, justifying Russian aggression and manipulation of socially significant information.

Each entry is also followed by an appeal to the Ukrainian law enforcement agencies to treat every listing as a report on crimes against national security, peace, global security and international order.

It is manifest that the listing of Russian representatives to the ICJ and Russia's counsel, on the one hand, is an attempt to exert pressure on them and discourage them from pleading on behalf of the Russian Federation, and on the other – to hinder the judicial proceedings and fair administration of justice.

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[11] https://www.ukrinform.net/rubric-polytics/2028040-tombinski-lutkovska-discuss-situation-with-myrotvorets-website.html

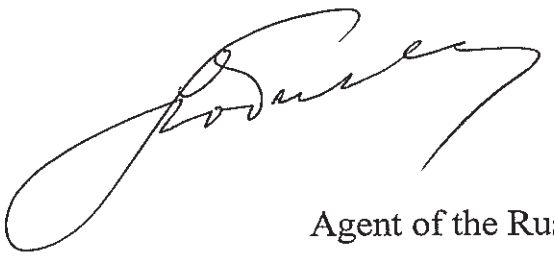
[12] https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/UA/UAReport19th_EN.pdf

It amounts to a violation of the ICJ Order on provisional measures of 19 April 2017 as it is definitely contrary to the Court's requirement to refrain from any action which might aggravate or extend the dispute.

I need to inform you that unfortunately the same situation occurred in 2019 in the proceedings between Ukraine and Russia before the European Court of Human Rights when the Russian representative to the ECtHR Mr. Mikhail Galperin and two of Russia's counsel – Mr. Michael Swainston QC and Mr. Christofor Ivanyan, as well as one of Russia's experts, Mr. Akash Rosen, were listed on the "Myrotvorets" website shortly after the hearing with the same "accusations" of "challenging Ukraine's sovereignty and justifying Russia's aggression towards Ukraine". Upon receiving Russia's complaint, the ECtHR invited Ukraine to take action "to guarantee the integrity of the proceedings [...] with a view to eliminating any risk of intimidation on respect of those participating in them" (please, see the relevant letter attached in Annex 5), and shortly after Ukraine's "appeal" to "Myrotvorets" to de-list the Russian representatives "until the case has been tried on the merits and the ECtHR has passed its judgment" Mr. Galperin, Mr. Swainston, Mr. Ivanyan and Mr. Rosen were removed from the website.

In view of the above, I urgently request the Court to order that Ukraine expeditiously takes necessary measures to ensure that the representatives of the Russian Federation in the ICJ proceedings are removed, once and for all, from the "Myrotvorets" website.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.



Dmitry Lobach
Agent of the Russian Federation

Лобач Дмитрий Анатольевич / Лобач Дмитро Анатолійович / Lobach Dmitrij Anatolevich

myrotvorets.center/criminal/lobach-dmitrij-anatolevich

08.06.2019 15:25

Покушение на суверенитет и территориальную целостность Украины.
Оправдание российской агрессии.
Манипулирование общественно значимой информацией.

Российский дипломат.
Глава делегации РФ при Европейском Суде по правам человека — посол по особым поручениям российского МИДа.

Дата рождения: 20.12.1958

Источники:
https://ruskline.ru/opp/2019/iyun/12/ukraina_protiv_rossii_v_mezhdunarodnom_sude_oon

> 3-7.06.2019. Украина и Россия спустя два с половиной года напряженной работы после подачи иска встретились 3 июня в Международном суде ООН. Иск Украины к РФ относится к нарушению сразу двух международных конвенций — о борьбе с финансированием терроризма (ICSFT, поддержка боевиков ЛДНР) и о ликвидации всех форм расовой дискриминации (CERD, преследование крымских татар и украинцев на оккупированном полуострове). Еще в апреле 2017 г. Международный суд ООН утвердил временное постановление с призывом к Москве прекратить расовую дискриминацию крымских татар и этнических украинцев в оккупированном Крыму. Однако тогда суд не удовлетворил просьбу украинской стороны обязать Москву прекратить поддержку боевиков на Донбассе. http://www.dsnews.ua/politics/kak-yuristy-iz-ssha-pomogayut-ukrainu-vyigrat-u-rossii-bitvu-04062019220000, архив
>
> Согласно стенограмме выступления представителей РФ, опубликованной на сайте суда, российская сторона не сказала ничего нового и во всех смертных грехах винила Украину, в том числе в утрате Крыма и появлении на Донбассе фейковых республик. А началось все, как заявил Лобач, якобы с «насильственного переворота» в 2014 г. в Киеве. Результатом чего российский дипломат видит, к примеру, решение Украины разорвать Договор о дружбе с Россией 21 сентября 2018 г. Вообще же выступления и Лобача, и того же Уордсворта имеют целью как оспорить юрисдикцию Международного суда, так и максимально затянуть процесс.

Биография
В 2002—2005 годах — старший советник Постоянного представительства России при ООН в Нью-Йорке.
В 2006—2012 годах — заместитель директора Правового департамента МИД России.
С 19 октября 2012 года по 23 мая 2017 года — чрезвычайный и полномочный посол России в Анголе и Сан-Томе и Принсипи по совместительству.
Награды:
Благодарность Президента Российской Федерации (16 ноября 2012) — *за вклад в реализацию внешнеполитического курса Российской Федерации.*
Медаль «За вклад в создание Евразийского экономического союза» 3 степени (13 мая 2015, Высший совет Евразийского экономического союза).

#ECHR

Центр «Миротворец» просит правоохранительные органы рассматривать данную публикацию на сайте как заявление о совершении этим гражданином осознанных деяний против национальной безопасности Украины, мира, безопасности человечества и международного правопорядка, а также иных правонарушений.

#R1578584X176A115A200A66N

Unofficial translation

Lobach Dmitrij Anatolevich
myrotvorets.center/criminal/lobach-dmitrij-anatolevich

8 June 2019 3:25 pm

Infringement on the Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity of Ukraine.
Justification of Russian Aggression.
Manipulation of Socially Important Information.

Russian diplomat. Head of the Delegation of the Russian Federation to the European Court of Human Rights, Ambassador-at-Large, Russian Foreign Ministry.

Date of birth: 20 December 1958

Sources:
https://ruskline.ru/opp/2019/iyun/12/ukraina_protiv_rossii_v_mezhdunarodnom_sude_oon

3-7 June 2019. 3-7 June 2019. Following the filing of the lawsuit and subsequent thirty months of hard work, Ukraine and Russia met on 3 June at the UN International Court of Justice. Ukraine's lawsuit against Russia has to do with the violation of two global conventions at once, i.e. for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (ICSFT, support for LPR militants) and that on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD, persecution of Crimean Tatars and Ukrainians on the occupied peninsula). Back in April 2017, the UN International Court of Justice upheld an interim decision calling on Moscow to stop racial discrimination against Crimean Tatars and ethnic Ukrainians in occupied Crimea. However, the court did not satisfy Ukraine's request to oblige Moscow to stop supporting Donbass militants.
http://www.dsnews.ua/politics/kak-yuristy-iz-ssha-pomogayut-ukrainu-vyigrat-u-rossiibitvu-04062019220000, archive
According to the transcript of Russian representatives' statements published on the Court's website, the Russian side said nothing new and put the entire blame

on Ukraine, including for the loss of Crimea and the emergence of fake republics in Donbass. And, according to Lobach, it all reportedly started with a "violent coup" in 2014 in Kiev, which, as the Russian diplomat believes, resulted, for instance, in Ukraine's decision to break the Treaty on Friendship with Russia on 21 September 2018. Actually, both Lobach's and Wordsworth's statements are aimed at challenging the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, as well as delaying the proceedings as much as possible.

Background

2002-2005 – Senior Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Russia to the UN, New York.

2006-2012 – Deputy Director, Legal Department, Russian Foreign Ministry.

From 19 October 2012 to 23 May 2017 – Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Russia to Angola, with concurrent accreditation to Sao Tome and Principe.

Awards:

Commendation of the President of the Russian Federation (16 November 2012) *for the contribution to the implementation of the foreign policy of the Russian Federation.*

Medal for the Contribution to the Development of the Eurasian Economic Union, Class III (13 May 2015, the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council).

#ECHR

The Myrotvorets Center requests that law enforcement agencies treat this publication on the website as an allegation that this person committed conscious acts against the national security of Ukraine, peace, security of mankind and international legal order, as well as other violations.

#R1578584X176A115A200A66N

Лукьянцев Григорий Евгеньевич / Лук'янцев Григорій Євгенович / Lukyantsev Grigorij Evgenevich

myrotvorets.center/criminal/lukyancev-grigorij-evgenevich

12.09.2018 23:15

Покушение на суверенитет и территориальную целостность Украины. Оправдание российской агрессии.

Манипулирование общественно значимой информацией.
Антиукраинский пропагандист. Провокатор.
Участие в попытках легализации оккупации АР Крым российскими захватчиками.

Дата рождения: 01.01.1970

Заместитель директора Департамента по гуманитарному сотрудничеству и правам человека МИД России.

Источники:

3-7 июня 2019 г. в Международном суде ООН Россия пытается оспорить иск Украины к ней о нарушении двух международных конвенций. Представитель россии (страна-агрессор) на процессе. http://www.dsnews.ua/politics/kak-yuristy-iz-ssha-pomogayut-ukrainu-vyigrat-u-rossii-bitvu-04062019220000, архив , стенограмма

11.09.2018 г., один из организаторов провокации на пленарном заседании ОБСЕ по свободе слова; (одно из т. н. параллельных мероприятий (side event) этого дня было посвящено ситуации со СМИ и статусом журналистов в аннексированном Крыму (т.н. «Республика Крым»), организатор — постоянное представительство России при ОБСЕ) — https://ru.krymr.com/a/prorossijskie-krymskie-zhurnalisty-v-obse/29486382.html,

> «Мы предупредили руководство БДИПЧ, что если подобные инциденты будут проходить и дальше, в том числе во время будущего заседания, мы оставляем за собой право прерывать любого участника, который начнет говорить о якобы аннексии и оккупации Республики Крым или агрессии России на юго-востоке Украины.
> Что касается Крыма, мы будем говорить о том, что считаем недопустимым использовать трибуну ОБСЕ и формат обзорного совещания в области человеческого измерения для того, чтобы ставить под сомнение территориальную целостность государств-участников ОБСЕ — то есть РФ. Мы будем призывать того, кто ведет заседание, положить конец этим практикам.»
>
> Далее: https://tass.ru/politika/5552040 , https://www.facebook.com/RussianMissionOSCE/, https://ria.ru/world/20180911/1528322900.html

http://www.mid.ru/activity/shots/personnel/diplomat_of_2_class

#OSCE_ru

#ECHR

Центр «Миротворец» просит правоохранительные органы рассматривать данную публикацию на сайте как заявление о совершении этим гражданином осознанных деяний против национальной безопасности Украины, мира, безопасности человечества и международного правопорядка, а также иных правонарушений.

#R1310994X176A115A200A66N

Unofficial translation

Lukyantsev Grigorij Evgenevich
myrotvorets.center/criminal/lukyancev-grigorij-evgenevich

12 September 2018 11:15 pm

Infringement on the Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity of Ukraine. Justification of Russian Aggression.

Manipulation of Socially Important Information.
Anti-Ukrainian Propagandist. Instigator.
Involvement in the Attempts to Legalize the Occupation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea by Russian Invaders.

Date of birth: 1 January 1970

Deputy Director, Department for Humanitarian Cooperation and Human Rights, Russian Foreign Ministry.

Sources:

3-7 June 2019. Russia seeks to challenge in the UN Court of Justice Ukraine's lawsuit against it over the violation of two global conventions. Representative of Russia (aggressor nation) in the case. http://www.dsnews.ua/politics/kak-yuristy-izssha-pomogayut-ukrainu-vyigrat-u-rossii-bitvu-04062019220000, archive, verbatim report.

On 11 September 2018, he was one of the organizers of a provocation at a plenary session of the OSCE on the freedom of speech; (a so-called side event that day focused on the media situation and journalists' status in annexed Crimea (the so-called "Republic of Crimea"), organized by the permanent mission of Russia to the OSCE) – https://ru.krymr.com/a/prorossijskie-krymskie-zhurnalisty-vobse/29486382.html,

"We warned the ODIHR leadership that if such incidents continued to occur, including at a future meeting, we reserved the right to interrupt any participant

who started talking about the alleged annexation and occupation of the Republic of Crimea or Russian aggression in the south-east of Ukraine.

As for Crimea, we are going to say that we deem it unacceptable to use the OSCE forum and the format of the review meeting on human dimension issues in order to challenge the territorial integrity of the OSCE participating States, i.e. the Russian Federation. We will call on the person in charge of the meeting to put an end to these practices."

For further information, see: https://tass.ru/politika/5552040,
https://www.facebook.com/RussianMissionOSCE/,
https://ria.ru/world/20180911/1528322900.html

http://www.mid.ru/activity/shots/personnel/diplomat_of_2_class

#OSCE_ru

#ECHR

The Myrotvorets Center requests that law enforcement agencies treat this publication on the website as an allegation that this person committed conscious acts against the national security of Ukraine, peace, security of mankind and international legal order, as well as other violations.

#R1310994X176A115A200A66N

Уордсворт Сэмюэл / Wordsworth Samuel / Uordsvort Semyuel

myrotvorets.center/criminal/uordsvort-semyuel

08.06.2019 16:24

Оправдание российской агрессии.
Манипулирование общественно значимой информацией.

Член Английской и Парижской коллегий адвокатов, член Судебной палаты Эссекса (Великобритания).

Дата рождения: —

Источники:

> 3-7.06.2019. Украина и Россия спустя два с половиной года напряженной работы после подачи иска встретились 3 июня в Международном суде ООН. Иск Украины к РФ относится к нарушению сразу двух международных конвенций — о борьбе с финансированием терроризма (ICSFT, поддержка боевиков ЛДНР) и о ликвидации всех форм расовой дискриминации (CERD, преследование крымских татар и украинцев на оккупированном полуострове). Еще в апреле 2017 г. Международный суд ООН утвердил временное постановление с призывом к Москве прекратить расовую дискриминацию крымских татар и этнических украинцев в оккупированном Крыму. Однако тогда суд не удовлетворил просьбу украинской стороны обязать Москву прекратить поддержку боевиков на Донбассе.
> http://www.dsnews.ua/politics/kak-yuristy-iz-ssha-pomogayut-ukrainu-vyigrat-u-rossii-bitvu-04062019220000, архив , стенограмма
>
> 09.03.2017. Заседание по делу сбитого Боинга-MH17.
> «Неизвестные, которые передавали боевикам в Донбасс пусковую установку ЗРК Бук, сбившую пассажирский лайнер рейса MH17, намеревались использовать его для укрепления ПВО ДНР/ЛНР. Об этом в Суде ООН заявил приглашенный российской стороной британский юрист Сэмюэль Уордсворт, и во второй день аргументов РФ в Гааге не признавший, что боевая машина была поставлена из России.
> По словам Вордсворта, в согласии со ст. 2 соответствующей конвенции Украина «должна более четко сформулировать», в чем она обвиняет Россию.
> «Кто бы не передавал этот комплекс вооруженным формированиям ДНР/ЛНР, он имел целью лишь усиление обороны ДНР/ЛНР от возможных атак Воздушных сил Украины», — заявил спикер от РФ, добавив, что в обвинении украинской стороны якобы отсутствуют данные о том, какие были «намерения» относительно использования Бука.
> Кроме того, Вордсворт отметил, что Украина за два дня своих выступлений в суде якобы «не привела никаких фундаментальных доказательств» того, что конкретно Россия передает оружие боевикам на востоке страны.»
> https://news.liga.net/politics/news/rf_v_gaage_sbivshiy_layner_mn17_buk_peredavali_dlya_zashchity_ot_vsu, https://flight-mh17.livejournal.com/194611.html,

В прошлом он представлял Россию в судебном иске Грузии об этнических чистках на территории Южной Осетии. Дело закончилось успехом: Международный суд ООН отверг иск по техническим причинам.
https://essexcourt.com/barrister/samuel-wordsworth-qc/
, https://essexcourt.com/barrister/samuel-wordsworth-qc/

#ECHR

Центр «Миротворец» просит правоохранительные органы рассматривать данную публикацию на сайте как заявление о совершении этим гражданином осознанных

деяний против национальной безопасности Украины, мира, безопасности человечества и международного правопорядка, а также иных правонарушений.

#R1578599X176A115A200A66N

Unofficial translation

Wordsworth Samuel / Uordsvort Semyuel
myrotvorets.center/criminal/uordsvort-semyuel

8 June 2019 4:24 pm

Justification of Russian Aggression.
Manipulation of Socially Important Information.

Member of the English Bar, member of the Paris Bar, Essex Court Chambers (Great Britain).

Date of birth: -

Sources:

3-7 June 2019. Following the filing of the lawsuit and subsequent thirty months of hard work, Ukraine and Russia met on 3 June at the UN International Court of Justice. Ukraine's lawsuit against Russia has to do with the violation of two global conventions at once, i.e. for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (ICSFT, support for DPR and LPR militants) and that on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD, persecution of Crimean Tatars and Ukrainians on the occupied peninsula). Back in April 2017, the UN International Court of Justice upheld an interim decision calling on Moscow to stop racial discrimination against Crimean Tatars and ethnic Ukrainians in occupied Crimea. However, the court did not satisfy Ukraine's request to oblige Moscow to stop supporting Donbass militants.
http://www.dsnews.ua/politics/kak-yuristy-iz-ssha-pomogayut-ukrainu-vyigrat-u-rossiibitvu-04062019220000, archive, verbatim report

9 March 2017. Court hearing of the downed MH17 Boeing case.
"Unidentified persons that provided Donbass militants with Buk anti-aircraft missile launcher, which shot down the passenger liner of the MH17 flight, were going to use it for enhancing the DPR/LNR's air defense system," said British

lawyer Samuel Wordsworth invited by the Russian side who, on the second day of Russia's arguments in the Hague, did not admit that the armoured fighting vehicle had been delivered from Russia.

According to Wordsworth, pursuant to Article 2 of the relevant convention, Ukraine "should better formulate" it's accusations against Russia.

"Whoever transferred this system to the armed formations of the DNR/LNR, their only aim was to enhance the DNR/LNR's defence against possible attacks of the Ukrainian Air Force," said a Russian speaker adding that the allegations by the Ukrainian side reportedly lack information on the "intentions" regarding the use of the Buk.

In addition, Wordsworth noted that in its two-day court pleadings Ukraine allegedly "failed to bring any fundamental evidence" that it was Russia that transferred weapons to the militants in the east of the country."

https://news.liga.net/politics/news/rf_v_gaage_sbivshiy_layner_mn17_buk_peredavali_dlya_zashchity_ot_vsu,

https://flight-mh17.livejournal.com/194611.html,

In the past, he represented Russia in Georgia's lawsuit over ethnic cleansing in the territory of South Ossetia. The case was a success – the UN International Court of Justice dismissed the lawsuit on technical grounds.

https://essexcourt.com/barrister/samuel-wordsworth-qc/,

https://essexcourt.com/barrister/samuel-wordsworth-qc/

#ECHR

The Myrotvorets Center requests that law enforcement agencies treat this publication on the website as an allegation that this person committed conscious acts against the national security of Ukraine, peace, security of mankind and international legal order, as well as other violations.

#R1578599X176A115A200A66N

Форту Матиас / Fortu Matthias / Fortu Matias

myrotvorets.center/criminal/fortu-matias

08.06.2019 17:22

Оправдание российской агрессии.
Манипулирование общественно значимой информацией.

Профессор из университета Париж Нантер. Представляет россию (страна-агрессор) на процессе Украина против России.

Дата рождения: —

Источники:

> 3-7.06.2019. Украина и Россия спустя два с половиной года напряженной работы после подачи иска встретились 3 июня в Международном суде ООН. Иск Украины к РФ относится к нарушению сразу двух международных конвенций — о борьбе с финансированием терроризма (ICSFT, поддержка боевиков ЛДНР) и о ликвидации всех форм расовой дискриминации (CERD, преследование крымских татар и украинцев на оккупированном полуострове). Еще в апреле 2017 г. Международный суд ООН утвердил временное постановление с призывом к Москве прекратить расовую дискриминацию крымских татар и этнических украинцев в оккупированном Крыму. Однако тогда суд не удовлетворил просьбу украинской стороны обязать Москву прекратить поддержку боевиков на Донбассе. http://www.dsnews.ua/politics/kak-yuristy-iz-ssha-pomogayut-ukrainu-vyigrat-u-rossii-bitvu-04062019220000, архив , стенограмма
>
> «Как заявляет Украина, РФ проводит дискриминационную политику культурного уничтожения крымских татар. Нет доказательств таких серьезных обвинений», — сказал представитель России Матиас Форту. По его словам, Россия якобы не ограничивала в Крыму доступ к обучению на украинском и крымскотатарском языках, а также не ограничивала работу СМИ. http://krymsos.com/ru/news/nemaye-dokaziv-togo-shcho-rf-provodit-diskriminatsiinu-politiku-kulturnogo-znishchennya-krimskikh-tatar-matias-fortu/, https://atr.ua/news/187450-sud-v-gaage-rf-otricaet-narusenia-prav-krymskih-tatar-v-krymu, https://gordonua.com/news/crimea/predstavitel-rf-na-slushanii-v-mezhdunarodnom-sude-oon-zayavil-chto-rossiya-ne-pritesnyaet-krymskih-tatar-1019645.html, https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-crimea/2716042-rosia-u-gaazi-stverdzue-so-ne-porusue-zodnih-prav-v-okupovanomu-krimu.html

#ECHR

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#R1578623X176A115A200A66N

Unofficial translation

Fortu Matthias / Fortu Matias[1]
myrotvorets.center/criminal/fortu-matias

8 June 2019 5:22 pm

Justification of Russian Aggression.
Manipulation of Socially Important Information.

Professor at the University Paris Nanterre, representative of Russia (aggressor nation) in the *Ukraine v. Russia* case.

Date of birth: -

Sources:

3-7 June 2019. Following the filing of the lawsuit and subsequent thirty months of hard work, Ukraine and Russia met on 3 June at the UN International Court of Justice. Ukraine's lawsuit against Russia has to do with the violation of two global conventions at once, i.e. for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (ICSFT, support for DPR and LPR militants) and that on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD, persecution of Crimean Tatars and Ukrainians on the occupied peninsula). Back in April 2017, the UN International Court of Justice upheld an interim decision calling on Moscow to stop racial discrimination against Crimean Tatars and ethnic Ukrainians in occupied Crimea. However, the court did not satisfy Ukraine's request to oblige Moscow to stop supporting Donbass militants.
http://www.dsnews.ua/politics/kak-yuristy-iz-ssha-pomogayut-ukrainu-vyigrat-u-rossiibitvu-04062019220000, archive, verbatim report
"Ukraine says that the Russian Federation conducts a campaign of cultural erasure of Crimean Tatars. There is no evidence to support such serious allegations," said Russia's representative Matthias Fortu. According to him,

[1] The name of Prof. Mathias Forteau is misspelled here.

Russia reportedly did not restrict either access to education in the Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar languages or the work of the media in Crimea. http://krymsos.com/ru/news/nemayedokaziv-togo-shcho-rf-provodit-diskriminatsiinu-politiku-kulturnogo-znishchennyakrimskikh-tatar-matias-fortu/, https://atr.ua/news/187450-sud-v-gaage-rf-otricaetnarusenia-prav-krymskih-tatar-v-krymu, https://gordonua.com/news/crimea/predstavitelrf-na-slushanii-v-mezhdunarodnom-sude-oon-zayavil-chto-rossiya-ne-pritesnyaetkrymskih-tatar-1019645.html, https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-crimea/2716042-rosia-ugaazi-stverdzue-so-ne-porusue-zodnih-prav-v-okupovanomu-krimu.html

#ECHR

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#R1578623X176A115A200A66N

Annex 5

EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS
COUR EUROPÉENNE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME

T : +33 (0)3 88 41 20 18
F : +33 (0)3 88 41 27 30
www.echr.coe.int

Mr Ivan LISHCHYNA
Agent of the Government of Ukraine
before the European Court of Human Rights
Ministry of Justice
13 Gorodetsky Str.
01001 Kyiv
UKRAINE

GRAND CHAMBER

ECHR-LE0.1eR
SPK/jt

24 October 2019

BY E-TRANSMISSION ONLY

Application no. 20958/14
Ukraine v. Russia (*re* Crimea)

Dear Sir,

I refer to your letter of 22 October 2019 in response to my letter of 24 September 2019 inviting your authorities to submit comments concerning the letters of the Government of the Russian Federation of 16 and 19 September 2019. I enclose a further letter from the Representative of the Russian Government dated 22 October 2019.

As you are aware, it is in substance alleged that the listing on the website *Myrotvorets* of the Representative of the Russian Government and of their counsel in the pending inter-State proceedings (*Ukraine v. Russia (*re *Crimea)* (no. 20958/14)), as well as of an expert to whom the Russian Federation has had recourse in the context of these proceeding, has had the effect of intimidating those concerned. As a consequence, it is claimed, the proper administration of justice is impeded. It is further argued by the Russian Government that this ultimately renders the Ukrainian Government's application inadmissible since it contravenes natural justice and constitutes bad faith in breach of Article 33 of the Convention.

The Court takes note of your assurance that the Ukrainian Government have played no role in these events and your commitment to provide additional information concerning the website in question. However, as indicated in my previous letter, parties to the proceedings have a duty to cooperate fully in the conduct of the proceedings and, pursuant to Rule 44A of the Rules of Court, to take such action within their power as the Court considers necessary for the proper administration of justice. Accordingly, the President of the Court invites your authorities to indicate to the Court what concrete action they have taken and intend to take to guarantee the integrity of the

proceedings in question, notably with a view to eliminating any risk of intimidation in respect of those participating in them.

The President has directed that your response should reach the Registry by **30 October 2019**.

Yours faithfully,

Roderick Liddell
Registrar

Enc.

Annex 497

Extract from the Uniform state register of legal entities in relation to JSC “Krymsoyuzpechat”, 7 April 2020

Translation

EXTRACT

from the Unified state register of legal entities

07 April 2020 — No. YuE9965-20-29091254

date of extract

This Extract contains information on the legal entity

JOINT-STOCK COMPANY KRYMSOYUZPECHAT

full name of the legal entity

Main State Registration number (OGRN): 1149102076980

included in the Unified state register of legal entities (USRLE) as of "07" April 2020

day month in words year

Seq. No.	Item	Description
1	2	3
Name		
1	Full name	JOINT-STOCK COMPANY KRYMSOYUZPECHAT
2	Abbreviated name	JSC KRYMSOYUZPECHAT
3	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	1149102076980 10 November 2014
Address (location)		
4	Postal code	295000
5	Constituent entity of the Russian Federation	REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
6	City (volost, etc.)	CITY OF SIMFEROPOL
7	Street (avenue, lane, etc.)	GORKOGO STREET
8	House (estate, etc.)	HOUSE NO. 5
9	Building (block etc.)	LETTER V
10	Office (apartment etc.)	ROOM 15
11	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	1149102076980 10 November 2014
Information on registration		
12	OGRN	1149102076980
13	OGRN assigned	10 November 2014
Information on registration on the territory of the Republic of Crimea or on the territory of the federal city of Sevastopol on the day of the admission of the Republic of Crimea into the Russian Federation and the formation of new constituent entities within the Russian Federation - the Republic of Crimea and the federal city of Sevastopol		
14	Registration number	03347388
15	Date of registration	31 January 1997
16	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	1149102076980 10 November 2014

Information on the registering body at the location of the registered office of the legal entity		
17	Name of the registering body	Interdistrict Inspectorate of the Federal Tax Service No. 9 for the Republic of Crimea
18	Address of the registering authority	1/9 Mate Zalki street, Simferopol, Republic of Crimea, 295053
19	State registration number (GRN) and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	2189112346047 09 June 2018
Information on registration with the tax authority		
20	Taxpayer Identification Number (INN)	9102040249
21	Tax Registration Reason Code (KPP)	910201001
22	Registration date	10 November 2014
23	Name of the tax authority	Inspectorate of the Federal Tax Service for Simferopol
24	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	2149102158302 10 November 2014
Information on registration as an insured person with the territorial body of the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation		
25	Registration number	091001006782
26	Date of registration	11 November 2014
27	Name of the territorial body of the Pension Fund	State Institution — Administration of the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation in Simferopol of the Republic of Crimea
28	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	2149102167510 13 November 2014
Information on registration as an insured person with the executive body of the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation		
29	Registration number	910100235791011
30	Date of registration	12 November 2014
31	Name of the executive body of the Social Insurance Fund	Branch No. 1 of the State Institution - Regional Department of the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation for the Republic of Crimea
32	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	2169102360843 12 May 2016
Information on the authorized capital (joint-stock capital, authorized fund, share contributions)		
33	Type	AUTHORIZED CAPITAL
34	Amount (in Rubles)	1,628,158.4
35	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	2159102254177 05 May 2015
Information on the individual person entitled to act on behalf of the legal entity without a power of attorney		
36	GRN and date of entering the information on this person into the USRLE	2169102428845 21 June 2016
37	Last Name	IVANOV
38	First Name	VITALIY
39	Patronymic Name	PETROVICH
40	INN	910214348269

41	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	2169102428845 21 June 2016
42	Position	GENERAL DIRECTOR
43	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	2169102428845 21 June 2016
Information on the holder of the register of shareholders of the joint-stock company		
44	OGRN	1024201467510
45	INN	4217027573
46	Full name	CLOSED JOINT STOCK COMPANY SIBIRSKAYA REGISTRATSIONNAYA KOMPANIA
47	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	2179102370126 15 November 2017
Information on types of economic activities under the All-Russian Classifier of Types of Economic Activities *(OKVED OK 029-2014 NACE. Version 2)*		
Information on the core activities		
48	Code and name of the economic activity	47.61 Retail sale of books in specialised stores
49	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	1149102076980 10 November 2014
Information on the non-core activities		
1		
50	Code and name of the economic activity	46.90 Non-specialised wholesale trade
51	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	1149102076980 10 November 2014
2		
52	Code and name of the economic activity	47.11 Retail sale predominantly of food, beverages and tobacco in non-specialised stores
53	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	2189102030270 09 January 2018
3		
54	Code and name of the economic activity	47.19.1 Retail sale of large assortment of products with a predominance of non-food products in non-specialised stores
55	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	2189102030270 09 January 2018
4		
56	Code and name of the economic activity	47.26 Retail sale of tobacco products in specialised stores
57	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	1149102076980 10 November 2014
5		
58	Code and name of the economic activity	47.62.1 Retail sale of newspapers and magazines in specialised stores

59	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	1149102076980 10 November 2014
	6	
60	Code and name of the economic activity	47.62.2 Retail sale of paper and stationery products in specialised stores
61	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	1149102076980 10 November 2014
	7	
62	Code and name of the economic activity	47.65 Retail sale of games and toys in specialised stores
63	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	2189102030270 09 January 2018
	8	
64	Code and name of the economic activity	47.7 Retail sale of other products in specialised stores
65	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	1149102076980 10 November 2014
	9	
66	Code and name of the economic activity	47.75 Retail sale of cosmetics and personal care products in specialised stores
67	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	2189102030270 09 January 2018
	10	
68	Code and name of the economic activity	47.78.3 Retail sale of souvenirs, products of folk art crafts
69	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	2189102030270 09 January 2018
	11	
70	Code and name of the economic activity	47.78.9 Retail sale of non-food products, not included in other categories, in specialised stores
71	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	2179102370126 15 November 2017
	12	
72	Code and name of the economic activity	47.89 Retail sale of other products in non-stationary trade facilities and markets
73	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	2189102030270 09 January 2018
	13	
74	Code and name of the economic activity	47.99 Other retail sale outside stores, tents, markets
75	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	2189102030270 09 January 2018
	14	
76	Code and name of the economic activity	47.99.2 Vending machine activities

77	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	2189102030270 09 January 2018
	15	
78	Code and name of the economic activity	49.4 Activities of road freight transport and transportation services
79	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	1149102076980 10 November 2014
	16	
80	Code and name of the economic activity	56.30 Beverage serving
81	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	2189102030270 09 January 2018
	17	
82	Code and name of the economic activity	68.20 Lease and management of own or leased immovable property
83	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	1149102076980 10 November 2014
	Information on branches and representative offices	
	Branches	
	1	
84	GRN and date of entering the information on this person into the USRLE	1149102076980 10 November 2014
85	Name	BAKHCHISARAY BRANCH OF JSC KRYMSOYUZPECHAT
86	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	1149102076980 10 November 2014
87	Postal code	298400
88	Constituent entity of the Russian Federation	REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
89	District (ulus etc.)	BAKHCHISARAY DISTRICT
90	City (volost, etc.)	CITY OF BAKHCHISARAY
91	Street (avenue, lane, etc.)	ULITSA SOVETSKAYA
92	House (estate, etc.)	HOUSE NO. 7
93	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	1149102076980 10 November 2014
	2	
94	GRN and date of entering the information on this person into the USRLE	1149102076980 10 November 2014
95	Name	DZHANKOY BRANCH OF JSC KRYMSOYUZPECHAT
96	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	1149102076980 10 November 2014
97	Postal code	296100
98	Constituent entity of the Russian Federation	REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
99	City (volost, etc.)	CITY OF DZHANKOY
100	Street (avenue, lane, etc.)	ULITSA LENINA
101	House (estate, etc.)	HOUSE NO. 7

102	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	1149102076980 10 November 2014
	3	
103	GRN and date of entering the information on this person into the USRLE	1149102076980 10 November 2014
104	Name	KERCH BRANCH OF JSC KRYMSOYUZPECHAT
105	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	1149102076980 10 November 2014
106	Postal code	298300
107	Constituent entity of the Russian Federation	REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
108	City (volost, etc.)	CITY OF KERCH
109	Street (avenue, lane, etc.)	ULITSA KARLA MARKSA
110	House (estate, etc.)	HOUSE NO. 1
111	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	1149102076980 10 November 2014
	4	
112	GRN and date of entering the information on this person into the USRLE	1149102076980 10 November 2014
113	Name	KRASNOPEREKOPSK BRANCH OF JSC KRYMSOYUZPECHAT
114	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	1149102076980 10 November 2014
115	Postal code	296000
116	Constituent entity of the Russian Federation	REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
117	City (volost, etc.)	CITY OF KRASNOPEREKOPSK
118	Street (avenue, lane, etc.)	ULITSA CHAPAEVA
119	House (estate, etc.)	HOUSE NO. 12
120	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	1149102076980 10 November 2014
	5	
121	GRN and date of entering the information on this person into the USRLE	1149102076980 10 November 2014
122	Name	YALTA BRANCH OF JSC KRYMSOYUZPECHAT
123	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	1149102076980 10 November 2014
124	Postal code	298612
125	Constituent entity of the Russian Federation	REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
126	City (volost, etc.)	CITY OF YALTA
127	Street (avenue, lane, etc.)	BALKA TEPLAYA
128	House (estate, etc.)	HOUSE NO. 5
129	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	1149102076980 10 November 2014

6		
130	GRN and date of entering the information on this person into the USRLE	1149102076980 10 November 2014
131	Name	FEODOSIA BRANCH OF JSC KRYMSOYUZPECHAT
132	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	2199112122757 11 April 2019
133	Postal code	298112
134	Constituent entity of the Russian Federation	REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
135	City (volost, etc.)	CITY OF FEODOSIA
136	Street (avenue, lane, etc.)	ULITSA KRYMSKAYA
137	House (estate, etc.)	HOUSE NO. 82G
138	Office (apartment etc.)	ROOM 1
139	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	2199112122757 11 April 2019
	Information on registration with the tax authority at the location of the registered office of the branch	
140	KPP	910843002
141	Registration date	10 November 2014
142	Name of the tax authority	Interdistrict Inspectorate of the Federal Tax Service No. 4 for the Republic of Crimea
143	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	2199112124770 12 April 2019
7		
144	GRN and date of entering the information on this person into the USRLE	1149102076980 10 November 2014
145	Name	YEVPATORIA BRANCH OF JSC KRYMSOYUZPECHAT
146	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	2199112302112 08 October 2019
147	Postal code	297408
148	Constituent entity of the Russian Federation	REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
149	City (volost, etc.)	CITY OF YEVPATORIA
150	Street (avenue, lane, etc.)	ULITSA INTERNATSIONALNAYA
151	House (estate, etc.)	HOUSE NO. 139A
152	Building (block etc.)	FLOOR 1
153	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	2199112302112 08 October 2019
	Information on registration with the tax authority at the location of the registered office of the branch	
154	KPP	911043001
155	Registration date	10 November 2014

156	Name of the tax authority	Interdistrict Inspectorate of the Federal Tax Service No. 6 for the Republic of Crimea
157	GRN and date of making an entry containing the specified information in the USRLE	2199112110844 31 March 2019
Information on the entries made in the USRLE		
1		
158	GRN and date of making the entry in the USRLE	1149102076980 10 November 2014
159	Reason for making an entry in the USRLE	Entering into the USRLE information on the legal entity registered on the territory of the Republic of Crimea or on the territory of the federal city of Sevastopol on the day of the admission of the Republic of Crimea into the Russian Federation and the formation of new constituent entities within the Russian Federation - the Republic of Crimea and the federal city of Sevastopol
160	Name of the registering authority that made the entry in the USRLE	Inspectorate of the Federal Tax Service for Simferopol
	Information on the documents submitted to make the entry in the USRLE	
161	Name of the document	ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF THE LEGAL ENTITY
162	Document date	16 October 2014
163	Name of the document	MINUTES ON THE APPOINTMENT OF THE DIRECTOR
164	Document number	2
165	Document date	17 October 2014
166	Name of the document	ADDITIONAL AGREEMENT TO THE LEASE AGREEMENT
167	Document date	23 March 2012
168	Name of the document	REGISTER OF SHAREHOLDERS
169	Document date	08 September 2014
170	Name of the document	P18001 APPLICATION FOR ENTERING IN THE USRLE INFORMATION ON THE LEGAL ENTITY
171	Document date	30 October 2014
172	Name of the document	MINUTES ON THE INCORPORATION OF THE LEGAL ENTITY
173	Document number	4
174	Document date	16 October 2014
175	Name of the document	POWER OF ATTORNEY
176	Document number	82 A A 0206633

177	Document date	30 October 2014
	Information on the certificate confirming the fact of making an entry in the USRLE	
178	Series, number and date of issue of the certificate	23 008846160 10 November 2014
	Entry status information	
179	Entry status	The entry was corrected due to a technical error made by the registering body
180	GRN and date of the entry, which was corrected due to a technical error	2159102069542 21 January 2015
	2	
181	GRN and date of making the entry in the USRLE	2149102158302 10 November 2014
182	Reason for making an entry in the USRLE	Submission of information on the registration of the legal entity with the tax authority
183	Name of the registering authority that made the entry in the USRLE	Inspectorate of the Federal Tax Service for Simferopol
	3	
184	GRN and date of making the entry in the USRLE	2149102167510 13 November 2014
185	Reason for making an entry in the USRLE	Submission of information on the registration of the legal entity as an insurant with the territorial body of the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation
186	Name of the registering authority that made the entry in the USRLE	Inspectorate of the Federal Tax Service for Simferopol
	4	
187	GRN and date of making the entry in the USRLE	2159102069542 21 January 2015
188	Reason for making an entry in the USRLE	Amending the information on the legal entity contained in the USRLE, due to errors made by the applicant in the previously submitted application
189	Name of the registering authority that made the entry in the USRLE	Inspectorate of the Federal Tax Service for Simferopol
	Information on the documents submitted to make the entry in the USRLE	
190	Name of the document	P14001 APPLICATION FOR CORRECTION OF ERRORS MADE IN THE DOCUMENTS PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED FOR REGISTRATION (CLAUSE 2.2)
191	Document date	03 January 2015
192	Name of the document	APPLICATION FORM NO. R13001

193	Name of the document	ORDER OF 17 OCTOBER 2014 NO. 122
194	Document number	122
195	Document date	17 October 2014
196	Name of the document	PAYMENT ORDER OF 16 DECEMBER 2014 NO. 1239
197	Document number	1239
198	Document date	16 December 2014
199	Name of the document	COPY OF THE CERTIFICATE OF TAXPAYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
200	Name of the document	COPY OF THE CERTIFICATE OF MAIN STATE REGISTRATION NUMBER
201	Name of the document	EXTRACT FROM THE USRLE
202	Document date	01 December 2014
203	Name of the document	LETTER OF 16 DECEMBER 2014 NO. 1492
204	Document number	1492
205	Document date	16 December 2014
206	Name of the document	CHANGES TO THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION NO. 2
207	Document number	2
208	Document date	10 November 2014
209	Name of the document	COPY OF THE PASSPORT
210	Name of the document	POWER OF ATTORNEY
211	Document date	11 December 2014
212	Name of the document	MINUTES OF 17 OCTOBER 2014 NO. 2
213	Document number	2
214	Document date	17 October 2014
215	Name of the document	MINUTES OF 11 DECEMBER 2014 NO. 6
216	Document number	6
217	Document date	11 December 2014
218	Name of the document	Acknowledgement of receipt of documents submitted by the applicant
219	Name of the document	P80001 Decision on state registration
220	GRN and date of the entry, which was corrected	1149102076980 10 November 2014

	5	
221	GRN and date of making the entry in the USRLE	2159102100771 31 May 2015
222	Reason for making an entry in the USRLE	Notification of the registering body on amending the constituent documents of the legal entity
223	Name of the registering authority that made the entry in the USRLE	Inspectorate of the Federal Tax Service for Simferopol
	Information on the documents submitted to make the entry in the USRLE	
224	Name of the document	P13002 NOTIFICATION ON AMENDING THE CONSTITUENT DOCUMENTS
225	Document date	31 December 2014
226	Name of the document	MINUTES NO. 5
227	Document number	5
228	Document date	11 December 2014
229	Name of the document	MINUTES NO. 2
230	Document number	2
231	Document date	17 October 2014
232	Name of the document	ORDER NO. 122
233	Document number	122
234	Document date	17 October 2014
235	Name of the document	COPY OF THE PASSPORT
236	Name of the document	AMENDMENTS NO. 1 TO THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION, 20 COPIES.
237	Document number	1
238	Document date	10 November 2014
239	Name of the document	COPY OF THE STATE REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE
240	Document date	10 November 2014
241	Name of the document	COPY OF THE CERTIFICATE OF TAX REGISTRATION
242	Document date	10 November 2014
243	Name of the document	COPY OF THE EXTRACT FROM THE USRLE
244	Document number	6967V/2014
245	Document date	01 December 2014
246	Name of the document	PAYMENT ORDER NO. 1228
247	Document number	1228

248	Document date	12 December 2014
249	Name of the document	COVER LETTER
250	Document date	12 December 2014
251	Name of the document	ENVELOPE
6		
252	GRN and date of making the entry in the USRLE	2159102254177 05 May 2015
253	Reason for making an entry in the USRLE	State registration of the amendments made to the constituent documents of the legal entity related to amending the information on the legal entity contained in the USRLE, based on the application
254	Name of the registering authority that made the entry in the USRLE	Inspectorate of the Federal Tax Service for Simferopol
	Information on the documents submitted to make the entry in the USRLE	
255	Name of the document	P13001 APPLICATION ON AMENDING THE CONSTITUENT DOCUMENTS
256	Name of the document	DOCUMENT CONFIRMING PAYMENT OF THE STATE DUTY
257	Document date	16 December 2014
258	Name of the document	MINUTES
259	Document number	2
260	Name of the document	ANOTHER DOCUMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LEGISLATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
261	Document number	6
262	Name of the document	POWER OF ATTORNEY
7		
263	GRN and date of making the entry in the USRLE	2169102360843 12 May 2016
264	Reason for making an entry in the USRLE	Entering the information into the USRLE on registration of the legal entity as an insured person with the executive body of the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation
265	Name of the registering authority that made the entry in the USRLE	Inspectorate of the Federal Tax Service for Simferopol
8		
266	GRN and date of making the entry in the USRLE	2169102428845 21 June 2016

267	Reason for making an entry in the USRLE	Amending the information on the legal entity contained in the USRLE
268	Name of the registering authority that made the entry in the USRLE	Inspectorate of the Federal Tax Service for Simferopol
	Information on the documents submitted to make the entry in the USRLE	
269	Name of the document	P14001 APPLICATION ON AMENDING THE INFORMATION NOT RELATED TO AMENDING THE CONSTITUENT DOCUMENTS (CLAUSE 2.1)
270	Name of the document	ORDER NO. 59
271	Document date	14 June 2016
272	Name of the document	MINUTES OF THE GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE LEGAL ENTITY
273	Document date	14 June 2016
9		
274	GRN and date of making the entry in the USRLE	2169102480996 09 August 2016
275	Reason for making an entry in the USRLE	Amending the information on the legal entity contained in the USRLE
276	Name of the registering authority that made the entry in the USRLE	Inspectorate of the Federal Tax Service for Simferopol
	Information on the documents submitted to make the entry in the USRLE	
277	Name of the document	P14001 APPLICATION ON AMENDING THE INFORMATION NOT RELATED TO AMENDING THE CONSTITUENT DOCUMENTS (CLAUSE 2.1)
10		
278	GRN and date of making the entry in the USRLE	2179102370126 15 November 2017
279	Reason for making an entry in the USRLE	Amending the information on the legal entity contained in the USRLE
280	Name of the registering authority that made the entry in the USRLE	Inspectorate of the Federal Tax Service for Simferopol
	Information on the documents submitted to make the entry in the USRLE	
281	Name of the document	P14001 APPLICATION ON AMENDING THE INFORMATION NOT RELATED TO AMENDING THE CONSTITUENT DOCUMENTS (CLAUSE 2.1)
11		
282	GRN and date of making the entry in the USRLE	2189102030270 09 January 2018
283	Reason for making an entry in the USRLE	Amending the information on the legal entity contained in the USRLE

284	Name of the registering authority that made the entry in the USRLE	Inspectorate of the Federal Tax Service for Simferopol
	Information on the documents submitted to make the entry in the USRLE	
285	Name of the document	P14001 APPLICATION ON AMENDING THE INFORMATION NOT RELATED TO AMENDING THE CONSTITUENT DOCUMENTS (CLAUSE 2.1)
12		
286	GRN and date of making the entry in the USRLE	2199112110844 31 March 2019
287	Reason for making an entry in the USRLE	Submission of information on the registration of the legal entity with the tax authority at the location of the registered office of the branch/representative office
288	Name of the registering authority that made the entry in the USRLE	Interdistrict Inspectorate of the Federal Tax Service No. 9 for the Republic of Crimea
13		
289	GRN and date of making the entry in the USRLE	2199112122757 11 April 2019
290	Reason for making an entry in the USRLE	Amending the information on the legal entity contained in the USRLE
291	Name of the registering authority that made the entry in the USRLE	Interdistrict Inspectorate of the Federal Tax Service No. 9 for the Republic of Crimea
	Information on the documents submitted to make the entry in the USRLE	
292	Name of the document	P14001 APPLICATION ON AMENDING THE INFORMATION NOT RELATED TO AMENDING THE CONSTITUENT DOCUMENTS (CLAUSE 2.1)
293	Name of the document	ORDER
294	Document number	23
295	Document date	04 April 2019
14		
296	GRN and date of making the entry in the USRLE	2199112124770 12 April 2019
297	Reason for making an entry in the USRLE	Submission of information on the registration of the legal entity with the tax authority at the location of the registered office of the branch/representative office
298	Name of the registering authority that made the entry in the USRLE	Interdistrict Inspectorate of the Federal Tax Service No. 9 for the Republic of Crimea
15		
299	GRN and date of making the entry in the USRLE	2199112302112 08 October 2019

300	Reason for making an entry in the USRLE	Amending the information on the legal entity contained in the USRLE
301	Name of the registering authority that made the entry in the USRLE	Interdistrict Inspectorate of the Federal Tax Service No. 9 for the Republic of Crimea
	Information on the documents submitted to make the entry in the USRLE	
302	Name of the document	P14001 APPLICATION ON AMENDING THE INFORMATION NOT RELATED TO AMENDING THE CONSTITUENT DOCUMENTS (CLAUSE 2.1)
303	Name of the document	ORDER
304	Document number	58
305	Document date	30 September 2019

The extract is generated using "Provision of information from the USRLE/USRIE" service available on the official website of the Federal Tax Service of Russia at: https://egrul.nalog.ru

DOCUMENT SIGNED BY
AN ENHANCED QUALIFIED
DIGITAL SIGNATURE
Certificate:
1221219702768115205054513676124134403 76
Owner: Interdistrict Inspectorate of the Federal Tax Service of Russia in charge of centralised data processing
Valid from: 29 January 2020 to 29 January 2021

An electronic extract from the USRLE, signed with an enhanced qualified digital signature is equivalent to an extract in hard copy signed personally by an officer of the tax authority and sealed with the seal of the tax authority (clauses 1 and 3 of Article 6 of Federal Law of 06 April 2011 No. 63-FZ "On Electronic Signature").

Annex 498

Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea, Information note on measures taken to implement the Decree No. 268 of the President of the Russian Federation and other activities aimed at promoting cultures of the Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar peoples, as attached to Letter No. 1/01-46/8775/3/1, 5 June 2020
(excerpts)

Translation

(Coat of Arms of Crimea)

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
[Title in Russian, Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar]

13 Kirova Avenue ***fax: 24-80-20***
Simferopol, 295005 ***e-mail: sovmin@rk.gov.ru***

of 5 June 2020 No. 1/01-46/8775/3/1
To No.

To the Ambassador-at-Large of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation D.A. Lobach

Dear Dmitry Anatolyevich,

In reply to letter of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation of 14 May 2020 No. 7788/dp, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea hereby provides information prepared in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea, the Ministry of Internal Policy, Information and Communications of the Republic of Crimea, the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea, the State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations of the Republic of Crimea, in the form of separate information notes enclosing relevant material.

Annex: on ***145*** pages.

Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea ***Yours faithfully*** **I. MIKHAYLICHENKO**

/Signature/

Svetlana Olegovna Ostapenko […]

Translation
Excerpts

Appendix to the Letter of
the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea
(prepared by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea;
E.A. Ablaeva […]
S.O. Ostapenko […])

Information note to paragraph 2, subparagraph 1 of Appendix No. 3 "Literary, art and musical contests, as well as festivals, concerts and conferences dedicated to the development of culture and art of the Crimean Tatar and Ukrainian peoples"

Cultural institutions of the Republic of Crimea held literary, art and musical contests, as well as festivals, concerts and conferences dedicated to the development of culture and art of the Crimean Tatar and Ukrainian peoples during the period under review.

For instance, from March to November 2018, the Folk Art Center of the Republic of Crimea implemented a creative project – the 1st Republican Festival-Contest of Crimean Tatar Music, Song and Dance for the first time. The creative project aims to preserve and develop the performing arts and traditions of the Crimean Tatar people, to promote ideas of peace, friendship, mutual understanding and to strengthen the cultural and spiritual revival of national art by identifying and providing comprehensive support to gifted soloists and ensembles that perform ethnic pop songs and dances. The pceative roject has been awarded a diploma in the All-Russian Contest of National and Cultural Projects "Russia: Ethnic Comfort". In 2019, the Republic of Crimea successfully held the 2nd Regional Festival and Contest of the Crimean Tatar art "Derviza".

The Gasprinsky Republican Crimean Tatar Library (hereinafter referred to as "the Library") subordinate to the Ministry, carries out great work to promote and develop Crimean Tatar culture and engage the younger generation in its preservation and development.

Thus, the Library annually holds the Day of Crimean Tatar Writing and Culture, which allows residents of the Peninsula to get acquainted with Crimean Tatar writing and literature, works of Crimean Tatar arts and crafts, as well as to meet Crimean Tatar writers and explore national amateur literary associations.

Literary soirées "The World of Ismail Gasprinsky" and "The World of Bekir Çoban-zade" aimed at preserving the historical memory of Crimean Tatar figures are also held annually.

In 2018, the following republic-wide competitions were held: for centralized library systems of Crimea – competition for the best event to promote the national book titled "National Book: Informally"; for young readers – "The Ten Words That Changed My World", dedicated to the 125th anniversary classics of Crimean Tatar literature Bekir Çoban-zade.

In 2019, historical and local history readings "Crimean Tatar Theatre: Past, Present and Future" were held.

A republican contest of creative works for young readers "The Guiding Star of Amet-Khan Sultan", dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the birth of the twice Hero of the Soviet Union, has been announced this year.

Furthermore, a combined choral concert dedicated to the Day of Slavic Writing and Culture is held annually in Simferopol in the square named after Vladimir Lenin with the participation of cultural institutions subordinate to the Ministry.

According to information provided by the municipalities of the Republic of Crimea, cultural institutions administered by them also carried out:

11 events in Alushta:

- 2015: the 2nd republican festival of Crimean Tatar culture "Korbekkul- gulleri";
- 2017: Concert program of Crimean Tatar groups dedicated to holiday Eid al-Adha (Central embankment of Alushta);
- 2018: Event for Izobilnenskaya school being given the name of Emir Usain Chalbash; Memorial Day for the Victims of the Deportation of Peoples of Crimea; "Hidirlez" concert program;
- 2019: Concert program dedicated to the Crimean Tatar holiday Navrez-Bayram; the 3rd republican festival of Crimean Tatar culture "Korbekkul- gulleri".

11 events in Dzhankoy:

- 2014: Concert "Creativity of the Crimean Tatar People" performed by Crimean Tatar folk amateur vocal and instrumental ensemble "Dzhankoy"; the "Wreath of Ukrainian Art" concert program, dedicated to the 200th anniversary of the Ukrainian poet and artist Taras Grigoryevich Shevchenko;
- 2016: Navrez-Bayram, the Crimean Tatar holiday of the vernal equinox; Hidirlez, the Crimean Tatar holiday; concert "Kuz Nagmeleri" (Autumn Melodies);
- 2018: "Eid al-Fitr" concert program dedicated to the end of the holy month of Ramadan; festival and contest of Crimean Tatar culture "Kyrym Nagmeleri";
- 2019: Recital concert of the "Rhythm" dance school, dance group "Fidanlary"; concert of the Crimean Tatar ensemble "Khaytarma"; the 2nd Regional Festival and Contest of Crimean Tatar Art "Derviza".

Evpatoria:

- from 2015 to 2020: events dedicated to the holiday of Navrez; events dedicated to Eid al-Fitr religious holiday; events dedicated to the anniversary of the birth of the Crimean Tatar poet Eşref Shemyi-zade; the 12th Republican Open Festival of the Crimean Tatar and Turkic Culture "Gezlev Kapusy".

28 events in Kerch:

- 2014: Memorial Day of the Crimean Tatar public figure Noman Çelebicihan; concert "Meraba Navrez!" dedicated to the celebration of the Crimean Tatar holiday Navrez-Bayram; campaign "Light a Candle in Your Heart" as part of the Memorial Day for the Victims of the Deportation; concert "Milliy Bayrak!" dedicated to Crimean Tatar Flag Day; concert dedicated to the celebration of Eid al-Fitr Muslim holiday; Concert dedicated to the celebration of Eid al-Adha.
- 2015: Memorial Day of the Crimean Tatar public figure Noman Çelebicihan; concert "Meraba Navrez!" dedicated to the celebration of the Crimean Tatar holiday Navrez-Bayram; campaign "Light a Candle in Your Heart" as part of Memorial Day for the Victims of the Deportation; concert "Milliy Bayrak!" dedicated to Crimean Tatar Flag Day; concert dedicated to the

celebration of Eid al-Fitr Muslim holiday; concert dedicated to the celebration of Eid al-Adha Muslim holiday.

- 2016: concert “Meraba Navrez!” dedicated to the celebration of the Crimean Tatar holiday Navrez-Bayram; concert dedicated to the celebration of Eid al-Fitr Muslim holiday; concert “Kurban Mayram Mubarek Olsun!” dedicated to the celebration of Eid al-Adha Muslim holiday;
- 2017 and 2019: concert “Selyam aleykum Navrez” within the Crimean Tatar holiday Navrez-Bayram; concert dedicated to Eid al-Fitr Muslim holiday and Crimean Tatar Flag Day; concert “Meraba Kurban Bayram!” dedicated to the celebration of Eid al-Adha Muslim holiday; New Year's Eve concert “Yany Yil Bizge Kele!”;
- 2018: concert “Navrez kele!” to celebrate the Crimean Tatar holiday Navrez-Bayram; concert dedicated to the celebration of Eid al-Fitr Muslim holiday; gala concert dedicated to Crimean Tatar Flag Day; concert “Meraba Kurban Bayram!” dedicated to the celebration of Eid al-Adha Muslim holiday.

3 events in Krasnoperekopsk:

- 2014: concert dedicated to Crimean Tatar National Flag Day;
- 2015: concert to celebrate the Crimean Tatar national holiday Hidirlez;
- 2019: festival “Ethnic Beauty”.

Simferopol:

- from 2014 to 2020: events such as concerts dedicated to Crimean Tatar holidays Eid al-Fitr, Eid al-Adha, Derviza and Hidirlez.

29 events in Sudak:

- from 2014 to 2019: festive and concert programs dedicated to the celebration of Hidirlez; concert programs dedicated to the celebration of Eid al-Fitr; concert programs dedicated to the celebration of Navrez-Bayram; concert programs dedicated to the celebration of Eid al-Adha;
- 2014, 2015, 2019: recital concert by Ukrainian folk song ensemble “Semerichka”.

2 events in Yalta:

- 2014: series of events to mark the 150th anniversary of the birth of Mikhail Kotsyubinskiy;
- 2017: celebration of Eid al-Adha.

14 events in the Bakhchisaray District:

- 2015: spring festival “Navrez-Bayram” held in the square of the Khan’s Palace; concert program “Navrez”; Hidirlez Crimean Tatar national holiday;
- in 2016: traditional Crimean Tatar national holiday of Hidirlez; festival “Craftsman’s Gifted Hands” timed to coincide with “Derviza” harvest festival; district festival “The Great Maslenitsa”;
- 2017: concert by the Orchestra of Crimean Tatar Folk Instruments of the State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education of the Republic of Crimea “Fevzi Yakubov Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University”; traditional Crimean Tatar national holiday Hidirlez; the 8th open district festival “The Great Maslenitsa”;

- 2018: concert by Crimean Tatar folk dance ensemble “Avdet - Baar Keldi” within Navrez-Bayram Crimean Tatar holiday; festive events dedicated to Eid al-Adha Muslim religious holiday; contest “My Multinational Bakhchisaray District”;
- 2019: traditional Crimean Tatar national holiday Hidirlez; the 10th open district festival “The Great Maslenitsa”;
- 2020: the 11th district festival “The Great Maslenitsa”.

24 events in the Belogorsk District:

- 2015 to 2019: concerts within Eid al-Fitr, Hidirlez, Navrez, Eid al-Adha holidays;
- 2018-2019: concert “Derviza”;
- 2020: concert by “Yesil-ada” Crimean Tatar dance ensemble; concert by the Zinadinovs’ folk Crimean Tatar family ensemble “Katyrsha-Saray”.

12 events in the Kirovskoe District:

- 2015: district festival “Islyam Terek Istidatlary” dedicated to Hidirlez Crimean Tatar holiday;
- 2016: district festival of Crimean Tatar culture “Islyam Terek Istidatlary”; gala concert “Derviza-Bayram”, concert “Eid al-Fitr” and “Ivan Kupala”;
- 2017: district festival of Crimean Tatar culture “Islyam Terek Istidatlary”; concert “Navruz” and concert “Eid al-Adha”;
- 2018: concert programs “Navrez Bayram” and “Eid al-Adha”; the 1st festival of Slavic culture “Slavic Wreath”;
- 2019: the 2nd festival of Slavic culture “Slavic Wreath”;

8 events in the Krasnogvardeyskoe District:

- 2015: concert program “Hidirlez”; regional festival of ethnic cultures “Inflorescence of Cultures”;
- 2016: regional festival of ethnic cultures “Inflorescence of Cultures”;
- 2017: concert “Mubarek Kurban Bayram”; concert “The Wreath of Friendship” dedicated to the celebration of Eid al-Adha;
- 2018: the 2nd regional festival of ethnic cultures “Inflorescence of Cultures”;
- 2019: the 3rd regional festival of ethnic cultures “Inflorescence of Cultures”; concert “The Holy Holiday of Eid al-Adha”;
- 2020: video concert “Eid al-Fitr”;

14 events in the Krasoperekopsk District:

- 2015: concert dedicated to Hidirlez Crimean Tatar holiday; concert dedicated to Eid al-Fitr; concert dedicated to Eid al-Adha;
- 2016: Slavic-Ukrainian holiday “Generous Evening”; Slavic-Ukrainian holiday of Ivan Kupala; concert dedicated to Hidirlez; concert dedicated to Eid al-Adha;
- 2017: Slavic-Ukrainian holiday of Ivan Kupala; concert “Navrez”; concert “Eid al-Adha”;
- 2018: Slavic-Ukrainian holiday of Ivan Kupala; concert “Hidirlez”;
- 2019: Slavic-Ukrainian holiday of Ivan Kupala; concert “Eid al-Adha”.

6 events in the Leninsky district:

- 2015: holiday concert “Eid al-Adha”;

- 2017: Ukrainian Song Festival “Songs of Mother’s Heart”; Crimean Tatar Art Festival;
- 2018: Ukrainian Song Festival “Songs of Mother’s Heart”; Crimean Tatar Art Festival;
- 2019: Crimean Tatar national holiday Derviza-Bayram.

8 events in the Nizhnegorsky District:

- from 2014 to 2019: district festival dedicated to the celebration of Hidirlez Crimean Tatar national holiday;
- 2020: district video contest “Never Again…”; district festival of folklore groups “Chimes of Slavic Folklore”.

7 events in the Pervomayskoe District:

- 2014: district festival of Crimean Tatar culture “Guzel Kyrym”;
- 2015: district festivals of Crimean Tatar culture “Guzel Kyrym” and “Hidirlez”;
- from 2016 to 2019: Guzel Kyrym district festival;

6 events in the Saki District:

- from 2014 to 2019: district festival of Crimean Tatar art “New Sprout”.

7 events in the Simferopol District:

- from 2014 to 2018: district festival of Crimean Tatar art “Derviza”;
- from 2016 to 2017: district holiday “Eid al-Adha”.

6 events in the Sovietskiy District:

- from 2014 to 2019: district festival of Crimean Tatar culture “Ichki Nagmeleri’, district Crimean Tatar holiday “Hidirlez”.

7 events in the Chernomorskoe District:

- 2016: concerts “Navrez Bayram” and “Hidirlez”;
- 2017: holiday concert “Eid al-Adha”; concert “Eid al-Fitr”;
- 2018: contest “Miss Muslim Beauty!” within the celebration of Eid al-Fitr;
- 2019: concerts “Eid al-Adha” and “Hidirlez”.

Information to paragraph 2, subparagraph 2 of Appendix No. 3

“Screening of films, cartoons and programs in the Crimean Tatar and Ukrainian languages or films, cartoons and programs with subtitles in these languages in cinema theatres and on television”

Prepared by O.V. Dudko […]

On 17 June 2018, the State Autonomous Institution of the Republic of Crimea “State Academic Musical Theatre of the Republic of Crimea” held a presentation of the first Crimean Tatar fairy-tale film “Hidir Dede”.

The fairy-tale film “Hidir Dede” (directed by Dlyaver Dvadzhiev) is based on a famous Crimean Tatar legend. It introduces viewers to the culture and traditions of the Crimean Tatars living in the Peninsula in the 18th century. The main character is a wiseman and protector of people who lives high in the Hidir Dede mountains. The project has been initiated and designed by QaraDeniz Production.

From 21 June to 4 July 2018, the film “Hidir Dede” was showcased in cinemas of Alushta, Belogorsk, Krasnoperekopsk, Simferopol, Sudak, the Krasnogvardeyskoe and Chernomorskoe Districts, Razdolnoe and Simeiz urban settlements.

Information to paragraph 2, subparagraph 3 of Appendix No. 3 “Museums and exhibitions devoted to the history, culture and art of the Crimean Tatar and Ukrainian peoples, opportunities for tours in the Crimean Tatar and Ukrainian languages”

Prepared by S.A. Patrushev […]

The Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea (hereinafter referred to as the “Ministry”) in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, Law of the Russian Federation of 9 October 1992 No. 3612-1 “Fundamentals of legislation of the Russian Federation on culture”, Decree of the President of the Russian Federation V.V. Putin “On the state national policy strategy of the Russian Federation for the period until 2025” and the Constitution of the Republic of Crimea carries out systematic work to preserve, study and exhibit museum objects and cultural heritage sites related to different peoples and historical periods of our state.

Since 18 March 2014, the need for a comprehensive, objective and scientifically sound approach to the study of the cultural and historical heritage of the Republic of Crimea, as well as for the use of new approaches to the study of the history and culture of all nationalities inhabiting the peninsula, has become acute. These changes have arisen in connection with the new social and political environment and the new needs of society. In this process, special attention is paid to the fulfillment of current legislation requirements on accounting, preservation and security of the Museum Fund of the Russian Federation.

By Order of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 22 October 2014 No. 1095-r “On liquidation of organizations and creation of state budgetary institutions”, a network of new national museum institutions was established on the basis of former state museums, which includes the Crimean Ethnographic Museum, Crimean Tatar Museum of Cultural and Historical Heritage, Bakhchisaray Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Museum-Reserve, Taurida Central Museum. These institutions are currently the leading museums in the study and preservation of the cultural and historical heritage of the Crimean Tatars and Turkic-Islamic presence in the Crimean Peninsula in different historical periods. The institutions under the jurisdiction of the Ministry offer permanent exhibitions devoted to the everyday life and traditions of Ukrainians: exposition “V.S. Roik Museum of Ukrainian Embroidery” at the Crimean Ethnographic Museum; exposition complex “The Ukrainians” within the main exhibition “Mosaic of Crimean Cultures” at the Crimean Ethnographic Museum; ethnographic exhibition dedicated to the life and culture of the Ukrainian people at the Historical and Archaeological Museum-Reserve “Kalos Limen”.

Also, the Republic of Crimea has 19 municipally-owned museums and more than 250 museum-type entities that are not museums in accordance with current legislation (school and institutional museums, museum rooms, rooms of labor and military glory, etc.).

Municipal and institutional museums have ethnographic exhibition sections devoted to the culture of the East Slavic peoples – Russians, Ukrainians and Belarusians:

– halls “Sentsa”, “Okolitsa sela” and “Khata” in the Museum of Military and Labor Glory, Shirokoe village, Simferopol District, Republic of Crimea;

– ethnographic hall of the History Museum of the village of Novoandreyevka, Simferopol District, Republic of Crimea;

– thematic exhibitions devoted to the Ukrainian folk arts and crafts in the municipal budgetary institution “Museum of Local History” of Armyansk;

– small section devoted to Ukrainian culture in the Municipal State Institution of Culture “Belogorsk Historical and Regional Local History Museum”;

– exhibition “Mud Resorts of Crimea and Ukraine” in the Municipal Budgetary Institution “Museum of Regional Local History and History of Mud Treatment” in Saki, Republic of Crimea;

– exhibition “Saki Spa Patients”, including Lesya Ukrainka, E. Pchilka and N. Gogol, in the Municipal Budgetary Institution “Museum of Regional Local History and the History of Mud Treatment” in Saki, Republic of Crimea. The museum also plans to open an exhibition entitled “Life and culture of the Eastern Slavs”.

The Municipal Budgetary Institution of Culture “Museum of the History of Simferopol of the municipality of the city district of Simferopol” has plans to open an exhibition of works by masters of Ukrainian embroidery V.S. Roik and her students, as part of the city festival of arts called “Golden Autumn”.

– ethnographic museum “Istoki” dedicated to Ukrainian culture, on the basis of the municipal general education institution “Secondary School No. 8” of the municipality of the city district of Dzhankoy;

– exhibition “Slavic Izba”, which includes items of culture and everyday life of the Ukrainian people (Dzhankoy District Museum of Local History under the Municipal Budgetary Institution of Culture “District Centralized Club System” of the Department of Culture, Inter-ethnic Relations and Religions of Dzhankoy district administration);

– exposition “Ukrainian Izba” in the ethnographic museum of the Maryino village hall, Dzhankoy District;

– exhibition “Ukrainian Embroidery” in the ethnographic section of the House of Culture in Ermakovo village, Dzhankoy District;

– exhibition “Ukrainian Costume” in the Municipal Budgetary Institution of Culture “Evpatoria Museum of Local History”;

– exhibition “Embroidery craftsmanship”, dedicated to the honored master of folk art of Ukraine, talented teacher, artist and institutor V.S. Roik in the museum branch “Museum of the History of the Order of Lenin of “Russia” collective farm” of the Municipal Budgetary Institution of Culture “District Museum of Local History”, Krasnogvardeyskoe District, Republic of Crimea;

– exhibition of Ukrainian rushniks “Magic Patterns” in the Municipal Budgetary Institution of Culture of the Leninskoe District of the Republic of Crimea “Y.A. Klimenko Ethnographic Museum”.

The Republic of Crimea holds on an ongoing basis a contest “Pattern on the Canvas”, a republican biennial of East Slavic folk embroidery named in honor of V.S. Roik, which takes place in the State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea “Crimean Ethnographic Museum”.

The funds of the Historical, Cultural, Memorial Museum-Reserve “Cimmeria named after M A. Voloshin” and the State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea “Central Museum of Taurida”, store items that represent the Ukrainian culture. The fund of scientific library in the State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea “East Crimean Historical and Cultural Museum-Reserve” has collections of scientific works in Ukrainian, reflecting the characteristics of Ukrainian

culture in its various aspects, containing information about the history of Ukrainian material culture of different periods, as well as catalogs of museums and exhibitions.

The Bakhchisaray Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Museum-Reserve is the most important institution in terms of preserving the Turkic-Islamic cultural and historical heritage of the Republic of Crimea. Its collection includes ethnographic sites of the Crimean Tatar people, works of folk art, graphics, decorative and applied art, objects and documents depicting social and political history, history of religion, literature, musical and theatrical art. The museum fund, which is preserved, replenished, studied and exhibited, allows to protect the national and ethno-cultural identity, restore the unity and integrity of the nation, as well as to shape values in the society and in every human being. The exhibition includes exhibit items from the former Khan's Palace, items donated by the city residents, artifacts obtained during archaeological and ethnographic expeditions in the 20-30s of the 20th century, Eastern weapon, crockery, jewelry.

The institution's entire collection consists of 143,490 items in the main collection, of which 122,832 items are archaeological. The historical section of the museum-reserve's collection consists of about 20 thousand museum objects of everyday life, decorative and applied arts, folk art, visual, written and memorial monuments. The most numerous is the Crimean Tatar ethnographic collection. The collection of works of art was compiled in the 1940-1950 and consists of portraits and examples of decorative and applied art of the 18th – 19th centuries.

From 2 to 4 November 2017, the Bakhchisaray Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Museum-Reserve held a series of ceremonial and commemorative events with the participation of the Head of the Republic of Crimea, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea S.V. Aksyonov, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea - Head of the Office of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea L.N. Opanasyuk, Deputy of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation of the 7th convocation R.I. Balbek, Deputy Chairpersons of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea N.F. Malenko and R.I. Ilyasov, members of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea, Metropolitan Lazarus of Simferopol and Crimea, Mufti of of Muslims of Crimea E. Ablaev, as well as members of the public, academia, and the media. A round-table discussion on "Practical aspects of the development of the Bakhchisaray Museum. Authorities and Museum" and the unveiling of the memorial plaque dedicated to the initiator of the first Crimean Tatar museum, artist, historian and ethnographer Usein Abdurefi-oglu Bodaninsky were held. A ceremonial scientific meeting timed to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Museum of History and Culture of the Crimean Tatars the "Khan's Palace" was held in Yalta, with the participation of more than 80 leading scientists and experts in science, museum business and cultural heritage protection, as well as representatives of public authorities of the Republic of Crimea.

In celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Museum of History and Culture of the Crimean Tatars the "Khan's Palace", the 4th and 5th Scientific and Practical Conferences "Scientific readings in memory of E. Veymarn" were held. On 1 December 2017, the 7th Scientific and Practical Conference "Scientific Readings in Memory of U. Bodaninsky" took place.

In 2016-2017, the following exhibition halls of the State Budgetray Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Bakhchisaray Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Museum-Reserve" were re-exposed and supplied with equipment that meets standard storage conditions: Small Palace Mosque, Dwelling of the Crimean Tatars, Summer Gazebo, Harem House Gazebo, Divan Hall. Equipment and supplies for restoration work, as well as specialized exhibition equipment with temperature and humidity control system were purchased for the halls of the Museum of History and Culture of the Crimean Tatars the "Khan's Palace". A room for working with aggressive reagents, restoration, conservation, and management of restoration records, as well as a room for storing acids, reagents, and restoration materials, were arranged and equipped with forced ventilation and lighting.

A series of holiday concerts for the 100th anniversary of the Bakhchisaray Museum with the participation of leading groups of the Republic of Crimea has taken place.

One of the leading museum institutions in the study and preservation of the history and culture of the Crimean Tatars is the State Budgetray Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Crimean Tatar Museum of Cultural and Historical Heritage". Museum funds have about 10 thousand archival units, including valuable collections of decorative and applied art of the 18th –20th centuries, the fine art of the 20th – 21st centuries, numismatics, rare postcards, religious books, archaeological and ethnographic collections, photographs and documents reflecting the activities of prewar and modern national theatre and folk groups, records about the participation of the Crimean Tatars in the Great Patriotic War and history of the Crimean Tatar national movement.

The museum holds various thematic events: exhibitions, seminars, presentations of new books and magazines, meetings of schoolchildren and students with famous masters of fine, decorative and applied arts, workshops on embroidery and drawing on water ("ebru" – paper marbling), organized visiting exhibitions and lectures in educational institutions of Crimea.

The institution carries out an active exposition work. Exhibitions devoted to the preservation and revival of traditional crafts, namely to embroidery, ceramics and jewelry, are regularly held, and artists' works depicting cultural, architectural and ethnographic monuments are exhibited.

Within the program titled "Development of culture and preservation of cultural heritage sites of the Republic of Crimea" the following works have been published: catalog "Embroidery from the Collection of the Crimean Tatar Museum of Cultural and Historical Heritage", guide-catalog "Museum of the Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Amet-Khan Sultan". In 2014-2015, international scientific and practical conferences "Topical Issues of Study and Preservation of the Islamic Heritage of Crimea", "Islamic Education in the Crimea: Historical Milestones and Ways of Revival" were organized and held with the subsequent publication of collection of conference materials. In 2015, within the State program "Development of culture and preservation of cultural heritage sites of the Republic of Crimea" for 2015–2017, the museum received about RUB 600 thousand for the purchase of items to replenish the museum collection.

In accordance with the decrees of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea, solemn and commemorative events devoted to the 95th anniversary of Amet-Khan Sultan, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, and events devoted to the memory of Alime Abdennanova, Soviet scout and Hero of Russia, were held at the republican level. On 25 December 2015, a memorial evening was held in honor of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Abdul Teyfuk, Hero of the Soviet Union, and on 25 March 2016 – in honor of the 100th anniversary of Üzeir Abduramanov, Hero of the Soviet Union. In 2016, a series of events aimed at promoting the historical and cultural heritage of the great educator was held to mark the 165th anniversary of the birth of Ismail Gasprinsky. Commemorative events dedicated to the 75th anniversary of the outstanding socio-political figure Yuri Osmanov were held.

Order of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 7 October 2015 No. 913-r, established a Working Group for the preparation and construction of the Memorial Complex in memory of the victims of the deportation of the peoples of Crimea at the Siren railway station in the Bakhchisaray District.

In 2016, a number of inter-museum projects were implemented: the exhibition "Crimean Tatar Costume: traditions and modern times" and "History and culture of Crimea in the Horde Era".

Events dedicated to the 125th anniversary of the People's Artist of the Crimean ASSR Hayri Emir-zade (exhibition "The world of Crimean Tatar traditional culture of the late 19th–20th centuries" (Household. Costume. Dwelling) were held. Exhibition "Wings Grow Strong in the Sky", dedicated to the 100th anniversary of Emir-Usein Chalbash, military test pilot and colonel, and exhibition dedicated

to the 100th anniversary of Akim Dzhemilev, choreographer and soloist of the "Khaytarma" ensemble were presented to the public.

In 2019-2020, in accordance with Decree of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 17 April 2019 No. 491-r, a set of events dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the birth of Amet-Khan Sultan, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, took place in the Republic of Crimea, including the re-exposition of the Museum of the Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Amet-Khan Sultan in Alupka, a structural subdivision of the State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Crimean Tatar Museum of Cultural and Historical Heritage", the opening of a new exhibition "They Fought for their Country" in the above institution in Simferopol and the opening of a permanent exhibition in the State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Central Museum of Taurida" devoted to the life and military career of Amet-Khan Sultan, twice Hero of the Soviet Union.

In 2019, the Old Crimean Museum of Medieval History and Archaeology was established as a branch of the State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Crimean Tatar Museum of Cultural and Historical Heritage" and is already engaged in active research activities to study the archaeological and cultural heritage of medieval Crimea, much of which is associated with the Ulus Jochi, the Golden Horde, and the Crimean Khanate.

The State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Crimean Ethnographic Museum" is actively working on compiling a collection of material and spiritual culture objects of Crimean Tatars of the 19th – 20th centuries. Ethnographic items stored in the museu"s collections include embroidery, works by coppersmiths and jewelry. Until 2014, the collection had been formed by donations and non-budgetary sources of funding. Since 2015, the institution has been replenishing museum collections at the expense of the budget of the Republic of Crimea.

The Crimean Ethnographic Museum has two exhibition sites, which show and promote the material and spiritual culture, arts and crafts of the Crimean Tatars through their exhibits. A part of the exhibition "Mosaic of Crimean Cultures" which tells about national diversity and ethnic groups of Crimea, is represented by the "Crimean Tatars" exhibition complex; the "Crimean Precious Box" exhibition is a collection of jewelry – women's belts, fez pieces, pectorals and decorative embroidery. Items used in 2015-2018 in inter-museum projects and temporarily exhibited in cultural institutions of other constituent entities of the Russian Federation have been returned to their place of permanent storage.

The staff of the Crimean Ethnographic Museum, in parallel with the formation and presentation of the collection, is studying it. As part of the State Program "Development of culture and preservation of cultural heritage sites of the Republic of Crimea" for 2015-2017, a catalog "Jewelry Collection of the Crimean Ethnographic Museum" was published. The publication introduces authentic works of arts and crafts of the late 18th – early 20th century, products of modern master jewellers, as well as the techniques and methods of handcrafting precious metals, the history of stamps on silver.

In 2021, at the initiative of the Regional Non-Government Organization "Ukrainian Community of Crimea" with the support of the Ministry and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea, a series of ceremonial and commemorative events devoted to the 110th anniversary of the birth of the Honored Master of Folk Art of Ukraine, winner of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea Award and founder of the school of Ukrainian folk embroidery in Crimea, embroiderer V.S. Roik. Currently, a draft decree of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea "On the preparation and holding of events in the Republic of Crimea dedicated to the 110th Anniversary of V.S. Roik" is being prepared, which will establish the composition of the organizing committee and the plan of events. The draft decree is currently undergoing the procedure of coordination with the executive bodies of state power of the Republic of Crimea, as stipulated by existing legislation. The action plan includes carrying out

activities (thematic exhibitions, thematic lessons, lectures, presentations, memorial evenings, etc.) in cities and regions of the Republic of Crimea, preparation and publication of books and commemorative album-catalog devoted to the 110th anniversary of V.S. Roik, an exhibition tour "The needle draws a stitch to stitch", organized by the Ministry and the State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Crimean Ethnographic Museum".

Thematic events dedicated to the national holidays of the peoples of Crimea (Hidirlez, Navrez and others) and cultural figures are held in all museum institutions subordinate to the Ministry. The department "Museum of A.S. Pushkin in Gurzuf" of the State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Literary and Art Museum-Reserve of Crimea" also includes museum items related to the history of the Crimean Tatar people.

Tours in the Crimean Tatar language are available by prior request in all museums administered by the Ministry; the State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Crimean Tatar Museum of Cultural and Historical Heritage" and the State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Bakhchisaray Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Museum-Reserve" provide services in the Crimean Tatar language without a prior request; guided tours in the Ukrainian language in museums administered by the Ministry are available in the standard operating mode without a prior request.

The above facts disprove the information on discriminatory acts by the Russian Federation in the territory of the Republic of Crimea.

From 2014 to 2020, employees of State museum institutions of the Republic of Crimea prepared and published the following scientific publications:

– Jewelry Collection of the Crimean Ethnographic Museum. Catalog, 2015. (State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Crimean Ethnographic Museum");

– Peoples of Crimea. Photo album, 2016. (State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Crimean Ethnographic Museum");

– Embroidery from the Collection of the Crimean Tatar Museum of Cultural and Historical Heritage, Catalog, 2015 (State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Crimean Tatar Museum of Cultural and Historical Heritage");

– guide-catalog of the Museum of the Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Amet-Khan Sultan, 2015 (State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Crimean Tatar Museum of Cultural and Historical Heritage");

– Crimean Tatar Costume. Catalog, 2016 (State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Crimean Tatar Museum of Cultural and Historical Heritage");

– Crimea in the Golden Horde Era. Indexed Album, 2016 (State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Crimean Tatar Museum of Cultural and Historical Heritage");

– Weaving of Crimean Tatars. Catalog, 2017 (State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Crimean Tatar Museum of Cultural and Historical Heritage");

– Participation of the Crimean Tatars in the Great Patriotic War of 1941 – 1945. Photo album, 2017 (State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Crimean Tatar Museum of Cultural and Historical Heritage");

– Series of catalogs of the State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Bakhchisaray Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Museum-Reserve", 2015 – 2020: Crimean Tatar Female Headscarf in the collection of the Bakhchisaray Museum-Reserve; Crimean Tatar Jewelry in the collection of the Bakhchisaray Museum-Reserve; Periodicals from the Private Library of Ismail

Gasprinsky in the collection of the Bakhchisaray Museum-Reserve; "Kybryz" Clasped Weaving in the collection of the Bakhchisaray Museum-Reserve; Coffee in the traditional culture of Crimea; Household Effects of the Khan's Palace in the collection of the Bakhchisaray Museum-Reserve; The Yusupov Collection in the collection of the Bakhchisaray Museum-Reserve; Awards and Gifts to Ismail Gasprinsky in the collection of the Bakhchisaray Museum-Reserve; Carpet Collection of the State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Bakhchisaray Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Museum-Reserve". Employees of the institution have published a number of scientific articles devoted to the Crimean Tatar culture in scientific and popular science publications:

16 publications in 2015

1. Aliev R.D. The consequences of Crimean Tatar emigration in the 60s of the 19th century: Statement of the problem//Studies of the Vernadsky Taurida National University. Series "History Scinces". – Vol. 27 (66). – No. 2. – pp. 10-16.

2. Chubukchieva L.Z. Crimean Tatar folklore//Encyclopedia of Modern Ukraine. Vol.15 – Kiev, 2015. – p. 471.

3. Abduramanova S.N. Crimean Tatar ethnography//Encyclopedia of modern Ukraine. Vol. 15. – Kiev, 2015. – pp. 457-459.

4. Chubukchieva L.Z. Women's movement in the social and cultural life of Crimea in the late 19th - early 20th centuries//Book of reports of the 3rd Crimean international Turkic conference "The world of Bekir Çoban-zade".

5. Aliev R.D. Museum donors: The History of the numismatic collection of the Bakhchisaray Museum-Reserve//International Scientific Conference "The 6th scientific readings in memory of Usein Bodaninsky, 25 September 2015. Scientific conference abstracts. – Bakhchisaray, 2015. – p. 7.

6. Chubukchieva L.Z. Secrets of the Khan's Harem//International Scientific Conference "The 6th scientific readings in memory of Usein Bodaninsky, Bakhchisaray, 25 September 2015. Scientific conference abstracts. – Bakhchisaray, 2015. – pp. 47-48.

7. Abduramanova S.N. Challenges of attribution of objects in the collections of the Bakhchisaray Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Museum-Reserve (Study of Fortune-Telling Bowls)//Book of reports of the international conference "The 6th scientific readings in memory of Usein Bodaninsky", Bakhchisaray, 25 September 2015. Scientific conference abstracts. – Bakhchisaray, 2015. – p. 5.

8. Ametov E.N. Description and Translation of Donative Inscriptions Found in Quran Books from the Collection of the Bakhchisaray Museum-Reserve//International Scientific Conference "The 6th Scientific Readings in Memory of Usein Bodaninsky", 25 September 2015. Scientific conference abstracts. – Bakhchisaray, 2015. – p. 9.

9. Ramazanova U.N. Crimean Tatar pilgrimage and Hajj-related items from the collection of the Bakhchisaray Reserve//International scientific conference "The 6th scientific readings in memory of Usein Bodaninsky", 25 September 2015. Scientific conference abstracts. – Bakhchisaray, 2015. – p. 35.

10. Mustafaeva E.N. Coffee culture in Crimea. Case study of materials from the funds of the Bakhchisaray Museum-Reserve//International scientific conference "The 6th scientific readings in memory of Usein Bodaninsky", 25 September 2015. Scientific conference abstracts. – Bakhchisaray, 2015. – pp. 26-27.

11. Mustafaeva E.N. Ornamental stone in the culture of the Crimean Karaites and Crimean Tatars//International scientific conference "The 6th scientific readings in memory of Usein Bodaninsky". 25 September 2015. Scientific conference abstracts. – Bakhchisaray, 2015. – pp. 32-33.

12. Velieva S.S. Crimean Tatar footwear from the collection of the Bakhchisaray Museum-

Reserve//International scientific conference "The 6th scientific readings in memory of Usein Bodaninsky, 25 September 2015. Scientific conference abstracts. Edited by Aliev R.D – Bakhchisaray, 2015. – pp. 11-12.

13. Abduramanova S.N. Crimean Tatar house furnishing in the 19th and early 20th centuries// Informational and analytical periodical "Furniture world". – No.3. – Moscow, 2015, – pp. 22-25.

14. Aliev R.D. Sudak letters by H.H. Steven about Crimean Tatar migration in 1860// Proceedings of the 8th international scientific conference "Topical issues of history, culture, ethnography of South-Eastern Crimea". – Sudak-Simferopol, 2015. – pp. 3-6.

15. Chubukchieva L.Z. Personal collection of Sh. Gasprinskaya as a source for the study of the Turkic-muslim women's issue in the Russian Empire in the early 20th century//Issues of Crimean Tatar philology, history, and culture. - 2015. – Edition No.1, – pp. 107-111.

16. Abduramanova S.N. Social life of Crimea in Terdzhiman Newspaper//Echo of centuries. – No. 3-4. – Kazan. 2015 - pp. 219-227.

64 publications in 2016:

1. Aliev R.D. Migration issues of Crimean Tatars in the publicism of I. Gasprinsky//The World of Ismail Gasprinsky (to the 165th anniversary of birth of the great educator). – Simferopol, 2016. – pp. 86-92.

2. Abduramanova S.N., Akchurina-Muftieva N.M. Crimean Tatar female headscarf in the collection of the Bakhchisaray Museum-Reserve. Catalog/edited by Akchurina-Muftiyeva N.M – Simferopol, *Dolya* Publ, 2015. – p. 96, ill.122.

3. Osmanow EE. Palace of the Crimean khans in Bakhchisaray. [Original in Polish] – Wroclaw, 2016. – p. 88.

4. Osmanov E.E. Residential development of Bakhchisaray in the late 18th and early 20th centuries//Compilation of scientific articles of the international scientific conference "Instruments and mechanisms of modern innovative development". – Tomsk. NITS AETERNA Publ. 2016. – pp. 35-42.

5. Mustafaeva E.N. Printed and archival sources of A.I. Polkanov on the history and culture of the Crimean Tatars//Crimean achive. - 2015. – No.1 (16). – pp. 75-85.

6. Seytumerova M.A. Museum of the history and culture of the crimean tatars over time. Analysis and prospects of development//Challenges of preserving the cultural and historical heritage of the Crimean Tatars. Scientific conference abstracts, Bakhchisaray, 28 April 2016. – Bakhchisaray, 2016. – pp. 44-46.

7. Aliev R.D. Monuments of Bakhchisaray in the photos by S.S. Nekrasov, 1912-1915//Challenges of preserving the cultural and historical heritage of the Crimean Tatars. Scientific conference abstracts, Bakhchisaray, 28 April 2016 – Bakhchisaray, 2016. – pp. 6-7.

8. Aliev R.D. To the History of re-emigration of the Crimean Tatars in the 1880s//Challenges of preserving the cultural and historical heritage of the Crimean Tatars. Scientific conference abstracts, Bakhchisaray, 28 April 2016 – Bakhchisaray, 2016 – pp. 7-8.

9. Abduramanova S.N. New information about the "fortune-telling bowls" from the funds of the Bakhchisaray Museum-Reserve//Issues of Crimean Tatar philology, history and culture. Edition No. 2 - Simferopol: Editorial and Publishing Department of Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University Publ. 2016. – pp. 121- 125.

10. Abduramanova S.N. Cataloguing of items from the funds of the Bakhchisaray Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Museum-Reserve//Challenges of preserving the cultural and historical

heritage of the Crimean Tatars. ScientifIC CONFERENCE ABStracts, Bakhchisaray, 28 April 2016 – Bakhchisaray, 2016. – pp. 5-6.

11. Osmanov E.E. Repair and restoration work on the Hansaray structures in the Palace complex in 2002-2010//Challenges of preserving the cultural and historical heritage of the Crimean Tatars. Scientific conference abstracts, Bakhchisaray, 28 April 2016 – Bakhchisaray, 2016. – pp. 33-34.

12. Velieva S.S. Musical instruments from the collection of the Bakhchisaray Museum-Reserve//Challenges of preserving the cultural and historical heritage of the Crimean Tatars. Scientific conference abstracts, Bakhchisaray, 28 April 2016 – Bakhchisaray, 2016. – pp. 10-11.

13. Ramazanova U.N. Manuscripts of the Quran from the funds of the Bakhchisaray Museum-Reserve//Challenges of preserving the cultural and historical heritage of the Crimean Tatars. Scientific conference abstracts, Bakhchisaray, 28 April 2016 – Bakhchisaray, 2016. – p. 42.

14. Osmanov E.E. Monuments of the Eski Yurt and Aziz Cult Burial Rites//Proceedings of the Scientific and Practical Conference "Ismail Gasprinsky and the Muslim World of Russia". Edition No. 1. – pp. 90-96.

15. Osmanov E.E. The Khan's Palace in Bakhchisaray: Main Construction Periods//Crimean Historical Review – 2015. – No. 3. – pp. 149-164.

16. Osmanov E.E. Bakhchisaray headquarters of "Tercimana"//Tatar Review. A quarterly devoted to Tatars in Poland. [Original in Polish]. – Wroclaw, 2016. – No.2 (30). – pp. 26-27.

17. Aliev R.D. Documents from the Russian state historical archive as a source of information on the history of migrations of the Crimean Tatars in the 19th and early 20th centuries//East. African-Asian Societies: history and contemporaneity – 2016. – No. 5. – pp. 105-111.

18. Osmanov E.E. Makhalle Salachik //Monuments of history, architecture and culture of the Crimean Tatars. Volume 1. Bakhchisaray – Simferopol, 2016. – pp. 16-17.

19. Osmanov E.E. Salachik Asma-Kuyu Mosque// Monuments of history, architecture and culture of the Crimean Tatars. Volume 1. Bakhchisaray – Simferopol, 2016. – pp. 19-20.

20. Osmanov E.E. Mengli Giray Khan Mosque (Zincirli Madrasah mosque)//Monuments of history, architecture and culture of the Crimean Tatars. Volume 1. Bakhchisaray – Simferopol, 2016. – pp. 22-23.

21. Osmanov E.E. Remains of the Medieval Bathhouse Complex//Monuments of history, architecture and culture of the Crimean Tatars. Volume 1. Bakhchisaray – Simferopol, 2016. – p. 24.

22. Osmanov E.E. Zincirli Madrasah//Monuments of history, architecture and culture of the Crimean Tatars. Volume 1. Bakhchisaray – Simferopol, 2016. – pp. 25- 29.

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[…]

Information to Paragraph 2, Subparagraph 4 of Appendix No. 3 “Theatres, Theatrical, Artistic, Musical and Other Creative Studios, Schools and Clubs Staging Plays, Concerts and Performances in the Crimean Tatar and Ukrainian Languages”

Prepared by S.O. Ostapenko […]

There are five professional theatres in the Republic of Crimea: State Academic Musical Theatre of the Republic, Crimean Academic Russian Drama Theatre named after Maxim Gorky, Crimean Tatar State Academic Musical and Drama Theatre, Crimean Academic Puppet Theatre, Crimean State Theatre for Young Spectators.

The repertoire of the Crimean Academic Puppet Theatre includes a play in Ukrainian based on folk texts "Ukrainian Vertep". The play ran twice in February 2020 (premiered on 28 December 1996).

The Crimean Tatar State Academic Musical and Drama Theatre is the center of Crimean Tatar culture that awakens interest not only among Crimean Tatars but also among viewers of different nationalities.

The history of theatre is inextricably linked to the tragic fate of the people. During the deportation of the Crimean Tatars in 1944, the theatre ceased to exist. In 1989, the national theatre was reborn in Crimea, on its native soil. Since then, a large number of works of both national and classical drama have been played on the theatre’s stage.

Performances and concert programs are accompanied by a symphony light music orchestra and are emblazoned with choreography of very different styles. The theatre is full of amazing and unique energy, so almost every event is followed by a burst of applause, cheers of bravo and sincere admiration of the audience.

From 18 March 2014, to the present, the Crimean Tatar State Academic Musical and Drama Theatre has staged 49 new plays:

In 2014:

- *Vatanym Kyrym [Original in Crimean Tatar]* musical play – requiem;

- We Will Remember concert program;
- Crimean Rainbow concert program;
- *Oh, sultan olsa edim [Original in Crimean Tatar]* based on the play by R. Bektashev;
- *Tilim kurusyn [Original in Crimean Tatar];*
- Lermontov's Poetry by S. Barabasheva, Y. Ennanov;
- New Year's Tree;
- About Love

In 2015:

- *Ana yuregi [Original in Crimean Tatar]* based on the play by U. Azim;
- *Kadynlarny korchalan [Original in Crimean Tatar]* based on the play by D. Settarov;
- *O olmasa, bu olsun [Original in Crimean Tatar]* based on the play by U. Gadzhibekov;
- Crimean Constellation, conductor Y. Ennanov;

In 2016:

- *Mal tapylyr, dzhan tapylmaz [Original in Crimean Tatar]* based on the play by R. Bektashev;
- *Marriage* by N. Gogol;
- Birthday of Leopold the Cat - fairy tale for children;
- *Dzhankoylyu Don Juan [Original in Crimean Tatar];*
- *Guzel Kyrym [Original in Crimean Tatar]* concert program;
- *Hits of the '70s and '80s Rosk&Pop* concert program;

In 2017:

- *Khayat* based on the play by Tundzher Dzhyudzhenoglu, directed by V. Umarov;
- *Masterpieces of World Music* based on works by W. A. Mozart, J. Strauss, E. Kalman, and F. Lehár;
- *Yasha Vatan, yasha Millet [Original in Crimean Tatar]* concert program;
- First Love based on the play by D. Asarino;
- The Beauty and the Beast, fairy tale based on the play by A. Krasnoschekova;
- *Vatan duygusy [Original in Crimean Tatar]* concert program;
- *Kudalar [Original in Crimean Tatar]* musical comedy based on the play by Z. Zeinetdinova;
- *Altyn kelin [Original in Crimean Tatar]* based on the play by M. Shamkhalov;
- The Golden Bride based on the play by M. Shamkhalov;

In 2018:

- Petya and the Wolf musical-symphonic tale, conductor Y.Ennanov;
- *Besh dakka nefes [Original in Crimean Tatar]* based on the play by B. Bilyalov and F. Asanova;
- *Baar nagmeleri [Original in Crimean Tatar]* concert program;
- Legends of Love musical play;
- *Oynayyk kuleyik burada sefa syureyik [Original in Crimean Tatar];*
- *Evlenyuv [Original in Crimean Tatar];*
- *Khosh sefa [Original in Crimean Tatar]*;
- *Bash yazysyny koz korer [Original in Crimean Tatar*;
- Around the New Year's Tree;

In 2019:

- *Kafesteki uriyet [Original in Crimean Tatar]* based on the play by E. Ablayev;
- Kalif Stork based on the play by N. Dolmatova;
- *Sevgi ve bakht [Original in Crimean Tatar]* concert program;
- A Road to the Good concert program;
- *#Akmesdzhit yigitleri. Perezagruzka [Original in Crimean Tatar]* based on the play by M.Gilyazov;
- *Sevgi ikyayesi [Original in Crimean Tatar]* based on the play by A. Veliyev and E. Ablayev;
- *Saipsiz bir adam [Original in Crimean Tatar]* based on the play by F. Mustafa;
- *Biz 30 yashyndamyz [Original in Crimean Tatar]*;
- *Eki dyulber suvga keter... [Original in Crimean Tatar]* based on the play by Yu. Bolat;

In 2020:

- *Karamanlarymyzga bagyshlana* (Dedicated to the Heroes) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*;
- *Takdir izi-kalb yaryasy* (A Scar on the Heart and in Destiny) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*;
- Russia Day concert program;
- *Tartuffe* based on the play J.Molière;

Performances and concert programs in cities and rural areas of the Republic of Crimea for the audience living in areas densely populated by Crimean Tatars:

2014	Number of performances and concerts – 240
	Number of viewers (thousand people) – 43,525
2015	Number of performances and concerts – 250
	Number of viewers (thousand people) – 46,894
2016	Number of performances and concerts – 257
	Number of viewers (thousand people) – 45,354
2017	Number of performances and concerts – 240
	Number of viewers (thousand people) – 42,371
2018	Number of performances and concerts – 240
	Number of viewers (thousand people) – 57,001
2019	Number of performances and concerts – 240
	Number of viewers (thousand people) – 43,061
2020	Number of performances and concerts – 47
	Number of viewers (thousand people) – 8,046

In the above period, the Crimean Tatar State Academic Musical and Drama Theatre successfully participated in festivals and competitions and toured outside the Republic.

In 2015:

– *Navruz*, the 8th International Theatre Festival of Turkic Theatres, Kazan;

– *Kyrym gedzheleri*, Festival of National Art of the Crimean Tatars, Toshkent.

In 2016:

– *Gostinyy dvor*, the 8th International Theatre Festival, Orenburg.

In 2018:

– *Derviza*, the 7th District Festival of Crimean Tatar Folk Art, Republic of Crimea;

– Republican Contest of Crimean Tatar Music, Song and Dance, Republic of Crimea;

– Grand Tour. Interregional program of the Federal Federal Support Center for Touring Activities, Orenburg.

In 2019:

– Golden Griffon – 2019, Crimean Drama Award. (Medal "For Faithful Service to the Theatre," Certificate of Appreciation);

– Tuganlyk, the 7th International Festival of Turkic-Speaking Theatres, Ufa (Bashkortostan) (diploma of the festival, special prize of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Bashkortostan "For a Special Contribution to the Development of Turkic Culture and Art").

- All-Russian Theatre Marathon and Passing of a Special Symbol of the Year of Theatre;

- Grand Tour. Interregional program of the Federal Federal Support Center for Touring Activities, Grozny, Chechen Republic;

- *Derviza*, the 2nd Regional Festival-Contest of Crimean Tatar Art.

In the Republic of Crimea, two creative teams work on the basis of the State Autonomous Cultural Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Crimean State Philharmonic", whose activities are aimed at developing and promoting the unique culture of the Crimean Tatar people: Crimean Tatar Song and Dance Ensemble "Khaytarma" and Crimean Tatar Folklore Ensemble "Krym" (Crimea).

Today the **Crimean Tatar Song and Dance Ensemble "Khaytarma"** bears its name with pride not only in the Republic of Crimea but also beyond its borders.

Over the years of existence, "Khaytarma" ensemble has had the following artistic directors: Honored Artist of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic and Honored Artist of Ukraine Fevzi Bilyalov, Honored Artist of the Republic of Crimea Dilyaver Bekirov, People's Artist of Tajikistan Remziye Bakkal. In 2016, the Song and Dance Ensemble "Khaytarma" was headed by Elmira Nalbantova, Honored Artist of Ukraine, People's Artist of the Republic of Crimea, Winner of the Prize of the Republic of Crimea.

Concert programs of the team allows the audience to enjoy the unique colors, southern temperament, original musical, vocal and choreographic art of sunny Crimea, thereby promoting Crimean Tatar culture and blending its unique colors in the rich palette of art of the peoples of Russia.

From 18 March 2014 to the present, the Crimean Tatar Song and Dance Ensemble "Khaytarma" has designed the following concert programs: "Khansaray chechekleri} *[Original in Crimean Tatar]* (based on the works of the Crimean khans of the 14th century), "Altyn beshik" (the Golden Cradle) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*, "Khalk nagyshlary" (Folk Designs) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*, the Bridge of Friendship, "Gonyul lyalezary" (My Soul's Flower Garden) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*, "Daglaryn ellary" (Mountain Roads) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*, Melodies of Our Hearts, "Vatan sedasy" (Voice of the Motherland) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*, "Yany arzular" (New Dreams) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*, Black Sea Legend, The Little Prince (based on the works of M. Tariverdiyev).

Also, the following musical fairy tales have been staged: The Enchanted Castle, The New Tale of the Princess Frog, The Tale of the Crystal Slipper, and The Snow Queen.

In the above period the Crimean Tatar Song and Dance Ensemble "Khaytarma" has performed 527 concerts attended by 238 thousand people in the territory of the Republic of Crimea (Simferopol, Alushta, Yalta, Kerch, Feodosia, Armiansk, Saki, Chernomorskoe, Sudak, Bakhchisaray, Sevastopol,

Krasnoperekopsk, urban-type settlements of Lenino, Semeiz and Razdolnoe).

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCd8uqb8ebSzXT2e0pns4w/videos?view=0&sort=dd&shelf_id=1&view_as=suscriber

In addition to the scheduled concerts, the Crimean Tatar Song and Dance Ensemble *Khaytarma* took part in:

1. "Gezlev kapusy" Republican Open Fesitval of the Crimean Tatar and Turkic culture, 2014 – 2019.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CLEDn6d-jlc

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=20tcgQB3Z2c

https://crimeapress.info/s-15-po-19-avgusta-v-evpatorii-festival-gezlev-kapusyi/

http://my-evp.ru/festival-gezlev-kapusy-priglashaet-gosyej/

http://gezlever.ru/news/2017/08/16/485.html

https://ok.ru/video/924156039562

2. “Hidirlez” Iternational Festival organised by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea, the State Committee of the Republic of Crimea, Millet TV Channel, 2014 - 2019.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LWkATSYeFj8

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xt_JSFWlrpA

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BITUm_89roM

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bCE06AuU8Z8

http://ddncrimea.ru/krymskotatarskij-natsionalnuj-prazdnik-hydyrlez-2018/

http://www.yalta-24.ru/vsya-yalta/sobytiya/3888-v-yalte-otmetili-khydyrlez-foto

3. “Hidirlez” International Festival Organised by the Center of Culture and Leisure, Evpatoria, 2020.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uHJJ4EKMV8g

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ARuAdLWH3Ws

4. Crimean Tatar National Flag Day, 2015 – 2019.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QEor3Yj5_W0

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yD-104HkYZI

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OHee6axnMUA

5. Festive events dedicated to Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha, organized by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea, the State Committee of National Security, Millet TV channel, 2014-2019.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=65JDnSGgxwU

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ojPtEx4bnMA

https://www.youtube.be/MPdhb0VNR0U

6. Premiere of the concert and theatrical program "Altyn beshik" (the Golden Cradle) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*.

https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.299369781232348&type=3

7. “Yaylya boyu” *[Original in Crimean Tatar]* music program organised by the Autonomous Non-Profit Organisation "Public Crimean Tatar TV and Radio Company" – Millet.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=29TjbHarc1w&t=12s

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=10-w1VFYGSQ

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R2LwnHvc3yc&t=612s

8. Participation in the event dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the Crimean Tatar public figure Noman Çelebicihan.

http://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=1554283667953825&id=100001166216033

9. Concert program within public policy forum of the Crimean Tatar people, 2019.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ErWEvr00HZY

10. Commemorative events for the Day of Deportation of the Crimean Tatars.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TIC-O641UBU

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oCk4sTxhkA8

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vngd10ut8-A

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KqZuO1Qk-TY

11. Commemorative events for the Day of Deportation of the Crimean Tatars, organised by the Evpatoria Center for Culture and Leisure.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RqNWMCn-1c0&t=2s

12. Boris Levin's talk show "Inside and Out" Sputnik in Crimea –

http://www.youtube.be/ybbD9giG-Uo (2019)

http://www.youtube.be/RZ0T-O9oPig (29 March 2020)

13. "Bakhchisaray Khansaray" concert and theatrical performance.

http://handvorec.ru/novosti/teatralizovannaya-programma-bahchisaraj-han-saraj/

http://handvorec.ru/novosti/vechernij-bahchisaraj-hajtarma-v-hanskom-dvortse/

https://youtu.be/kTG4apBpJC8

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YaI1WC0DLcs

14. On 12 August 2017, a concert within the series of holiday concerts dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the Bakhchisaray Museum took place in the territory of the palace and park complex “The Khan's Palace” with the support of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jBkG8rXrk8o

http://handvorec.ru/bez-rubriki/krymskotatarskij-ansambl-pesni-i-tantsa-hajtarma-k-100-letiyu-bahchisarajskogo-muzeya-2/

http://crimea.kz/283615-Haiytarma-tancevala-na-100-letti-Bahchisaraiyskogo-muzeya.html

15. On 29 June 2019, “The Night Secrets of the Khan's Palace” theatrical performance as part of the program “Late-Night Bakhchisaray” was held on the territory of the cultural heritage object of federal importance – Architectural ensemble “The Khan’s Palace of the 16th – 19th centuries” (29 June 2019).

http://handvorec.ru/novosti/sostoyalos-kulturno-massovoe-meropriyatie-v-ramkah-programmy-vechernij-bahchisaraj/

16. “Derviza” Grand Prix of the National Competition of Crimean Tatar Music, Song and Dance (2018).

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z9z0CXEj7Iw female classical dance “Tym Tym”

17. At the 2019 National Competition of Crimean Tatar Music, Song and Dance “Derviza” artists of the Crimean Tatar Song and Dance Ensemble “Khaytarma” became the winners of the first, second and third prizes.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sgIQO-Gt85M – Ballet, 3rd place;

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VGi3McN8-rs – Edem Yuldashov, 1st place;

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FQAblp19djo – Mavile Abkerimova, 2nd place.

18. The 2nd All-Crimean National Wrestling Championship "Kuresh" named after Olympic champion Rustem Kazakov

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=3455&v=fwMQoh8EMQk&feature=emb_logo (min 56.01);

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2oq8tz7GRz4 (min 47.24);

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=13&v=ptyvZ8AADEM&feature=emb_logo (min15.25)

19. Ancient theatre in Chersonesus

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N-3EOhB6e6k

https://nts-tv.com/news/krymsko-tatarskiy-ansambl-pesni-i-tantsa-khaytarma-dal-kontsert-v-antichnom-teatre-khersonesa-2087/

20. Participation in the concert program dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the Crimean Tatar ballet master Honored Artist of Ukraine Akim Dzhemilev

https://youtu.be/JqEr4Y_wGxE

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=su5o9d8Xk1w

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=efrYQ6mGufM

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xp1FQp3JjQ

21. Participation in the concert dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the newspaper "Yany dunia" *[Original in Crimean Tatar]*

https://youtube.be/Dgu8ghBLXLo (2019)

22. Videoclip "Mashalla", 2017.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=089x9L2bcyo

23. Crimean Tatar Museum of Cultural and Historical Heritage

https://www.facebook.com/krtmuseum.ru/videos/187281549096117/

https://www.facebook.com/krtmuseum.ru/videos/2580594112268174/

https://krtmuseum.ru/ansambl-hajtarma-80-let-na-sluzhbe-iskusstvu/?fbclid=IwAR27USbDfxYhvzZ7NgubB9uYnwftpQ5HcNnDQ_OsUrUWaaVryrfoj0O0uoo

24. Premiere of the concert "Halk nagyshlary" Folk Designs *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w1BjMbqDQD0

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X9jmF7d5btY4

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WY9GcNuFq-M

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o3U4QrmQg5Q

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ncHGxKzn668

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tQY6QwpbOE4

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ObNQQ1-M818

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1nXfmzVuFp8

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PY0aAhpOczw

25. Public Recognition Award "Millet Menligi - 2019", organized by ANO "Public Crimean

Tatar TV and Radio Company Millet"

http://trkmillet.ru/pages/programs/000009-obschaja/program/000093-nashi-koncerty/video/012736-millet-menligi-2019 (min 33.09; 1.07.56; 1.16.56; 1.33.17)

26. ANO "Public Crimean Tatar TV and Radio Company" – Millet "Saba" (Morning) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]* information and entertainment program

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-FIu53ABTm8

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aKBsecIFYw8

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LMid2XXAe4w

https://vk.com/videos151681570?z=video-1013662118_456240676%2Fpl_151681570_-2

https://vk.com/videos151681570?z=video-1013662118_456240676%2Fpl_151681570_-2

https://vk.com/videos151681570?z=video-1013662118_456239800%2Fpl_151681570_-2

27. Participation in TV concerts organized by ANO "Public Crimean Tatar TV and Radio Company" – Millet

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sLwqciABV0w

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ak8XmGPkQ7Y

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E6lgB2G9O4M&t=472s

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4fZC2zjtB6Q

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5DjDt6Qg4h8 "Omyur beshigi" (The Cradle of Life) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DVKEH1RBJxo "Millet ve zaman" *[Original in Crimean Tatar]*

https://krim-gf.ru/chokrak-bashynda-oyuny-tanets-u-ruchya-krymskotatarskij-ansambl-pesni-i-tantsa-hajtarma-iz-arhiva

https://krim-gf.ru/17478-2

https://krim-gf.ru/15512-2 electronic newspaper

https://regnum.ru/news/polit/1862454.html

https://my-evp.ru/evpatoriya-otmetila-den-narodnogo-edinstva-yarkim-koncertom/

https://mediacentr.org.ru/wp-content/uploads/2018/03?Nash-Krym-17-3.pdf (20 pages)

https://docplayer.ru/68216783-Ashikskie-poedinki-otkryli-festival.html

http://goloskrimanew.ru/ansamblyu-haytarma-60-let.html

https://gazetacrimea.ru/news/krimskotatarskii-ansambl-haitarma-podgotovil-novyu-programmy-27733

https://www.metronews.ru/novosti/russia/reviews/krymskie-tatary-zhdut-gastroley-po-vsey-rossii-1382845/?ua=ds

https://krim-gf.ru/v-krymskotatarskom-akademicheskom-muzykalno-dramaticheskom-teatre-sostoyalsya-prazdnichnyj-kontsert-ansamblya-hajtarma

https://www.kerch.com.ru/ArticleView.aspx?id=86693

https://www.culture.ru/reviews/29230/sostoyalsya-tvrcheskii-vecher-edem-ablaev-v-krugu-drizei

http://e-zdravnitsa.ru/?area=1&p=news&newsid=12462

The creative team successfully carried out its touring activity (2017-2019 – in the Krasnodar

Territory (Novorossiysk, Krymsk, Anapa, Taman), 2017 – in Moscow (Culture Days of the Republic of Crimea), 2017-2018 – Grozny, Gudermes, stanitsa Naurskaya, Khankala, Mozdok; 2018 – Slavyansk-na-Kubani, Rostov, Pyatigorsk, Kazan, as well as in Turkey, Ankara (Crimean Tatar Culture Days); 2019 – in Moscow (The Crimean Spring Festival, Embassy of Nicaragua, 75 years of the Nicaraguan Revolution), the Republic of Adygeya (Peace to the Caucasus Festival), Turkey, Istanbul (Festival of Crimean Tatar Culture).

In 2019, the Crimean Tatar Song and Dance Ensemble “Khaytharma” celebrated its 80th anniversary. Throughout the years it has preserved its ethnic diversity, with not only Crimean Tatars, but also Russians, Ukrainians, Buryats, and Abkhazians celebrating the beauty of Crimean Tatar folklore.

The Crimean Tatar Folklore Ensemble "Krym" was founded in 1990 in Simferopol. The artistic director of the ensemble Server Kakura, Honored Artist of Ukraine and the Republic of Tatarstan.

The creative team consists of 12 musicians, 10 ballet dancers and 7 vocalists.

From 18 March 2014 to the present day, the Crimean Tatar Folklore Ensemble "Krym" has performed 415 concerts attended by 132 thousand people.

The ensemble makes four new concert programs a year. Traditionally, by 8 March it gives a children's concert by *the "Tebessyum" vocal* studio and the "Iyldyzlar" choreographic studio.

Ebediy sevgi (Undying Love) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*

Navrez [Original in Crimean Tatar]

Yurek ezgileri (Melodies of the Heart) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*

Sanatym - eki kanatym! (Art Inspires Me) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*

Iyrlar khazinesi (Song Treasury) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*

Milliy sanatym - menim takatym (My Power Lies in Folk Art) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*

Eminim (I Am Confident) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*

Toyga davet etemiz (Wedding Invitation) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*

En Guzel bizim kyzlar… (Our Women are the Most Beautiful…) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*

Seni sevem tek seni sevem (I Love You, Only You) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*

Iyrlarym (My Songs) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*

Meraba Yany yyl (Happy New Year) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*

Sevgi kunyu (Day of Love) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*

Kyrym bizim khayatymyz - bizim khayatymyz Kyrym (Crimea is Our Life and Our Life is Crimea) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*

Kyrymym (My Crimea) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*

Inflorescence

Crimean Shore

Crimea is My Heart

Khalk sanaty - ilkham chokragy (The Music of the People is a Source of Inspiration) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*

Gonlyum yyrlay (My Heart Sings with Joy) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*

Sevgili Kyrym (Beloved Crimea) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*

Khalk sevse - dyunia sever! (If the People Love It, Then the Whole World Will Love It) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*

Vatan ezgileri (Songs of the Motherland) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*

Yyldyzlar parylday - sevgisini bagyshlay (Shining Stars Give Their Love) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*

Ah, I wish I could fly around Crimea like a bird

Night of Art

Sevgili Kyrym (Beloved Crimea) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*

Illyakhiyler (Religious Chants) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*

Kyrym yyldyzlary (Crimean Young Stars) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*

Tebessyum (Smile) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*

Khalknyn bitmez chokragy (Inexhaustible People' s Wellspring) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*

Ana sevgis (Mother's Love) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*

Crimea is in my Heart

In 2015, the Crimean Tatar folk ensemble “Krym” celebrated its 25th anniversary, in the same year Nazire Emir and Dilyaver Osmanov, Honored Artists of the Republic of Crimea, celebrated their anniversaries, and a new program “Oynamasam, yirlamasam, yanar meni yuregim!” *[Original in Crimean Tatar]* was presented and warmly welcomed by the audience and gave a vivid reflection of the work of the anniversary celebrants.

In order to strengthen cultural relations, in 2015 the group toured the cities of the Republic of Tatarstan (Kazan and Naberezhnye Chelny), in 2016 and 2017 – the cities of Kuban (Novorossiysk, Krymsk, Anapa, Taman and stanitsa Vyshebliyevskaya).

In 2016, Maye Anafieva, Honored Artist of Crimea, introduced the audience to her art in the program *"Kyrym yyldyzlary" [Original in Crimean Tatar]* (the artist's children's studio has more than 200 participants).

In 2016, a new concert program "My Heart is Crimea" was designed for tourists arriving during the holiday season; it introduces the audience to the songs and dances of the peoples inhabiting Crimea, as well as acquaints them with the songs of Crimean authors, composer Server Kakur and poetess Olga Golubeva.

In 2017, Afize Kassara, Honored Artist of Crimea, presented her jubilee program "*Khalkynyn bitmez chokragy" [Original in Crimean Tatar]*.

In September 2017, the group participated in events dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the Bakhchisaray Museum (The Khan's Palace) (http://handvorec.ru/novosti/krymskotatarskij-folklornyj-ansambl-krym-k-100-letiyu-so-dnya-osnovaniya-bahchisarajskogo-meseya/)

In November 2017, the group took part in the Festival of National Cultures "Bridges of Friendship", which was held in Svetlanovsky Hall of the House of Music in Moscow (http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F9tqckZipJc), and in March 2018, it performed at the concert "Masters of Arts of Crimea in Moscow" as part of the Republic of Crimea Days in Moscow on the stage of the Central Academic Theatre of the Russian Army, presented by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea. (https://krim-gf.ru/krymskotatarskij-folklornyj-ansambl-krym-mastera-iskusstv-kryma-v-moskve-iz-arhiva)

In 2019, the Crimean Tatar Folklore Ensemble "Krym" successfully performed at the 20th International Festival of Craftsmen and Arts "World of the Caucasus", Maikop (Adygea).

As part of the planned activities of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea, the Crimean Tatar Folklore Ensemble "Krym" is working closely with cultural institutions such as the Republican Crimean Tatar Library named after Ismail Gasprinsky and the Crimean Museum of Cultural and Historical Heritage.

Every year the group performs its concert programs in all regions of the Republic: Simferopol and Simferopol District, Belogorsk and Belogorsk District, Razdolnoe settlement, Nizhnegorsky settlement, Dzhankoy and Dzhankoy District, Krasnogvardeyskoe settlement and Krasnogvardeyskoe District, Oktyabrskoye settlement, Sovetsky settlement, Lenino settlement and Lenino District, Kerch, Pervomayskoye settlement and Pervomayskoye District, Kirovskoye settlement and Kirovskoye District, Alushta, Yalta, Koreiz settlement, Simeiz settlement, Bakhchisaray and Bakhchisaray District, Orlovka village and other locations.

(https://yandex.ru/video/preview/?filmId=15992394759626956212&text=концерт%20ансамбля%20крым&path=wizard&parent-reqid=1591194792420642-1416368351623018560900292-production-app-host-vla-web-yp-37&redircnt=1591194814.1)

There are 103 Crimean Tatar and 28 Ukrainian ethnic groups working in cultural institutions of club type in the Republic of Crimea within the following types of activities: vocal, choreography, and vocal-instrumental.

These creative groups actively participate in national, federal and international events, contests and festivals in cities of Russia (Sochi, Moscow, Volgograd, Kazan, St. Petersburg, Yekaterinburg, Samara, Krasnodar) and represent our republic with dignity. The leaders of the groups are constantly improving their professional level, focusing on the work to familiarise participants with the culture and customs, as well as to create new, impressive and high-quality performances.

Ukrainian National Groups of Cultural and Leisure Institutions of the Republic of Crimea

No.	Name of amateur group	Legal affiliation (base institution)	Full name of supervisor
1.	*Rodina* Ukrainian Folk choral group	Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution Krasnoperekopsk City Palace of Culture Municipality of the City District of Krasnoperekopsk Republic of Crimea	Monich Nadezhda Milentyevna
2.	*Smerichka* Folk group of Ukrainian song	Sudak City Palace of Culture Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Centralized Club System" Sudak City District	Mysiv Sofiya Grigoryevna
3.	*Krymskiye proleski* Classical banduryst chapel	Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Yalta Centralized Club System " Municipality of the City District Yalta	Boyarko Elena Vasilyevna

4.	*Veselka* Folk Song Ensemble	Vasilyevka Village Hall Municipal State Institution of Culture Centralized Club System Belogorsk District Republic of Crimea	Kondrat Yaroslav Vasilyevich
5.	*Krinichenka* Folk Vocal Group	Ovoshchnoye Village Hall District Centralized Club System Department of Culture, Inter-ethnic Relations and Religions of the Dzhankoi district administration Republic of Crimea	Melnichenko Vladimir Vasilyevich
6.	*Veselka* Folk Music Group	Vladislavovka Village Hall Municipal State Institution of Culture Department of Culture, Library Services and Tourism Kirovskoye District Republic of Crimea	Kotov Anatoliy Petrovich
7.	*Verbichenka* People' Folk Ensemble	Leninskoe Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution Centralized Club System Krasnogvardeyskoe District Republic of Crimea	Tribukhovskaya Nina Petrovna
8.	*Svitanok* Folk Song Ensemble	Voskhod Village Hall Municipal State Institution of Culture Centralised Club System Krasnogvardeyskoe District Republic of Crimea	Oshchepkova Anna Alekseyevna
9.	*Lyubistok* Vocal group	Kotelnikovo Village Hall Municipal State Institution of Culture Centralized Club System Krasnogvardeyskoe District Republic of Crimea	Sobeshchanskaya Larisa Anatolyevna
10.	*Zhuravushka* Folk Vocal Ensemble	Maryanovka Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution Centralized Club System Krasnogvardeyskoe District Republic of Crimea	Vlasenko Lyudmila Konstantinovna
11.	*Charivnitsi* Ukrainian Folk Song Group	Yantarnoe Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution Centralized Club System Krasnogvardeyskoe District Republic of Crimea	Sidorchuk Lyudmila Vasilyevna
12.	*Marichka* Ukrainian Song Ensemble	PyatikhatkaVillage Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Krasnoperekopsk District Folk Art Center"	Filipchuk Ivan Efimovich
13.	*Smereka* Vocal Group	Kalinovka Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution Leninskoe District, Republic of Crimea "Gorizont" District House of Culture	Komok Mikhail Nikolayevich

14.	*Mikoyanochka* Vocal Ensemble	Oktyabrskoye Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution Leninskoe District Republic of Crimea "Gorizont" District House of Culture	Melenevsky Sergey Nikolayevich
15.	*Zoryanitsya* Folk Group	Kalinovka Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution Centralized Club System Pervomaiskoye District	Balabey Irina Gaborovna
16.	*Gospodinya* Ukrainian Folklore Ensemble	Botanicheskoye Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution Inter-settlement Center for Culture, Leisure and Library Services Razdolnoe District Republic of Crimea	Skoblyansky Viktor Kazemirovich
17.	*Solnechnyye luchiki* Choreographic Ensemble	Slavnovskoye Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution Inter-settlement Center for Culture, Leisure and Library Services Saki District Republic of Crimea	Shatravka Galina Vladimirovna
18.	*Yunost Slavnogo* Folk Dance Choreographic Ensemble	SlavnovskoyeVillage Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution Inter-settlement Center for Culture, Leisure and Library Services Razdolnoe District Republic of Crimea	Shatravka Galina Vladimirovna
19.	*Slavyanochka* Vocal Ensemble	Slavyanskoye Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution Inter-settlement Center for Culture, Leisure and Library Services Razdolnoe District	Petislyamov Ilimdar Niyaziyevich
20.	*Vechornitsy* Ukrainian Song Ensemble	Geroyskoye Culture Center Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution Inter-settlement Center for Culture, Arts and Folk Art Saki District Republic of Crimea	Vorobyeva Alla Vladimirovna
21.	*Chervona kalina* Vocal Ensemble	Vorobyevo Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution Inter-settlement Center for Culture, Arts and Folk Art Saki District Republic of Crimea	Mazur Mikhail Fedorovich

22.	*Raduga* Vocal Ensemble	Lekarstvensky Village Hall-2 Municipal State Institution of Culture Centralized Club System Simferopol District	Rudakova T.I.
23.	*Kalamita* Dance Ensemble	Kolchugino Village Hall Municipal State Institution of Culture Centralized Club System Simferopol District	Ibragimova E.Sh.
24.	*Zolotaya niva* Vocal Ensemble	Skvortsovo Village Hall Municipal State Institution of Culture Centralized Club System Simferopol District	Abduramanov E.Sh.
25.	*Skvorushka* Vocal Ensemble	Shirokoye Village Hall Municipal State Institution of Culture Centralized Club System Simferopol District	Poletneva A.V.
26.	*Svitanok* Ukrainian Song Quintet	Shirokovo Village Hall Municipal State Institution of Culture Centralized Club System Simferopol District	Zobova S.M.
27.	Amateur choir	Perovo Village Hall Municipal State Institution of Culture Centralized Club System Simferopol District	Gaivoron A.N.
28.	*Zori* Folk Chorus	Chernomorskoe District House of Culture Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution Centralized Club System Chernomorskoe District	Bakhur Vitaliy Vasilyevich

Crimean Tatar National Groups of Cultural and Leisure Institutions of the Republic of Crimea

No.	Name of amateur group	Legal affiliation (base institution)	Full name of supervisor
1.	*"Krymskotatarsky narodnyy tanets"* ("Crimean Tatar Folk Dance") *[Original in Russian:]*	Solnechnogorskiy Village Club Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution of Alushta City District "Cultural and Leisure Center '*Podmoskovye* Art Center'"	Mustafayev Nadir Dilyarovich
2.	Ensemble of Crimean Tatar dance "*Ebabil*"	Izobilnnenskiy Village Club Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution of Alushta City District "Cultural and Leisure Center '*Podmoskovye* Art Center'"	Mustafayeva Elzara Yakubovna

3.	Crimean Tatar vocal and instrumental ensemble "*Dzhankoy"*	Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Dzhankoyskiy City Center of Culture and Leisure"	Mamutov Sabriy Kemalovich
4.	Crimean Tatar dance group *"Sevinch"*	Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Dzhankoyskiy City Center of Culture and Leisure"	Yusupova Nuriye Vaitovna
5.	Dance Studio "Rhythm" folk choreography class - Crimean Tatar group *"Gunesh"*	Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Dzhankoyskiy City Center of Culture and Leisure"	Ramazanova Ayshe Akhmetovna
6.	Classical Crimean Tatar dance ensemble *"Varirach"*	Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Dzhankoyskiy City Center of Culture and Leisure"	Mamutova Emma Seytibragimovna
7.	Crimean Tatar Dance Club *"Varirach yyldyzy"*	Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Dzhankoyskiy City Center of Culture and Leisure"	Mamutova Emma Seytibragimovna
8.	Vocal Group *"Sevgi"*	Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Dzhankoyskiy City Center of Culture and Leisure"	Kurtmemetov Eskender Remzi
9.	Vocal and instrumental ensemble *"Khydyrlez"*	Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Dzhankoyskiy City Center of Culture and Leisure"	Kurtmemetov Dilyaver Remzi
10.	Crimean Tatar Theatre Studio *"Efsane"*	Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Dzhankoyskiy City Center of Culture and Leisure"	Asanova Dilyara Serverovna
11.	Crimean Tatar theatre studio *"Armanchik"*	Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Dzhankoyskiy City Center of Culture and Leisure"	Abkerimova Alime Ikmetovna
12.	Dance Group *"NEFES"*	Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Cultural and Leisure Center" of Municipality of the City District of Simferopol	Khalilova Sevile Serverovna
13.	Vocal Group *"ELMAZ"*	Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Cultural and Leisure Center" of Municipality of the City District of	Aliyev Alim Fevziyevich

		Simferopol	
14.	Dance Group "ARZU"	Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Cultural and Leisure Center" of Municipality of the City District of Simferopol	Abdulgaziyeva Fatma Seyranovna
15.	Group *"Ebabil"*	Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Cultural and Leisure Center" of Municipality of the City District of Simferopol	Chalbasheva Leviza Rizayevna
16.	Crimean Tatar Dance Ensemble *"Suvdan"*	Sudak City Palace of Culture Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution Centralized Club System Municipality of the City District of Sudak	Ibramova Lilya Nazimovna
17.	Crimean Tatar Folklore Collective *"Kara-Dag"*	Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Feodosia City House of Culture Municipality of the City District of Feodosia, Republic of Crimea"	Ablyazova Velyade Izmaylovna
18.	Crimean Tatar Cultural Revival Center *"Yashlyk"*	Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Feodosia City House of Culture Municipality of the City District ofFeodosia, Republic of Crimea"	Ablyazova Velyade Izmaylovna
19.	Dance Group *"Dalga"*	Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Shchebetovka Culture Center, Municipality of the City District of Feodosia, Republic of Crimea"	Khusanova Dinara Ismetovna
20.	Crimean Tatar Culture Club *"Safinar"*	Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Briz" Culture Center, Primorsky urban-type settlement, Municipality of the City District of Feodosia, Republic of Crimea	Mustafayeva Saniya Nasibovna
21.	Tatar Song Ensemble	Municipal State Institution of Culture "Yalta Centralized Club System" of Municipality of the City District of Yalta	Yushchenko Miriam Taibovna
22.	Folk Crimean Tatar Dance Ensemble *"Avdet"*	Bakhchisaray District House of Culture Municipal State Institution of Culture "Backhchisarai District Centralized Club System"	Ballet-mistress Ava Seytumerovna Azamatova
23.	Classical Dance Ensemble *"Ilkham"*	Bakhchisaray District House of Culture Municipal State Institution of Culture "Backhchisarai District Centralized Club System"	Usman Rustemovich Ipakchiyev
24.	Folk Dance Ensemble *"Ilkham"*	Bakhchisaray District House of Culture Municipal State Institution of Culture	Ballet-mistress, Honored Worker of Culture of the

	District House of Culture	"Backhchisaray District Centralized Club System"	Republic of Crimea Aliye Serverovna Memetova
25.	Folk Vocal and Instrumental Ensemble *"Bakhchisaray"*	Bakhchisaray District House of Culture Municipal State Institution of Culture "Backhchisarai District Centralized Club System"	Edem Nebiyev
26.	Folk Vocal and Instrumental Ensemble *"Khan-saray"*	Bakhchisaray District House of Culture Municipal State Institution of Culture "Backhchisarai District Centralized Club System"	Bari Khalilov
27.	Folk Vocal Ensemble *"Ebediyet"*	Bakhchisaray District House of Culture Municipal State Institution of Culture "Backhchisarai District Centralized Club System"	Choirmaster Nadezhda Filimonova
28.	Vocal and Instrumental Ensemble *"Azek"*	Plodovoe Village Hall Municipal State Institution of Culture "Centralized Club System Simferopol District"	Fered Edemov
29.	Crimean Tatar Dance Ensemble *"Eshil-ada"*	Belogorsk District House of Culture Municipal State Institution of Culture "Belogorsk District Centralized Club System"	Ametova Liliya Fayzullayevna
30.	Crimean Tatar Vocal and Instrumental Ensemble *"Dostluk"*	Zelenogorsk Village Hall Municipal State Institution of Culture Centralized Club System "Belogorsk District Centralized Club System"	Arap Ruslan Rustemovich
31.	Crimean Tatar Variety Ensemble "*Gunesh"*	Tsvetochnoe Village Hall Municipal State Institution of Culture Centralized Club System "Belogorsk District Centralized Club System"	Tolstoy Server Asanovich
32.	Zinadinovs' folk Crimean Tatar family group*"Katyrsha-saray"*	Michurinskoe Village Hall Municipal State Institution of Culture Centralized Club System Belogorsk District Centralized Club System	Zinadinova Guzel Mamidiyevna
33.	Folk Ensemble *"Kamadzhi"*	Zarechnenskoe Village Hall Municipal State Institution of Culture "District Centralized Club System" of Dzhankoy district administration	Ibraimov Server Zamirovich

34.	Folk Dance Ensemble *"Raduga - Kok kushagy"*	Stary Krym City Palace of Culture Municipal State Institution of Culture "Kirovskoe District Centralized Club System"	Ulanova Elzara Zekeriaevna
35.	Instrumental Drumming Ensemble *"Chal-chal"*	Stary Krym City Palace of Culture Municipal State Institution of Culture "Kirovskoe District Centralized Club System"	Khalilov Rustem Dzhemilyevich
36.	Classical Crimean Tatar Dance Ensemble "*Elmaz"*	Krasnogvardeyskoe District House of Culture Municipal State Institution of Culture "Centralized Club System" of Krasnogvardeyskoe District Republic of Crimea	Honoured Worker of Culture of the Republic of Crimea Dzhalmambetov Musa Mustafayevich
37.	Dance Ensemble (Choreographic) *"Arzu"*	Voinskoe Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Krasnoporekopsk District Folk Culture Center"	Kiseleva Svetlana Vasilyevna
38.	Vocal and Instrumental Ensemble (Instrumental) *"Faeton"*	Voinskoe Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Krasnoporekopsk District Folk Culture Center"	Adzhiumerov Seyar Shamratovich
39.	Vocal Ensemble (Vocal) *"Gogerdzhin"*	Ishun Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Krasnoporekopsk District Folk Culture Center"	Ablitarov Renat Raipovich
40.	Vocal and Instrumental Ensemble *"Dzhannet"*	Ishun Village Hall	Ablitarov Riza Raipovich
41.	Choreographic Group *"Khaytarma"*	Kalinovka Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution Leninskoe District "'Gorizont' District House of Culture"	Nedzhiyeva Venera Ziyadinovna
42.	Choreographic Group *"Kunesh"*	Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution Leninskoe District "'Gorizont' District House of Culture"	Komkova Zinira Sabibovna
43.	Choreographic Group *"Kunesh nurlary"*	Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution Leninskoe District "'Gorizont' District House of Culture"	Komkova Zinira Sabibovna

44.	Crimean Tatar Dance Group *"Nilyufer"*	Listvennoe Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Nizhnegorsk Centralized Club System"	Benseitova Fevziye Feratovna
45.	Dance Group *"Fidanchik"*	Stepnovskoe Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Pervomayskoe Centralized Club System of Pervomaiskoe District Republic of Crimea"	Mustafayeva Ayshe Shevketovna
46.	Dance Group *"Yashlyk"*	Stepnovskoe Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Pervomayskoe Centralized Club System of Pervomayskoe District Republic of Crimea"	Mustafayeva Ayshe Shevketovna
47.	Dance Group *"Ilkham"*	SarybashskoeVillage Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Pervomayskoe Centralized Club System of Pervomayskoe District Republic of Crimea"	Muslyadinova Zemine Sabriyevna
48.	Dance Group*"Sevinch"*	SarybashskoeVillage Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Pervomayskoe Centralized Club System of Pervomayskoe District Republic of Crimea"	Ustichenko Anna Grigoryevna
49.	Dance Group (senior level) *"Fidanchik"*	Chernovskoye Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Pervomayskoe Centralized Club System of Pervomayskoe District Republic of Crimea"	Shalverova Elmira Seitismailovna
50.	Dance Group (middle level) *"Fidanchik"*	Chernovskoye Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Pervomayskoe Centralized Club System of Pervomayskoe District Republic of Crimea"	Shalverova Elmira Seitismailovna
51.	Dance Group *"Melevshe"*	Krestianovskoe Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Pervomayskoe Centralized Club System of Pervomayskoe District Republic of Crimea"	Yuzbasheva Alime Fevziyevna

52.	Vocal Group *"Guzel"*	Krestianovskoe Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Pervomayskoe Centralized Club System of Pervomayskoe District Republic of Crimea"	Yuzbasheva Alime Fevziyevna
53.	Vocal Trio *"Selyam"*	Pervomayskoe Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Pervomayskoe Centralized Club System of Pervomayskoe District Republic of Crimea"	Seydametov Mustafa Veisovich
54.	Trio *"Vetan"*	Pervomayskoe Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Pervomayskoe Centralized Club System Pervomayskoe District Republic of Crimea"	Medzhitova I.N.
55.	Dance Group *"Guzel"*	Oktyabrskoe Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Pervomayskoe Centralized Club System Pervomayskoe District Republic of Crimea"	Pronina R.S.
56.	Crimean Tatar Instrumental Ensemble *"Yyldyzlar"*	Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Inter-settlement Center for Culture, Leisure and Library Services" of Novoselovsky Village Hall	Ablayev Ferat Reberovich
57.	Classical Crimean Tatar Children's Percussion Ensemble *"Genchlik"*	Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Inter-settlement Center for Culture, Leisure and Library Services" of Novoselovskoe Village Hall	Velilyayev Iskander Shaibovich
58.	Crimean Tatar Children's Vocal Ensemble *"Merdzhan"*	Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Inter-settlement Center for Culture, Leisure and Library Services" Kovylnovskoe Village Hall	Ovchinnikov Vasiliy Petrovich
59.	Accordionist Duett Enver Mamutov Nariman Osmanov *"Arzu"*	Geroyskoe Culture Center Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Inter-settlement Center for Culture, Arts and Folk Art" of Saki District	Osmanov Nariman Serverovich
60.	Vocal Ensemble *"Kuneshchik"*	Geroyskoe Culture Center Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution	Mamutov Enver Musayevich

		"Inter-settlement Center for Culture, Arts and Folk Art" of Saki District	
61.	Vocal and Instrumental Ensemble *"Kyesmet"*	Lesnovka Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Inter-settlement Center for Culture, Arts and Folk Art" of Saki District	Khayredinov R.
62.	Crimean Tatar Dance Ensemble *"Sefa"*	Lesnovka Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Inter-settlement Center for Culture, Arts and Folk Art" of Saki District	Bekirova Elina Ebazerovna
63.	Crimean Tatar Variety Duett *"Peshraf"*	Lesnovka Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution Inter-settlement Center for Culture, Arts and Folk Art Saki District	Abdulmedzhitov Basir Akhtemovich
64.	Crimean Tatar Dance Ensemble *"Arzy"*	Zernovoe Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Inter-settlement Center for Culture, Arts and Folk Art" of Saki District	Babenko Marina Petrovna
65.	Crimean Tatar Dance Ensemble *"Yyldyzachalar"* (Stars) *[Original in Crimean Tatar]*	Zernovoe Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution Inter-settlement Center for Culture, Arts and Folk Art Saki District	Babenko Marina Petrovna
66.	Crimean Tatar Dance Group *"Kestane"*	Vorobyevo Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Inter-settlement Center for Culture, Arts and Folk Art" of Saki District	Izetla Lenura Suleymanovna
67.	Vocal Ensemble *"Lyale"*	Vorobyevo Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Inter-settlement Center for Culture, Arts and Folk Art" of Saki District	Izetla Lenura Suleymanovna
68.	Dance Group *"Khaytarma"*	Natashino Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Inter-settlement Center for Culture, Arts and Folk Art" of	Sostravchuk Taisiya Vasilyevna

		Saki District	
69.	Crimean Tatar Dance Group *"Guzel"*	Nizinnoe Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Inter-settlement Center for Culture, Arts and Folk Art" of Saki District	Asanova Niyara Ebutusovna
70.	Dance Ensemble *"Fidanlar"*	Yarkoe Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Inter-settlement Center for Culture, Arts and Folk Art" of Saki District	Velilyayeva Lenura Ayderovna
71.	Vocal Group "*Kobelek*"	Yarkoe Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Inter-settlement Center for Culture, Arts and Folk Art" of Saki District	Velilyayeva Lenura Ayderovna
72.	Theatre Ensemble *"Elifbe"*	Yarkoe Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Inter-settlement Center for Culture, Arts and Folk Art" of Saki District	Velilyayeva Lenura Ayderovna
73.	Dance Ensemble *"Khayat"*	Veselovka Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Inter-settlement Center for Culture, Arts and Folk Art" of Saki District	Yunusova Ayshe Nazimovna
74.	Dance Ensemble *"Guzel"*	Veselovka Palace of Culture Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Inter-settlement Center for Culture, Arts and Folk Art" of Saki District	Yunusova Ayshe Nazimovna
75.	Dance Ensemble *"Sevinch"*	Suvorovsky Palace of Culture Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Inter-settlement Center for Culture, Arts and Folk Art" of Saki District	Abzhalilova Evelina Mamedovna
76.	Choreographic Impressions Studio *"Lyale"*	Suvorovskoe Palace of Culture Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Inter-settlement Center for Culture, Arts and Folk Art" of Saki District	Abzhalilova Evelina Mamedovna

77.	Dance Ensemble *"Esfane"* (Legend) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*	Suvorovskoe Palace of Culture Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Inter-settlement Center for Culture, Arts and Folk Art" of Saki District	Abzhalilova Evelina Mamedovna
78.	Choreographic Ensemble *"Kestane"*	Suvorovskoe Palace of Culture Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Inter-settlement Center for Culture, Arts and Folk Art" of Saki District	Seytabdiyev Edem Vladimirovich
79.	Vocal Trio *"Karanfil"*	Suvorovskoe Palace of Culture Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Inter-settlement Center for Culture, Arts and Folk Art" of Saki District	Alimova Mumine Izzetovna
80.	Crimean Tatar Dance Ensemble *"Mevzu"*	Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Inter-settlement Center for Culture, Arts and Folk Art" of Saki District	Bekirova Elina Ebazirovna
81.	Choreographic Ensemble *"Kuvanch"* (Joy) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*	Orekhovo Palace of Culture Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Inter-settlement Center for Culture, Arts and Folk Art" of Saki District	Osmanova Zarema Ismailovna
82.	Choreographic Ensemble *"Gurur Vetan"* (Powerful Motherland) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*	Orekhovo Palace of Culture Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Inter-settlement Center for Culture, Arts and Folk Art" of Saki District	Osmanova Zarema Ismailovna
83.	Choreographic Ensemble *"Kara-Deniz"* (Black Sea) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*	Molochnoe Palace of Culture Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Inter-settlement Center for Culture, Arts and Folk Art" of Saki District	Izmaylova Leyla Shevketovna
84.	Folk Instruments Ensemble *"Terekli – Konrat"* (The Grouse's Nest)	Molochnenoe Palace of Culture Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution	Ablyatifov Amet Isayevich

	[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]	"Inter-settlement Center for Culture, Arts and Folk Art" of Saki District	
85.	Vocal Trio "*Bulbuller*" (the Nightingales) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*	Kamenolomnensky Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Inter-settlement Center for Culture, Arts and Folk Art" of Saki District	Emine Saidovna Emirali
86.	The Sattarov's Crimean Tatar Family Duet	Runnovsky Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Inter-settlement Center for Culture, Arts and Folk Art" of Saki District	
87.	Crimean Tatar Dance Ensemble *"Kestane"*	Runnovsky Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Inter-settlement Center for Culture, Arts and Folk Art" of Saki District	Asanova Liliya Reshatovna
88.	Choreographic Ensemble *"Altyn beshik*" (The Golden Cradle) *[Original in Crimean Tatar/Russian]*	Orekhovo Palace of Culture Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Inter-settlement Center for Culture, Arts and Folk Art" of Saki District	Osmanova Zarema Ismailovna
89.	Instrumental Ensemble *"Teselli"*	Kolchugino Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "District Centralized Club System" of Simferopol District	Kurtametov N.A.
90.	Crimean Tatar Dance Ensemble *"Nesil"*	Lekarstvensky Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution Simferopol District Centralized Club System	Suleymanova Kh.R.
91.	Crimean Tatar Dance Ensemble *"Nefaset"*	Kolchugino Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "District Centralized Club System" of Simferopol District	Isayeva E.A.
92.	Crimean Tatar Dance Ensemble *"Altyn-Sel"*	Sofiyevsky Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "District Centralized Club System" of Simferopol District	Abdulayeva E.L.
93.	Vocal and Instrumental	Mirnoe Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution	Useinov A.K.

	Ensemble *"Kalabalyk"*	"District Centralized Club System" of Simferopol District	
94.	Crimean Tatar Dance Ensemble *"Selbi"*	Dobroe Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "District Centralized Club System" of Simferopol District	Useinova E.M.
95.	Crimean Tatar Dance Ensemble *"Khatidzhe"*	Teplovka Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "District Centralized Club System" of Simferopol District	Suleymanova Kh.R.
96.	Crimean Tatar Dance Ensemble *"Nesil"*	Urozhaynovsky Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "District Centralized Club System" of Simferopol District	Suleymanova Kh.R.
97.	Crimean Tatar Vocal Ensemble *"Yidyzlar"*	Urozhaynoe Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "District Centralized Club System" of Simferopol District	Medzhitov R.S.
98.	Vocal and Instrumental Ensemble *"Khoran"* *"Narodniy"*	Sovetsky Settlement District House of Culture Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Sovetsky District Centralized Club System Republic of Crimea"	Abdullayev Fevzi Saitovich
99.	Dance Ensemble *"Kyrymyldyzlary"*	Rovenky Settlement Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Sovetsky District Centralized Club System Republic of Crimea"	Larina Mariam
100.	Crimean Tatar Song and Dance Ensemble *"Guldesten"*	Dmitrovka Settlement Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Sovetsky District Centralized Club System Republic of Crimea"	Konovalova Aleksandra Sergeyevna
101.	Choreographic Ensemble *"Khoran"*	Vnukovo Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Chernomorskoe District Centralized Club System"	Useinova Gulnara Rustemovna
102.	Crimean Tatar Vocal and Instrumental Ensemble	Dalekoe Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Chernomorskoe District Centralized Club System"	Dzhunevitov Arsen Asimovich
103.	Crimean Tatar Song Ensemble *"Meraba"*	Mezhvodnoe Village Hall Municipal Budgetary Cultural Institution "Chernomorskoe District Centralized Club System"	Abdurakhmanova Venera

Information to Paragraph 2, Subparagraph 5 of Appendix No. 3

“Publication and distribution of literature in the Crimean Tatar and Ukrainian languages in the territory of the Republic of Crimea, and supplying this literature to Crimean libraries”

Person responsible for the preparation: E.A. Ablaeva […]

From 1 January 2014 to 1 June 2020, the funds of public libraries in the Republic of Crimea were replenished with books in:

– Ukrainian – 35.2 thousand copies;

– Crimean Tatar – 22.4 thousand copies.

It should also be noted that the competence of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea does not include the publication of literature.

Appendix to the Letter of
the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea
(prepared by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea;
E.A. Ablaeva […],
S.O. Ostapenko […])

Additional photo content and reference links to events

(Information Note to Paragraph 2, Subparagraph 1 of Appendix No. 3 "Literary, art and musical contests, as well as festivals, concerts and conferences dedicated to the development of culture and art of the Crimean Tatar and Ukrainian peoples")

https://cnt-rk.crm.muzkult.ru/news/31784059



https://cnt-rk.crm.muzkult.ru/news/50446548

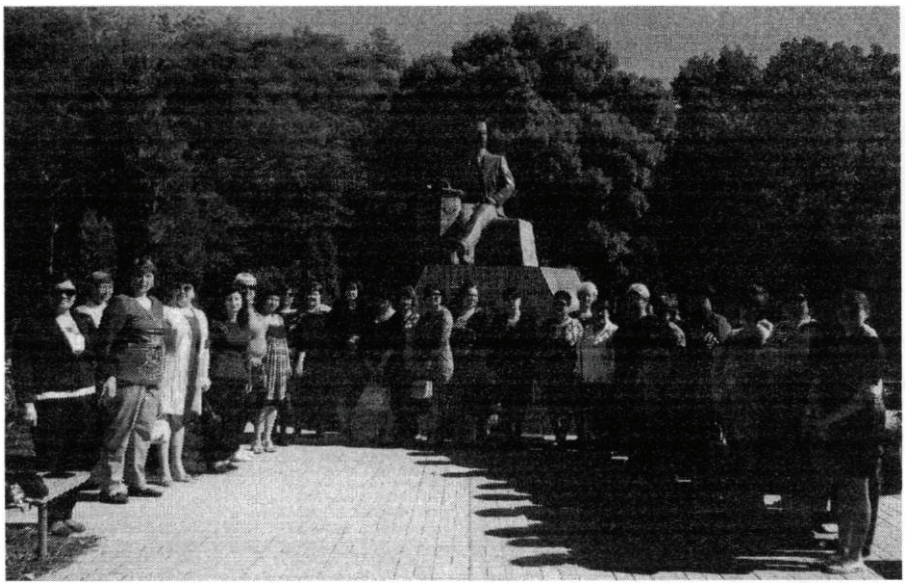


http://gasprinskylibrary.ru/den-kryimskotatarskoy-pismennosti-i-kulturyi/

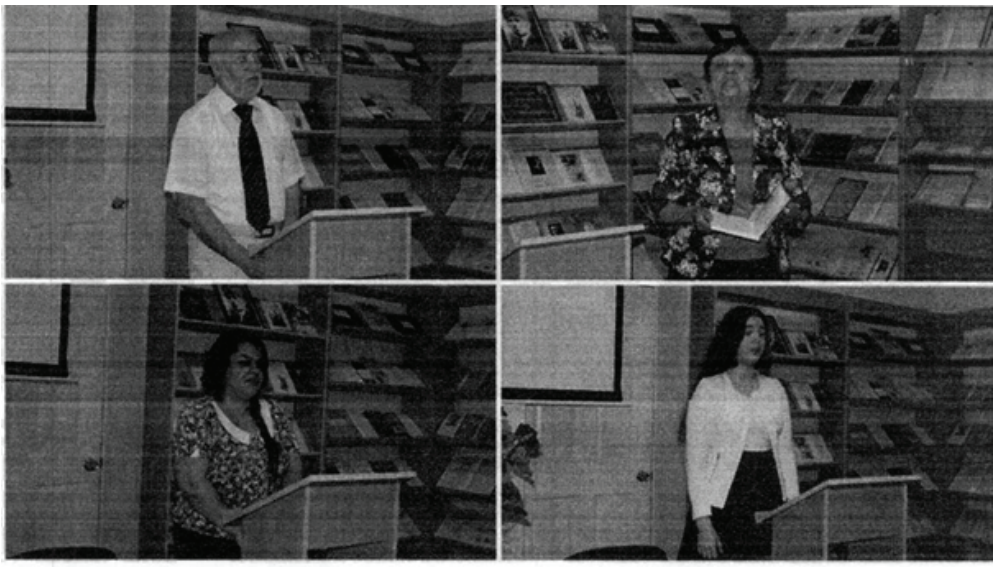


http://gasprinskylibrary.ru/literaturnye-chteniya-mir-ismaila-gasprinskogo/





http://gasprinskylibrary.ru/literaturnye-chteniya-mir-bekira-choban-zade-k-125-letiyu-so-dnya-rozhdeniya-klassika-kryimskotatarskoy-literaturyi-i-uchenogo-tyurkologa/





http://gasprinskylibrary.ru/istoriko-kraevedcheskie-chteniya/





https://smuimpich.ru/index.php/component/content/article?id=553:mnogogolosie-dnya-slavyanskoj-pismennosti-i-kultury



Events held by cultural institutions in the municipalities of the Republic of Crimea

Dzhankoy

https://inlens24.ru/festival-krymskotatarskogo-iskusstva-v-dzhankoe.html

https://inlens24.ru/ii-regionalnyj-festival-konkurs-derviza-v dzhankoe.html



Evpatoria

http://my-evp.ru/fotovystavka-narodnye-obryady-i-obychai-krymskix-tatar-priurochennaya-k-prazniku-navrez-bajram/

http://my-evp.ru/koncert-v-chest-prazdnika-uraza-bajram/

http://my-evp.ru/festival-gezlev-kapusy-afisha-meropriyatij/

http://my-evp.ru/festival-zavershilsya-grandioznym-gala-koncertom/



Kerch





Krasnoperekopsk

http://krp-rk/index.php/mm-news/novosti/6434-20140702-2

http://krp-rk/index.php/mm-news/novosti/8961-20150506-5

http://krp-rk/index.php/mm-news/novosti/21319-20190913-4



Simferopol



Sudak









Yalta

http://lib-yalta.ru/news/400/58/k-150-letiya-so-dnya-rozhdeniya-mihaila-kotsyubinskogo/;
http://lib-yalta.ru/news/1987/58/chitatelyam-o-kurban-bajrame/



Bakhcisarayskiy district

https://bahch.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/257
https://bahch.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/281
https://bahch.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/280
https://bahch.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/413
https://bahch.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/402
https://bahch.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/1525
https://bahch.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/1449
https://bahch.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/2210
https://bahch.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/2254
https://bahch.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/2118
https://bahch.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/2112
https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=289062031686936&id=100017494230198;
https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=2509189025991767&id=100007020823346;
https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=2508033596107310&id=100007020823346;
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ANve61q1Dpk
https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=394758531117285&id=100017494230198
https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=2358787407498747&id=100001025313692

https://www.facebook.com/photo?fbid=3045788932131921&set=pcb.3045791275465020



Belogorskiy district

https://vk.com/meropriyatiyardk?z=video60315946_456239453%2F501939b4f182259244%2Fpl_wall_-139981793

https://vk.com/video147067421_456239442?api_access_key=7040f6e530dle90790

Krasnogvardeyskiy district

https://cultura-crimea.ru/festivalii/152-festival-sotsvetie-kultur

https://cultura-crimea.ru/newss/183-den-narodnogo-edinstva

https://mbukcks.crm.muzkult.ru/news/46592685

https://ok.ru/video/2460604238543



Krasnoperekopsiy District

https://vk.com/wall-90273294_102
https://vk.com/wall-90273294_241
https://vk.com/wall-90273294_403
https://vk.com/wall-90273294_831
https://vk.com/wall-90273294_1634
https://vk.com/wall-90273294_1348
https://vk.com/wall-90273294_1842
https://vk.com/wall-90273294_2968
https://vk.com/wall-90273294_2973
https://vk.com/wall-90273294_2459
https://vk.com/wall-90273294_321
https://vk.com/wall-90273294_5116
https://vk.com/wall-90273294_4689
https://vk.com/wall-90273294_7013
https://vk.com/wall-90273294_7139.



Leninskiy District

https://ok.ru/video/36407413318
https://ok.ru/profile/571054515817/album/857257941609
https://ok.ru/profile/571054515817/album/860279254121
https://ok.ru/profile/571054515817/album/868780453993
https://ok.ru/profile/571054515817/album/872749711209

https://ok.ru/group54574781497350/topic/69529891577862



Nizhnegorskiy District

https://ok.ru/video/1442739917211

https://vk.com/public194067556?w=wall-194067556_126

http://cks-nizhnegorskij.ru/news/xvii_rayonnyy_folklornyy_festival_perezvony_slavyanskogo_folklora.html

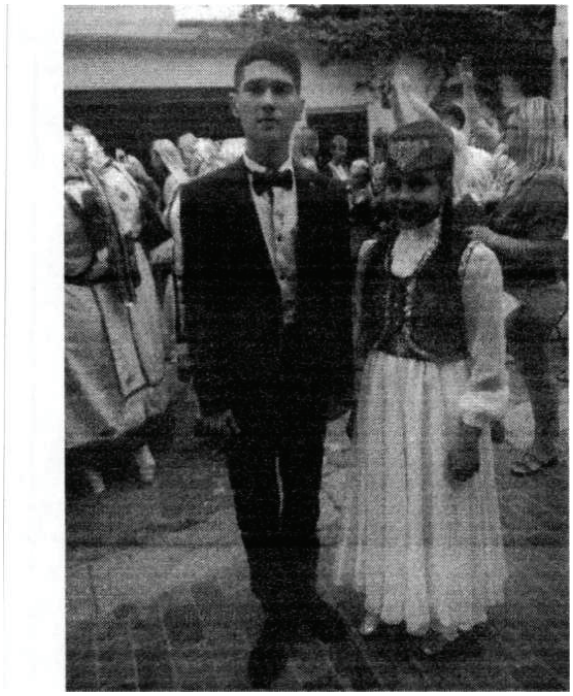
Pervomayskiy District

https://pervmo.rk.gov.ru/article/show/465

https://www.kultura-pervom.ru/2016/11/guzelkrym/

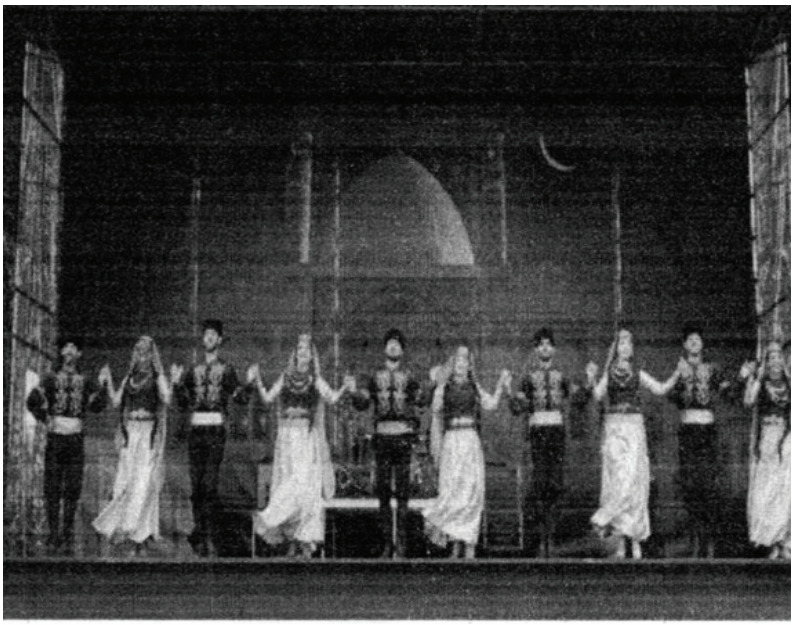


Sakskiy District



Simferopolskiy District





Sovetskiy District





Chernomorskiy District

https://photos.google.com/share/AFlQipN8LeVjSiKneY2SHCmDf3UFAIHpFsBCiKE8gslab2TD2mNhwHOqiHjBFRYwLaQqFw?key=Rlk5Xzg5WjY2Y0RIeGowU2xQN183bUdudzFjcVVB

https://vk.com/chrmbukcks?w=wall-145777111_306



Appendix to the Letter of
the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea
(prepared by the State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations of the Republic of Crimea;
D.K. Osmanov […]

Information Note

on Measures to Implement Presidential Decree No. 268 "On measures to rehabilitate Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Italian, Crimean Tatar and German peoples and state support of their revival and development" of 21 April 2014

(Appendix 3 of the Request)

The implementation of Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 458 "On measures to rehabilitate Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Italian, Crimean Tatar and German peoples and state support of their revival and development" is a priority for the Republic of Crimea (hereinafter referred to as "the Decree").

The practical implementation of the planned activities in furtherenace of this Decree has significantly advanced the solution of urgent problems of the settlement and socio-cultural development of repatriates.

The most significant developments have been the construction of places of worship, opportunities to practice national traditions, the satisfaction of linguistic needs and the declaration of religious holidays as non-working days, etc.

The state and municipal authorities of the Republic of Crimea pay exceptional attention to the implementation of the Decree aimed at a comprehensive solution of the issues of restoration of historical justice, political, social and spiritual revival of the repressed peoples, as well as the creation of favourable conditions to preserve and promote their national, cultural and linguistic identity.

The decree has become the cornerstone for a full-fledged revival and development, and further strengthened trust and mutual understanding among Crimean residents.

As part of the State Programme of the Republic of Crimea to strengthen the unity of the Russian nation and the ethno-cultural development of the peoples of Russia "The Republic of Crimea as the territory of inter-ethnic harmony", approved by Decree No. 30 of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea of 29 January 2018 (hereinafter referred to as "the State Programme"), the following measures are implemented annually:

– ensuring inter-ethnic harmony, including mass cultural events aimed at the development of national cultures and traditions;

– spiritual and awareness-raising activities in the field of religions;

– providing equipment for amateur creative groups, national cultural autonomies and public organisations (improving the facilities);

– grant support for the activities of national and cultural autonomies and public organisations;

– support for the print media published in native languages.

In order to successfully implement state national policy in the Republic of Crimea and to meet ethnic and religious needs of the Crimeans, a system of institutions of the State Committee of the Republic of Crimea has been developed: the State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea "House of Friendship Between Peoples", the State Autonomous Institution of the Republic of Crimea

“Gasprinsky Media Centre”, the Autonomous Non-Profit Organisation “Public Crimean Tatar TV and Radio Company”.

The main focus of the State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea “House of Friendship Between Peoples” is to create conditions for inter-ethnic dialogue and to develop and strengthen a sense of all-Russian unity.

The State Autonomous Institution of the Republic of Crimea “Gasprinsky Media Centre” is the main platform to support the ethnic print media (six newspapers, four magazines) and to publish literature in native languages.

Under measure 4.4. “Support for the publication of socially significant literature in native languages” of the State Programme, a subordinate institution of the State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations of the Republic of Crimea, the State Autonomous Institution of the Republic of Crimea “Gasprinsky Media Centre”, in accordance with the State Targets for 2015-2019, published 136 books with a total circulation of 54,600 copies (300-500 copies each) in the national languages of the peoples of the Crimea.

The Autonomous Non-Profit Organisation “Public Crimean Tatar TV and Radio Company” broadcasts the “Millet” TV channel and the “Vatan Sedasi” radio channel.

Since 2014, the State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations of the Republic of Crimea, in accordance with the action plan to assist in the organisation and conduct of the Hajj of Crimean Muslims, has been annually coordinating the interaction of public authorities of the Republic of Crimea with the Centralised Religious Organisation “Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol” in preparing and sending pilgrims to take part in a Hajj. In just six years, 1,812 pilgrims have made a Hajj.

Since 2017, the State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations of the Republic of Crimea has been providing grant support for the activities of national and cultural autonomies and public organisations of the Republic of Crimea using budget funds of the Republic of Crimea. From 2017 to 2018, subsidies totaling 4,000.00 thousand Rubles were provided to 19 national and cultural public associations to implement projects aimed at strengthening inter-ethnic harmony in the Republic of Crimea.

Today, there are 238 areas of compact settlement of citizens from among the rehabilitated peoples of Crimea on the territory of the Republic of Crimea.

The Federal Target Program “Social and economic development of the Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol until 2022” (hereinafter referred to as the “FTP”) was approved by Russian Government Decree No. 790 of 11 August 2014, as part of the implementation of the Decree in order to resolve issues related to the development of places of compact settlement of the rehabilitated peoples of Crimea.

From 2016 to 2019, the main budget managers spent 4,723.5 million Rubles to implement the measures of Focus Area No. 8 “Ensuring inter-ethnic unity” of the FTP (2016 – 735.1 million Rubles, 2017 – 1,314.3 million Rubles, 2018 – 2,077.3 million Rubles, 2019 – 596.8 million Rubles).

As of 1 January 2020, construction and assembly works were completed on the following 17 sites:

1. “Construction of a 72-apartment building in Kerch”;

2. “Construction of a preschool educational organisation for 260 openings, "Fontany" Microdistrict, Simferopol”;

3. “Construction of a preschool educational organisation for 260 openings, "Lugovoye" Microdistrict, Simferopol”;

4. “Construction of a preschool educational organisation for 260 openings, "Khoshkeldy"

Microdistrict (N. Veliyeva Street and A. Ametova Street), Simferopol";

5) "Construction of a preschool educational organisation for 260 openings, microdistrict in the Molodezhnoye settlement, Simferopol District";

Thus, as part of the implementation of the above measures of Focus Area No. 8 "Ensuring inter-ethnic unity" of the FTP, with construction and commissioning completed, the following results were achieved:

– 72 apartments with a total area of 3,832.05 square meters;

– 1,040 openings in pre-school educational institutions;

– 37.3 km of gas supply networks (supplying gas to 2,100 families);

– 25.1 km of power supply networks (supplying power to 1,750 families);

– 7.2 km of water supply networks (supplying water to 400 families);

– 3.4 km of sewage networks (provided for 300 families).

In addition, the following indicators were achieved during the reporting period as part of the State Programme:

– 623 families from among the rehabilitated peoples of Crimea were provided with their own housing;

– in 2016, the construction of general education school No. 44 named after the Hero of Russia Alime Abdenanova in Simferopol for 800 pupils was completed;

– 1,000 families from among the rehabilitated peoples of Crimea were provided with gas supply;

– 350 families from among the rehabilitated peoples of Crimea;

– in 2015, more than 5 km of paved roads was built in the "Fontany" and "Ak-Mechet" microdistricts of Simferopol;

– in 2015-2019, 600 citizens from among the rehabilitated peoples of Crimea received one-time financial assistance to complete the construction of individual housing;

– in 2017-2019, compensation was provided to 90 citizens as part of the measure "Payment for gas, electricity and water supply connection" in 2017-2019;

– as part of public services, the State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations of the Republic of Crimea issued 4,625 certificates confirming the right to social support for the rehabilitated persons and persons affected by political repressions.

Besides, since 2015, the Cathedral Mosque in Simferopol has been under construction under the patronage of the President of the Russian Federation. The facility is 85 per cent ready. The construction is scheduled to be completed in 2021.

In addition, in 2021, it is planned to complete the construction of the "Vozrozhdeniye" (Renaissance) Memorial Complex in the village of Siren, Bakhchisaray District.

In pursuance of the Decree, Order of Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation Dmitry Kozak No. P44-64199 "On the implementation of a set of measures aimed at restoring historical justice, the social and spiritual revival of the Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Crimean Tatar, and German peoples subjected to illegal deportation and political repressions on ethnic and other grounds for 2014-2016" of 24 December 2015, as well as Order No. DK-P44-1775 of 27 March 2017 for 2017-2019" approved by No. 2028p-P44 of 27 March 2017, are implemented.

Item 1. Measures to elaborate regulations:

- Law of the Republic of Crimea No. 130-ZRK "On the regulation of certain matters in housing relations of the Republic of Crimea" of 6 July 2015;

- Law of the Republic of Crimea No. 66-ZRK/2015 "On the provision of state-owned of municipal land plots and on certain land-related matters" of 15 January 2015;

- Law of the Republic of Crimea No. 218-ZRK/2016 "On social support measures for the rehabilitated persons and persons affected by political repressions" of 18 February 2016;

- Resolution of the State Council of the Republic of Crimea No. 379-1/14 "On the formation of the commission of the Republic of Crimea to restore the rights of rehabilitated victims of political repressions" of 24 December 2014;

- Decree of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea No. 30 "On the approval of the state programme of the Republic of Crimea on strengthening the unity of the Russian nation and ethno-cultural development of the peoples of Russia "Republic of Crimea as the territory of inter-ethnic harmony" for 2015 -2017, and on procedures for using budget funds of the Republic of Crimea" of 09 April 2015;

- Decree of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea No. 30 "On the approval of the state programme of the Republic of Crimea on strengthening the unity of the Russian nation and ethno-cultural development of the peoples of Russia "Republic of Crimea as the territory of inter-ethnic harmony" of 29 January 2018;

- Decree of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea No. 233 "On the approval of procedures for granting funds from the budget of the Republic of Crimea to implement measures of the state programme of the Republic of Crimea to strengthen the unity of the Russian nation and ethnocultural development of the peoples of Russia "Republic of Crimea as the territory of inter-ethnic harmony" of 22 May 2018;

- Decree of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea No. 1440-r "On certain issues of the republican targeted investment program and the major renovation plan of the Republic of Crimea" of 19 November 2019;

- Decree of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea No. 611 "On the approval of the procedure for providing housing to citizens from the formerly deported population" of 13 October 2015;

- Decree of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea No. 350 "On ensuring the implementation of the federal target program "Social and economic development of the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol until 2022" of 24 June 2015.

Item 4. Information on budget funds allocated and spent from 2014 to date (by year and purpose) on implementing the set of measures

Implementation period	Amount of allocated funds (mln. Rubles)	Amount of funds spent (mln. Rubles)
2014	333.0	333.0
2015	328.9	275.7
2016	1,200.5	1,159.7
2017	2,131.6	1,498.5
2018	3,019.9	2,239.7
2019	1,704.2	971.3
2020	2,600.5	161.6 (as of 1 May 2020)

The allocated amount is financed through Focus Area No. 8 “Ensuring inter-ethnic unity” of the Federal Target Program “Social and economic development of the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol until 2022” and the state programme of the Republic of Crimea on strengthening the unity of the Russian nation and ethnocultural development of the peoples of Russia “Republic of Crimea as the territory of inter-ethnic harmony”.

The key participants and the main managers of budget funds allocated to implement these programmes are the State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations of the Republic of Crimea, the Ministry of Construction and Architecture of the Republic of Crimea and the Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Crimea.

Information Note on Ensuring the Rights of the Crimean Tatar People in the Territory of the Republic of Crimea

In accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, all peoples living on the territory of the Republic of Crimea are guaranteed equal rights and freedoms in terms of meeting ethnic and religious needs, preserving and developing their national identity, traditions and languages.

The Constitution of the Republic of Crimea provides for three state languages (Russian, Ukrainian, and Crimean Tatar).

The traditional Christian and Muslim holidays of Easter, Holy Trinity Day, Eid al-Adha and Eid al-Fitr are officially and annually declared as holidays for all residents of the Republic.

The construction of the Cathedral Mosque in Simferopol and the Alexander Nevsky Cathedral is underway under the patronage of the President of the Russian Federation.

Eleven mosques were built and two were reconstructed in the Republic of Crimea in 2014-2019. Currently, thirteen mosques are under construction.

In 2015, the construction of the Cathedral Mosque in Simferopol began under the patronage of the President of the Russian Federation. The facility is 85 per cent ready.

According to the current legislation, the Crimean Tatars, as well as other peoples of the Russian Federation, are guaranteed equal rights to use their native language and to freely choose their language of communication, upbringing, education, and creativity. All peoples of the Russian Federation are guaranteed the right to preserve their native language and to create conditions for its study and

development.

According to the executive bodies of the state authorities of the Republic of Crimea, as of 1 March 2020, 1,420 people (100 per cent) fills posts, of whom 1,068 are Russians (76 per cent), 178 are Ukrainians (12.5 per cent), and 107 are Crimean Tatars (7.5 percent).

Since 2014 to date, the Crimean Tatar community has seen a significant increase in the activities of public associations of the Crimean Tatar people, registered in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, with the main goal of which is to protect the rights and represent the interests of the Crimean Tatar people based on a constructive approach in cooperation with the public authorities.

There are more than 30 public associations of the Crimean Tatar people in the Republic of Crimea, with the number of members exceeding 30,000 people.

The existing public associations of Crimean Tatars carry out their activities in all areas of public life: political, economic, social and cultural.

At present, the Crimean Tatar community takes an active part in the social and political life of the Republic and makes a considerable constribution to the consolidation and strengthening of inter-ethnic unity on the Peninsula.

Since the reunification of Crimea with the Russian Federation, Crimean Muslims have had an unprecedented opportunity to satisfy their religious needs by performing a Hajj to Mecca, one of the Five Pillars of Islam.

In total, 2,787 pilgrims from the Republic of Crimea went on a Hajj from 2014 to 2019, including:

- 150 pilgrims in 2014;
- 322 pilgrims in 2015;
- 365 pilgrims in 2016;
- 375 pilgrims in 2017;
- 600 pilgrims in 2018;
- 975 pilgrims in 2019.

The Hajj of Crimean Muslims contributes to meeting the denominational needs of Crimeans, preserving the traditions of good neighborly relations, as well as further successfully integrates Muslims of the Republic of Crimea into the Russian Federation's *ummah*.

The Republic of Crimea has one faith school – the spiritiual professional educational organisation "Azov Madrasa of Islamic Sciences named after Haji Ihsan", which is part of the Centralised Religious Organisation "Spiritual Directorate of Muslims of Crimea and Sevastopol".

In 2017, for the first time, the Republic of Crimea, as part of the state programme of the Republic of Crimea to strengthen the unity of the Russian nation and ethnocultural development of the peoples of Russia "Republic of Crimea as the territory of inter-ethnic harmony" for 2015–2017", allocated 2 million Rubles for grant support of activities of national and cultural autonomies and public organisations aimed at strengthening inter-ethnic unity and harmony, preserving and reviving the ethno-cultural identity of the peoples of Crimea.

According to the results of competitive procedures, grant support was provided to seven public associations, including the Crimean Tatar organisation – the Social Support Fund "Yalyboyu – South Shore", to be used in the implementation of the project entitled "Colours of the Peoples of the South Coast".

By Order of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea No. 507-r of 9 June 2015, pursuant to the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation "On Measures to rehabilitate Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Italian, Crimean Tatar and German peoples and to provide state support

for their revival and development", the Crimean Tatar Public TV and Radio Company, Autonomous Non-Commercial Organisation (hereinafter referred to as "CTPTRC ANO") was established. The company includes two media resources: the Millet TV channel and the Vatan Sedasy radio.

CTPTRC ANO covers the socio-political, economic and cultural life of the Republic of Crimea, promptly informing one about events on the Peninsula and beyond in two official languages: Russian and Crimean Tatar.

CTPTRC ANO contributes to inter-ethnic, inter-denominational harmony and stability on the Peninsula and seeks to ensure a successful integration of Crimea in all spheres of life.

A list of cinematographic materials translated and broadcasted on the Millet TV channel in the Crimean Tatar language from 2014 to 2020 is attached (Appendix 3).

As part of the implementation of the Russian Presidential Decree "On measures to rehabilitate the Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Italian, Crimean Tatar and German peoples and state support for their revival and development", in accordance with Order of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea No. 291-r of 2 April 2015, the State Autonomous Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Gasprinsky Media Centre", was established.

The main purpose of the State Autonomous Institution of the Republic of Crimea "Gasprinsky Media Centre" (hereinafter referred to as the "Gasprinsky Media Centre") is to inform the population about the activities of the Crimean executive state authorities with respect to the implementation of state national policy, as well as events aimed at restoring historical justice, the political, social and spiritual revival of the Crimean Tatar, Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek and German peoples affected by the illegal deportation and political repressions on ethnic and other grounds.

The main objective of the Gasprinsky Media Centre is to produce, release and distribute the mass media and other printed products in various electronic formats in the native languages of Crimean peoples.

In order to meet ethnic, cultural and informational needs of the peoples of the Republic of Crimea, the Gasprinsky Media Centre annually publishes nine periodicals (four magazines and six newspapers), including those in the Crimean Tatar language:

- *Meraba* social and political newspaper (in Crimean Tatar and in Russian) published weekly (52 issues per year), 1,000 copies;
- *Yany Dyunya* newspaper (in Crimean Tatar) published weekly, 1,083 copies;
- *Yildyz* magazine (in Crimean Tatar) published every 2 months, 765 copies;
- *Ana Tili Odzhalaryna* magazine (in Crimean Tatar) published every six months, 200 copies.

The Gasprinsky Media Centre has published 136 books in the native languages of the peoples of Crimea over the entire period of its activity, namely:

- 11 books in 2015;
- 23 books in 2016;
- 33 books in 2017;
- 33 books in 2018;
- 36 books in 2019;
-

Published books include:

In 2015, five (50 per cent) of the 10 books were published in the Crimean Tatar language and five (50 per cent) in Russian.

In 2016, 14 of the 23 published books were in the Crimean Tatar language (60.87 per cent) and

nine were in Russian (39.13 per cent).

In 2017, 18 of the 33 published books by the Media Centre (54.5 per cent) were in the Crimean Tatar language and 14 were in the Russian language (45.5 per cent).

In 2018, 15 of the 33 published books were in the Crimean Tatar language (45.45 per cent) and 18 books in the languages of the peoples of Crimea (54.55 per cent).

In 2019, 23 of the 36 published books (63.89 per cent) were in the Crimean Tatar language and 13 books in the languages of the peoples of Crimea (36.11 per cent).

That is, currently two-thirds of all publications are in Crimean Tatar and one-third in Russian and other languages (Armenian, Greek, Ukrainian, Bulgarian).

Books published about the peoples of Crimea:

1. "The Peoples of Crimea", Laptev Yu.N., Prokopenkov V.N.;
2. "The Crimean Bulgarians: Historical and Ethnographic Overview", I. Noskova;
3. "Historical and Cultural Heritage of the Crimean Karaites";
4. "The Germans of Crimea. The Spirit of Life", Yu.N. Laptev, Yu.K. Gempel;
5. "Estonian Settlement Konchi Shavva", Salman L.;
6. "The Greeks of Crimea", P.Kesmedzhi;
7. "The Belarusians", B.S. Balayan;
8. "The Bulgarians of the Crimea. Return to the Origins", L. Radeva;
9. "The White Book of the Crimean Tatar National Movement," Osmanov Yu.B.;
10. "The Krymchaks. Historical and Ethnographic Essay," Achkinazi I.V.;
11. "The Russian Community of Crimea: the Way to Russia. Part 1. Reminiscences of Veterans of the Community", I.V.Evtyushkin;
12. "The Germans of Crimea", I.A. Zadereychuk;
13. "The French of Crimea", Zh.S. Amfiteatrova etc.

Culture and history books:

1. "Russia, the West, and the Muslim World", I.Gasprinsky;
2. "The Origin of the Crimean Tatars", A.Memetov;
3. "The Crimean Bulgarians: Historical and Ethnographic Overview", I. Noskova;
4. "The Book of Travel. Crimea and Neighboring Areas", E. Chelebi;
5. "The Peoples of Crimea", Laptev Yu.N., Prokopenkov V.N.;
6. "Ismail bey Gasprinsky.Ayaty ve faaliyeti" *[Original in Crimean Tatar]*, S.Gafarov, translation by R. Fazyl;
7. "Surb Khach Monastery in Crimea";
8. "Combat Officers. Crimean Tatars in the Great Patriotic War", A. Veliyev;
9. "The Crimean Tatars in the Crimean Underground Guerrilla Movement during the Great Patriotic War (1941-1944)", R. Muzafarov;
10. "Adalet kureshi saflarynda" *[Original in Crimean Tatar]*, Z. Bekirova;
11. "The White Book of the Crimean Tatar National Movement", Yu.B. Osmanov;
12. "The Russian Community of Crimea: the Way to Russia. Part 1. Reminiscences of Veterans

of the Community", I.V. Evtyushkin;

13. "Karaite Cemetery in Feodosia. History Engraved on Stone", Eliashevich V.A.;

14. "In the Museum of History, Culture and Religion of the Crimean Turkic-Speaking Karaites named after Tamara Ormeli", Polkanova A.Yu.;

15. "The Krymchaks. Historical and Ethnographic Essay", Achkinazi I.V;

16. "Architecture of the Crimean Armenians", O.Kh. Khalpakhchian;

17. "Crimean Tatar Art" (Volume 1). Paintings, Graphics, Sculpture, Izetov, Zaatov, etc.

Facsimile editions:[1]

1. *"Masallar balalar ichyun"*, A.Useinov;
2. *"Alim akynda yyr. legenda ve khatyrlav dzhyyyntygy"*;
3. *"Ayvanlar akynda masallar"*, L.N.Tolstoy;
4. *"Kyrymtatar masallar ve legendalar"*;
5. *"Balychyk ve balykchi akynda masal"*, A.S.Pushkin;
6. *"Masallar"*, H.Ch.Andersen.;
7. *"Chynlar ve maneler"*, K.Dzhamanakly;
8. *"Aynedzhi tilkichik"*, Dermendzhi;
9. *"Yakhshy ne ve yaramay"*, V. Mayakovsky;
10. *"Kyrym eskizleri"*, M. Gorky;
11. *"Adzhi Murat"*, L.N. Tolstoy;
12. *"Zamanymyznyn karamany"*. M.Y.Lermontov;
13. *"Khalk shairi Eshmyrza"*;
14. *"Ikyayeler"*, M.Gorky;
15. "Ornamental Embroidery of Crimea", P.Ya. Chepurina.
16. *"Kyskachlar kayda kyshlaylar"*and "*Tav evchikleri"*, V. Bianki;
17. *"Aglavuk kyzchyk* and *Ormanda yyldyzchyklar"*, A. Barto, etc.

Pursuant to the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation "On Measures to rehabilitate Armenian, Bulgarian, Greek, Italian, Crimean Tatar and German peoples and to provide state support for their revival and development", Resolution No. 790 of the Government of the Russian Federation of 11 August 2014 approved the Federal Target Program "Social and economic development of the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol until 2020", which provides for Focus Area No. 8 "Ensuring inter-ethnic unity" in order to resolve issues related to the development of places of compact settlement of the rehabilitated peoples of Crimea.

In the period from 2016 to 2019, within the measures of Focus Area No. 8 "Ensuring inter-ethnic unity" of the FTP, with construction and commissioning completed, the following results were achieved:

- 72 apartments with a total area of 3,832.05 square meters;
- 1,040 openings in pre-school educational institutions;
- 37.3 km of gas supply networks (supplying gas to 2,100 families);
- 25.1 km of power supply networks (supplying power to 1,750 families);
- 7.2 km of water supply networks (supplying water to 400 families);

[1] Translator's note: The following editions are translations of Russian editions into Crimean Tatar.

- 3.4 km of sewage networks (provided for 300 families).

During the implementation of the state programme “Republic of Crimea as the territory of inter-ethnic harmony”, the following results were achieved:

- 623 families from among the rehabilitated peoples of Crimea were provided with their own housing;

- the construction of general education school No. 44 named after the Hero of Russia Alime Abdenonova in Simferopol for 800 openings was completed in 2016;

- 1,000 families from among the rehabilitated peoples of Crimea were provided with gas supply;

- 350 families from among the rehabilitated peoples of Crimea;

- in 2015, more than 5 km of paved roads was built in the Fontany and Ak-Mechet microdistricts of Simferopol;

- in 2015-2019, 600 citizens from among the rehabilitated peoples of Crimea received one-time financial assistance to complete the construction of individual housing;

- in 2017-2019, compensation was provided to 90 citizens as part of the measure “Payment for gas, electricity and water supply connection”;

- as part of public services, the State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations of the Republic of Crimea issued 4,625 certificates confirming the right to social support for the rehabilitated persons and persons affected by political repressions.

As part of providing land plots following the work that was done to address the squatted land plots (“protest glades”) and to resolve the land issue, in 2016-2017, 4,355 land plots were allocated to citizens included in the register of citizens who had chosen a land plot for individual housing construction by actually occupying it prior to the adoption of Federal Constitutional Law No. 6-FKZ “On the admission of the Republic of Crimea and the federal city of Sevastopol into the Russian Federation” of 21 March 2014.

In accordance with Law of the Russian Federation No. 1761-1 “On the rehabilitation of victims of political repressions” of 19 October 1991, Law of the Republic of Crimea No. 218-ZRK/2016 “On social support measures for the rehabilitated persons and persons affected by political repressions” of 18 February 2016 (hereinafter referred to as “Law No. 218-ZRK/2016”) stipulates the legal guarantees of social support for persons residing in the Republic of Crimea and belonging to the category of rehabilitated persons and persons recognised as victims of political repressions.

Law No. 218-ZRK/2016 provides for social support for citizens who have the right to receive it in accordance with federal legislation, which include:

1) monthly cash payment of 500 Rubles;

2) reimbursement of expenses for paying for residential premises and utilities in the amount of 50 per cent;

3) payment in the amount of 50 per cent for connection to sewage, gas and power supply networks;

4) free installation of a landline phone;

5) reduced fare on buses, trolleybuses, trams on regular intracity routes within the Republic of Crimea;

6) reduced fare on buses and trolleybuses on regular commuter routes; on general-use commuter railway transport within the Republic of Crimea.

In accordance with federal legislation and the legislation of the Republic of Crimea, measures of targeted social support for certain categories of citizens in the form of benefits, compensation and

payments, as well as social services for citizens, rehabilitation services for disabled persons, including children with disabilities, public employment services – are provided to citizens regardless of their ethnicity, gender, age, social status, political opinions and attitude toward religion in the exercise of the right to voluntary work and free choice of employment. Social support measures for these categories of citizens are provided on time and in full.

Every year, about 10 Crimean Tatar mass cultural events are held in the Republic of Crimea, and about 75 are organised annually at the municipal level as part of state national policy.

The Republic of Crimea has established a legal framework regulating the use of the state languages of the Republic of Crimea – Russian, Crimean Tatar and Ukrainian, as well as the native languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation living in the Republic of Crimea.

In accordance with Article 10, paragraph 1 of the Constitution of the Republic of Crimea of 11 April 2015, the state languages in the Republic of Crimea are Russian, Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar. According to Article 19 of the Constitution of the Republic of Crimea, everyone has the right to use their native language, to a free choice of language of communication, education, training and creativity.

Pursuant to Article 11, part 2 of Law of the Republic of Crimea No. 131-ZRK/2015 "On education in the Republic of Crimea" of 6 July 2015, citizens of the Russian Federation living in the Republic of Crimea have the right to receive preschool, primary general, basic general education in their native language, including in Russian, Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar, as well as the right to study their native language within the opportunities provided by the education system, in accordance with the procedure established by education legislation. The exercise of these rights is ensured by creating an adequate number of relevant educational organisations, classes, groups, as well as by providing conditions for their operation. The native language is taught and studied under state-accredited educational programs in accordance with the federal state educational standards.

In 2015, the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea developed model basic general education programs for the subjects "Crimean Tatar language (native). Crimean Tatar Literature" and "Crimean Tatar language (non-native)" in order to organise the teaching and educational process in the Crimean Tatar language, as well as its study to ensure the constitutional right of citizens to receive education in their native language and to study their native language. These programmes were approved by the decision of the Federal Educational and Methodical Association for General Education (Minutes No. 2/15 of 20 May 2015) and included in the register of programmes of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation.

In the period from 2015 to 2018, 110 original and translated titles (textbooks, study guides, teacher editions, reading books, programmes, glossary) were prepared, translated, edited, published and delivered in the Crimean Tatar language for students from grades 1 to 11 with a total print-run of 159,648 copies.

The Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education "Vernadsky Crimean Federal University" and the Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University train specialists in the field of study "Crimean Tatar".

The Federal Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education "Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University" has the Research Institute of Crimean Tatar Philology, History and Culture of Ethnic Groups of Crimea.

From 2014 to 2018, 428 specialists graduated from the two above-mentioned universities in the field of study "Crimean Tatar Language and Literature" (including dual specialties "Crimean Tatar language, English language", "Crimean Tatar language, Russian language", etc.), of whom 147 persons received a Master's degree (34.4 per cent of the total number of graduates). High-qualified specialists, including those studying under postgraduate programs for academic and pedagogical staff, are trained.

List of cinematographic content translated and broadcast in the Crimean Tatar language on the Millet TV channel in 2014-2020

List of full-length motion pictures in Crimean Tatar:

1. Home Alone, Part 1 and 2
2. Mrs. Doubtfire
3. The Wedding Planner
4. A Royal Night Out
5. Barely Lethal
6. Letters to Juliet
7. Night at the Museum
8. The Blind Side
9. The Pursuit of Happyness
10. RED
11. San wa
12. Mirror Mirror
13. Jusqu'à toi
14. Admission
15. Kon-Tiki
16. Dreamer: Inspired by a True Story
17. Largo Winch
18. Largo Winch II
19. Furry Vengeance
20. Foster
21. Olympus Has Fallen
22. London Has Fallen
23. Pelé: Birth of a Legend
24. Wish I Was Here
25. Dan in Real Life
26. Out of Time
27. New in Town
28. The Physician
29. The Joneses
30. Chocolat
31. Upside Down
32. Love Happens
33. State of Play
34. Who Gets the Dog?
35. The Foreigner

36. Love the Coopers
37. The Fighter
38. Hours
39. The Spy Next Door

List of animated films and animated series in Crimean Tatar:

1. Shrek (animated film)
2. SeeFood (animated film)
3. Justin and the Knights of Valour (animated film)
4. Gladiatori di Roma (animated film)
5. Khumba (animated film)
6. Planet 51 (animated film)
7. Escape from Planet Earth (animated film)
8. Pets United (animated film)
9. Astro Boy (animated film)
10. Zarafa (animated film)
11. The Legend of Sarila (animated film)
12. Niko 2 – lentäjäveljekset (animated film)
13. Free Birds (animated film)
14. Alisa Knows What to Do! (animated series)
15. Chip and Dale: Rescue Rangers (animated series, 66 episodes)
16. DuckTales (animated series, 75 episodes)
17. Kitten named Gav (animated series, 5 series)
18. Alice in Wonderland (animated series, 3 episodes)
19. Fixiki (animated series, 86 episodes)
20. Paddle Pop Adventures (animated series, 88 episodes)
21. Wickie und die starken Männer (animated series, 77 episodes)
22. Leonardo (animated series, 65 episodes)
23. Pet Pals (animated series, 156 episodes)
24. Krtek a panda (animated series, 49 episodes)
25. Duda and Dada (animated series, 9 episodes)

List of documentaries in Crimean Tatar:

1. Orchard & Garden (3 episodes)
2. Our Dagestan
3. People on the Edge of the Earth (episodes 1, 2 and 3)
4. Petra – the Red Capital of the Desert
5. The Theory of Immortality (episodes 1 and 2)
6. Wildlife Baby Animals (10 hours) – 10 episodes
7. Animals from around the world (10 hours) – 10 episodes

TV programs in the Crimean Tatar language

Millet ve zaman – 26 minutes
(31 episodes; on the air from 12 April 2019 to 25 December 2019)
Saba – 120 minutes
(1,589 episodes; on the air from 1 December 2015 to date)
Vatan ile Saba – 120 minutes
(36 episodes; on the air from 9 November 2017 to 21 March 2020) to be continued...
Tek arzum vatan – 90 minutes
(18 episodes; on the air from 8 November 2019 to 27 March 2020) to be continued...
Yaylya boyu - 55 minutes
(35 episodes; on the air from 1 September 2018 to 8 March 2020) to be continued...
Diniy subet – 26 minutes
(22 episodes; on the air from 11 November 2019 to date)
Tarikh izleri – 26 minutes
(59 episodes; on the air from 31 May 2019 to date)
Achyk laf – 26 minutes
(212 episodes; on the air from 31 August 2016 to date)
Mamateke - 26 minutes
(90 episodes; on the air from January 2017 to 30 June 2019)
BalaLAND – 26 minutes
(17 episodes; on the air from 24 November 2019 to date)
Kheshteg ishte – 26 minutes
(50 episodes; on the air from 11 February 2018 to 20 December 2019)
Chalgydzhy life – 26 minutes
(26 episodes; on the air from 16 February 2018 to 19 January 2020)
Biz bilemiz – 26 minutes
(22 episodes; on the air from 5 March 2017 to 30 December 2017)
Kadynlar alemi – 26 minutes
(69 episodes; on the air from 23 June 2017 to 9 August 2019)
Milliy kaygylar – 20 minutes
(25 episodes; on the air from 10 August 2016 to 24 May 2017)

Information Note on Support for Ukrainian Culture
in the Republic of Crimea

In accordance with Article 10, paragraph 1 of the Constitution of the Republic of Crimea of 11 April 2014, the state languages in the Republic of Crimea are Russian, Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar. According to Article 19 of the Constitution of the Republic of Crimea, everyone has the right to use

their native language, to a free choice of language of communication, education, training and creativity.

Pursuant to Article 11, part 2 of Law of the Republic of Crimea No. 131-ZRK/2015 "On education in the Republic of Crimea" of 6 July 2015, citizens of the Russian Federation living in the Republic of Crimea have the right to receive preschool, primary general, basic general education in their native language, including in Russian, Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar, as well as the right to study their native language within the opportunities provided by the education system, in accordance with the procedure established by education legislation. The exercise of these rights is ensured by creating an adequate number of relevant educational organisations, classes, groups, as well as by providing conditions for their operation. The native language is taught and studied under state-accredited educational programs in accordance with the federal state educational standards.

In the 2019/2020 academic year, in the Republic of Crimea, there are 544 educational institutions with 213,600 students. Among them, 207.2 thousand pupils receive education in Russian (96.9% of the total number), 6.4 thousand pupils in Crimean Tatar (3%) and 206 pupils in Ukrainian (0.1%).

The Republic of Crimea has one general educational organisation with the Ukrainian language as a language of instruction (nine classes with 152 pupils).

In addition, Ukrainian-language classes are available at Russian-language general education institutions (three classes in one school with 54 pupils).

General educational organisations of the Republic of Crimea teach native languages in various forms (as a subject, advanced course, elective course, extracurricular activities), including Ukrainian – 5.6 thousand students.

The State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations of the Republic of Crimea annually holds events to support the development of Ukrainian national culture, language and traditions.

In 2019, as part of the state programme of the Republic of Crimea to strengthen the unity of the Russian nation and the ethno-cultural development of the peoples of Russia "Republic of Crimea as the territory of inter-ethnic harmony" organised the following events:

On 9 March 2019, a festive rally was held in Simferopol to mark the 205th anniversary of the birth of the great Ukrainian poet, artist and writer Taras Grigoryevich Shevchenko.

The participants of the event laid flowers at the monument of Kobzar, representatives of national and cultural autonomies recited poems of the world-famous poet in the languages of the peoples living in Crimea.

On 23 June 2019, a thematic concert dedicated to the Day of Friendship and Unity of the Slavs was held in Yuri Gagarin Park in Simferopol, which included an exhibition of masters of arts and crafts, a concert by creative teams, a youth quest, a children's game programme, Cossack festivities called "Soul of the Cossack" (tasting field kitchen, horseback riding, fancy riding), as well as presentations of traditional Slavic cuisine.

On 31 August 2019, the Republican Festival of Ukrainian Culture called "Obzhynki – 2019" took place in Yuri Gagarin Park in Simferopol during Ukrainian culture days in Crimea. An exhibition by masters of arts and crafts, workshops, performances by more than 30 creative groups and soloists of the Republic of Crimea were organised as part of the event.

In 2018, as part of the implementation of measures to equip amateur creative groups, national and cultural autonomies and public organisations (improving the facilities) of the state programme of the Republic of Crimea to strengthen the unity of the Russian nation and ethno-cultural development of the peoples of Russia "Republic of Crimea as a Territory of Inter-ethnic Harmony", the regional public organisation "Ukrainian Community of Crimea" was granted a subsidy from the budget of the Republic

of Crimea in the amount of 2,508,490.00 Rubles.

The subsidy funds were used to create a Ukrainian-language network resource “Pereyaslavska Rada” in the Republic of Crimea, including improving the facilities of the regional public organisation “Ukrainian Community of Crimea”, maintaining staff work, developing a website and other activities.

In August 2020, it is planned to hold a thematic event devoted to the Memorial Day of T.G. Shevchenko, as well as the Festival of Ukrainian Culture “Obzhynki” as part of Ukrainian culture days. In June 2020, it is planned to hold a traditional event – the Day of Unity of the Slavs.

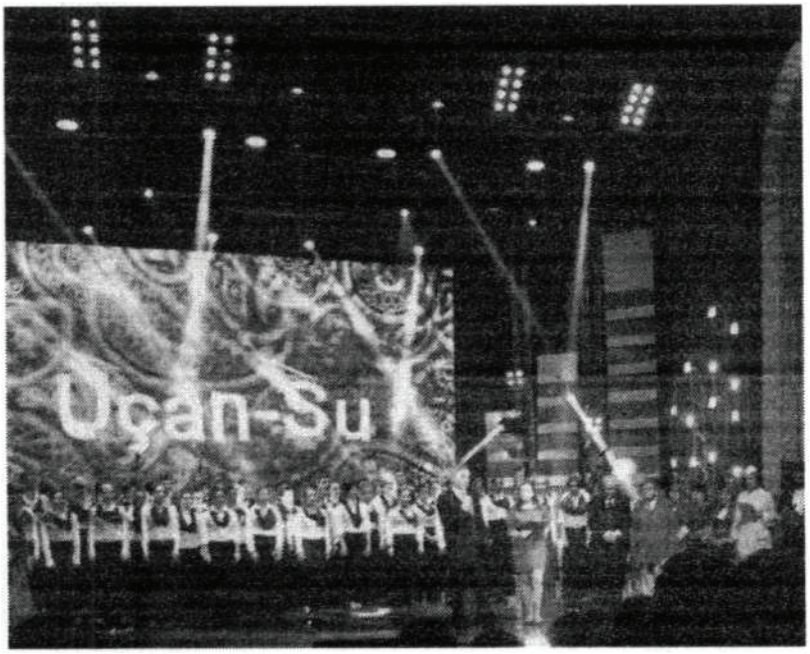
With the support of the State Budget Institution of the Republic of Crimea “Gasprinsky Media Centre” in cooperation with the leadership of the organisation, books by Ukrainian authors are published. For instance, in 2018, the Album “Songs Embroidered with Threads” by Vera Roik was published. Among other things, the regional public organisation “Ukrainian Community of Crimea” supports talented writers and poets who write in the Ukrainian language.

The regional public organisation “Ukrainian Community of Crimea” also implements a project, which is an information online portal called “Pereyaslavska Rada 2.0” – a unique resource among other outlets in Crimea that has no peers in Russia.

The presentation of the first Ukrainian-language cultural and educational magazine “Krym segodnya” (Crimea today) is planned for 2 June 2020.

Information on cultural, leisure and other events, fully or partially dedicated to the Crimean Tatar culture, held on the territory of the Republic of Crimea

12 April 2015 - event dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the Crimean Tatar Choreographic Ensemble “Uchan-Su”. Location: Simferopol. Type of event: concert. The creative team was congratulated by officials of the Republic of Crimea, cultural figures of Crimea. The ensemble “Uchan-Su” performed a concert program.



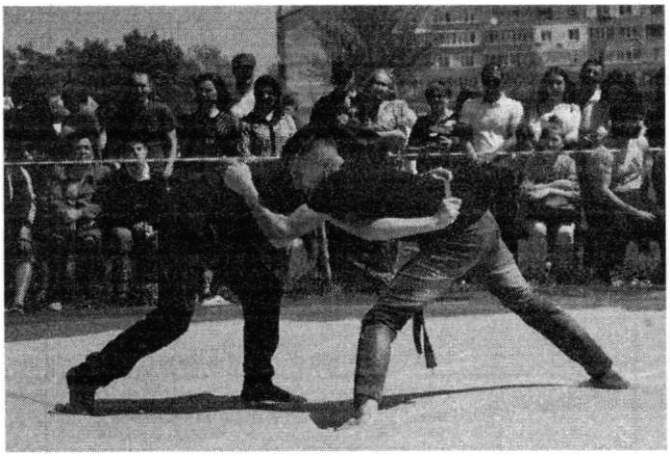


Every year since 2015, the “Kefe Gulleri” National Festival-Contest of Crimean Tatar Culture is held. Location: Feodosia. Competitive program in five categories, gala concert of the winners of the festival-competition. The objective of the event is to popularize folk art; foster a caring attitude to the cultural and historical heritage; promote patriotism, tolerance, shape a culture of communication based on the understanding of the traditions and customs of the peoples of Russia; to support the interest and creative activity of the Republic's population in mastering various forms of traditional folk culture; to introduce folklore groups to each other and strengthen creative contacts between them; to support, promote and develop arts and crafts.





Every year since 2015, in May, the Crimean Tatar national holiday “Hidirlez” is held in Bakhchisaray. The program of the event includes greetings from officials of the Republic of Crimea; exhibitions of works by masters of arts and crafts, concert by professional and amateur teams, sporting events, exhibitions and fairs of national cuisine, workshops, children's playgrounds, mass festivities. The objective of the celebration is to preserve the identity of traditions and customs of the Crimean Tatars; to spark the interest of the younger generation in the culture and traditions of their people, as well as representatives of other nationalities; to support, develop and promote national folk art; to create an environment for cultural exchange and international cooperation between peoples living in Crimea.





On 24 October 2015, a commemorative meeting was held in Simferopol to celebrate the 95th anniversary of the birth of Amet-Khan Sultan, honored test pilot, twice Hero of the Soviet Union. The event included the following: a flower-laying ceremony at the memorial plaque; speeches in memory of the hero by representatives of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea, the State Council of the Republic of Crimea, members of Crimean national and cultural autonomies, veterans of the Great Patriotic War, residents and guests of Crimea; and creative performances. The event, dedicated to the memory of Amet-Khan Sultan, is held annually.


ДЕНЬ
ПАМЯТИ



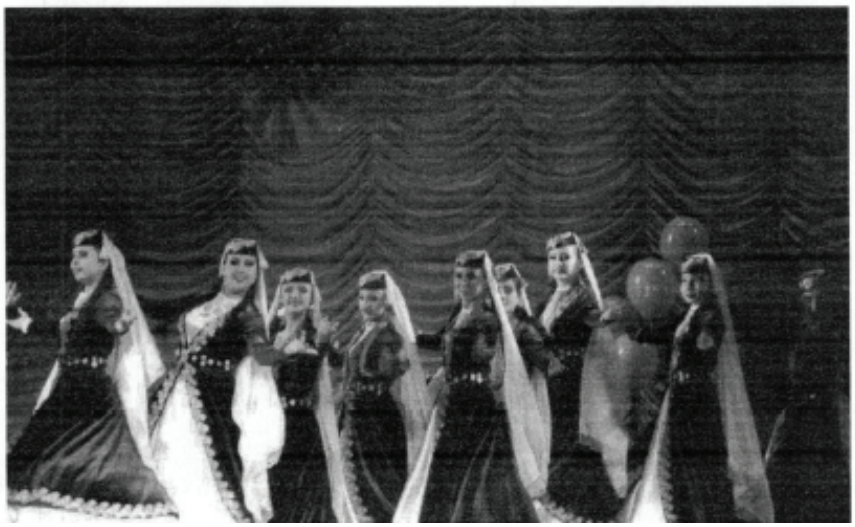




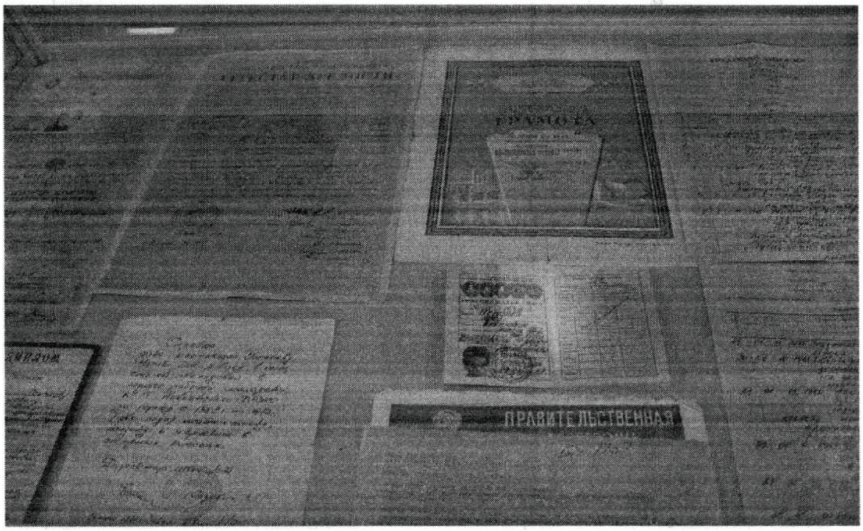
On 5 March 2016 – “Cherish the Heart of the Mother” concert, within the forum of the Crimean Tatar mothers. Location: Simferopol. The event included greetings from officials and public figures on International Women's Day, performances by creative teams and solo performers of the Republic of Crimea







On 1 April 2016, an evening in memory of the Crimean Tatar public and political figure Yuri Osmanov was held. The event took place in Simferopol. The evening featured a book exhibition and an exposition dedicated to the life and work of Y. Osmanov; reports on the legal and social activities of Y. Osmanov were read out.







Since 2016, events dedicated to the celebration of Crimean Tatar Flag Day have been held annually. The main part of the events is a concert with the participation of professional and amateur creative teams, and solo performers. The objective of the event is to promote patriotic education of young people, consolidate the nation, increase interest in learning the history of the State, encourage social activism and build tolerance among citizens.







Since 2016, the annual Religious Festival to celebrate Eid al-Adha has been held. The program includes the following: greetings from officials of the Republic of Crimea, representatives of the clergy; a concert; workshops; exhibitions of masters of arts and crafts; children's playgrounds, the “kuresh” wrestling competitions.









On 25 February 2017, the “Kara-Dagh” Crimean Tatar Folklore Group celebrated its 25th

anniversary.



On 22-23 April 2017, the Feodosia House of Culture hosted “Kefe Gulleri”, the 3rd Republican Festival-Contest of Crimean Tatar Culture.

The objective of the event was to:

- promote and develop Crimean Tatar culture and art;

- strengthen ties of friendship and share experiences between creative teams from the regions of Crimea;

- increase performance skills of amateur performers, professional teams and solo performers



On 6 May 2017, the Crimean Tatar national holiday “Hidirlez” took place in the Republic of Crimea. The event was held under the patronage of the Head of the Republic of Crimea Sergey Aksyonov.

The purpose of the celebration was to preserve the identity of traditions and customs of the Crimean Tatars, encourage, develop and promote folk art, create an environment for cultural exchange and international interaction between peoples living in Crimea.



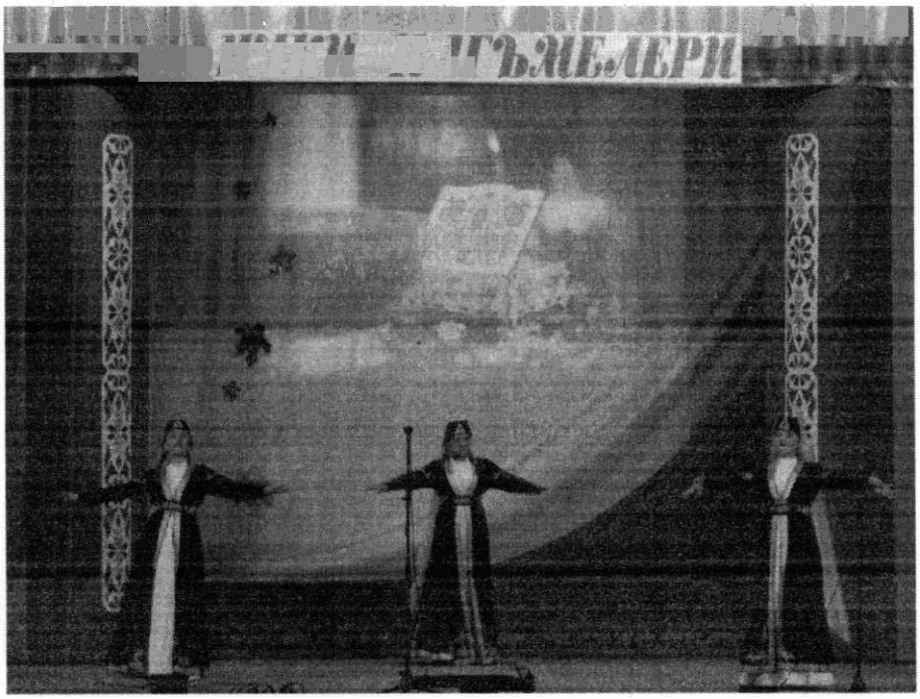
On 17 May 2017, the international conference "Cooperation of Crimean Tatar Public Associations of the Republic of Crimea with Compatriots Abroad" was held in Simferopol.



On 3 September 2017, Crimean residents celebrated Eid al-Adha, also known as the "Sacred Day of the Sacrifice", the most important holiday of the year for all Muslims, in the Trenev Park. It marks the end of the most important event in the life of every Muslim - the Hajj (pilgrimage) to Mecca. The holiday is always accompanied by a ritual animal sacrifice to absolve believers from their sins.

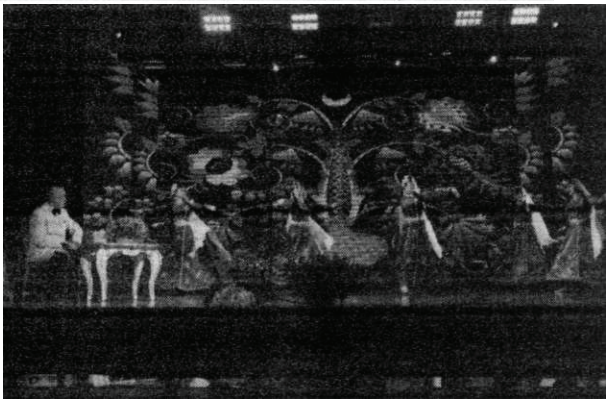


On 7 October 2017, the District House of Culture in Sovetsky urban-type settlement hosted "Ichki Nagmeleri", the 7th Regional Festival of Crimean Tatar Culture. The main objective of the festival is to preserve and develop Crimean Tatar culture, find talented performers and teams, strengthen friendly ties and share experiences between creative groups from different regions of Crimea.



Anniversary concert of the Honored Artist of Uzbekistan, Honored Man of Arts of Ukraine, poet Riza Yusuf.

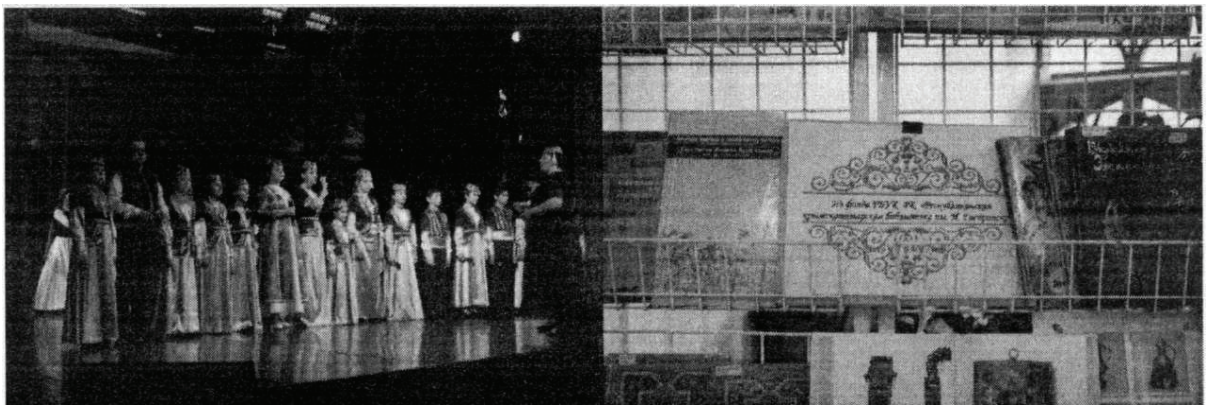




On 23 November 2019, an anniversary evening of Riza Yusuf, Honored Artist of Uzbekistan, Honored Man of Arts of Ukraine, took place in Simferopol. The event was held as part of Crimean Tatar Culture Days.

Friends, relatives, old acquaintances, like-minders and admirers of his talent gathered to congratulate the hero of the celebration. The anniversary celebrant was greeted with flowers, gifts, and kind words of appreciation and admiration. Professional Crimean Tatar ensembles and soloists expressed congratulations to the anniversary celebrant through their brilliant art: touching melodies, soulful songs, and rhythmic dances. Riza Yusuf shared his warm-heartedness and wisdom, inexhaustible optimism and energy with the numerous guests through his poetry. The evening was organized by the State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations of the Republic of Crimea and the House of Friendship between Peoples, State Budgetary Institution of the Republic of Crimea, with the support of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea.

Day of the Crimean Tatar Writing and Culture within
Crimean Tatar Culture Days





On 12 November 2019, events dedicated to the Day of Crimean Tatar Writing and Culture were held in Simferopol.

The Crimean Tatar State Academic Musical Drama Theatre offered an opportunity to learn about the culture, literature, and art of the Crimean Tatar people, and to experience the depth and beauty of their rich spiritual heritage.

Days of Crimean Tatar Writing and Culture covered by the ITV TV channel http://ddncrimea.ru/dni-krymskotatarskoj-pismennosti-i-kultury-telekanala-itv/

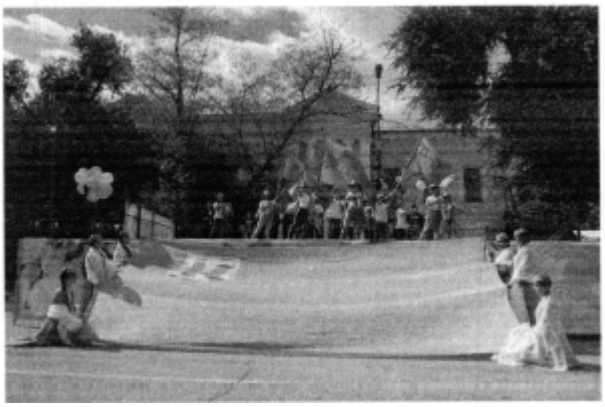
Days of Crimean Tatar Writing and Culture

https://vk.com/ddnarodov_rk?z=video-101838352_456245588%2F3eca595027061d2120%2Fpl_wall_-105656245

"Kefe Gulleri"

Republican Festival-Contest of Crimean Tatar Culture



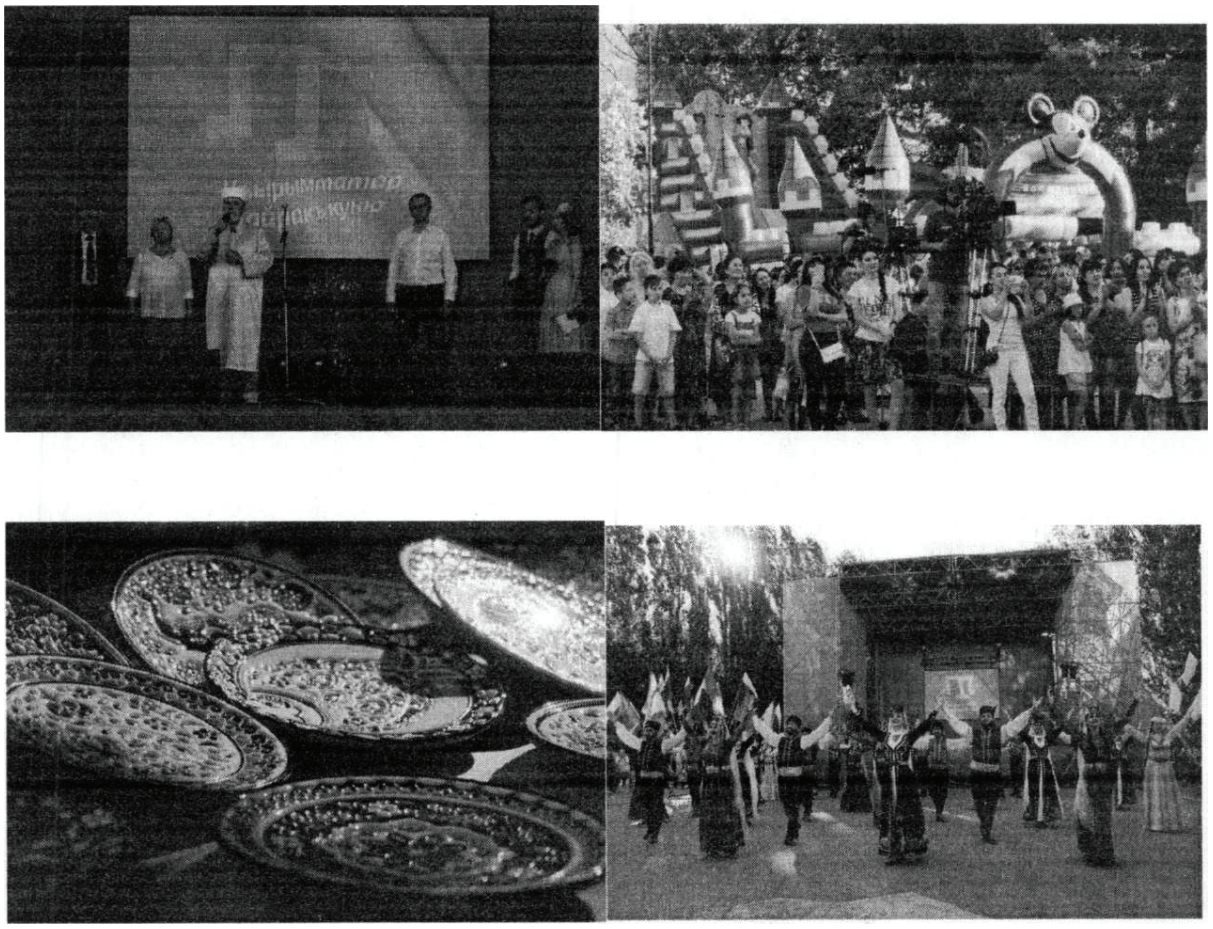


On 21-22 September 2019, the 5th Jubilee Republican Festival-Contest of Crimean Tatar Culture "Kefe Gulleri" took place in Feodosia.

The event was attended by children and adults, folklore, amateur, folk groups, solo performers of music and oral folk art of the Crimean Tatar people, masters of fine, decorative and applied arts from all over the Crimean Peninsula. More than 400 Crimeans from young to old, both amateurs and professionals, demonstrated their talents.

For many years, the festival-competition contributes to the preservation of cultural heritage, historical, spiritual, family traditions and values of the Crimean Tatars, and the revival of folklife culture. Thanks to the event all those wishing got acquiainted with folklore as the origin and basis of any true art.

Crimean Tatar Culture Days



On 26 June 2019, ceremonial events were held as part of Crimean Tatar Culture Days, timed to coincide with Crimean Tatar Flag Day.

Crimean Tatar Flag Day united Crimeans of different nationalities and gave joy to everyone who came to pay tribute to the history and culture of the Crimean Tatars.

75th Anniversary of the Deportation of Peoples from Crimea



On 18 May 2019, the Republic of Crimea held commemorative events to mark the 75th Anniversary of the Deportation of Peoples from Crimea and the Day of Remembrance of the Victims of the Deportation of the Crimean Tatar People from Crimea.

This day united Crimeans of different nationalities and religions, and reminded them of how important it is to keep peace in their native land and build a common bright future on a solid foundation of mutual understanding and friendship.

“Hidirlez”
Crimean Tatar National Holiday

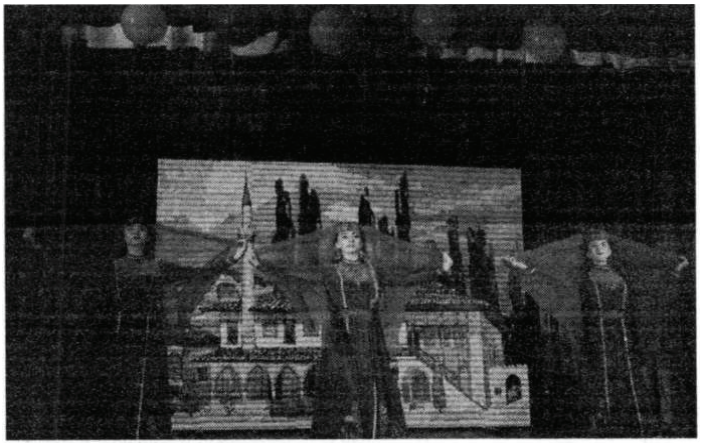




On 4 May 2019, the Crimean Tatar national holiday “Hidirlez” took place.

“Hidirlez” once again became a celebration of all-Crimean scale that united thousands of people all over our beloved Peninsula. Representatives of all the nations living on the Peninsula immersed themselves into the atmosphere of fun and hospitality and discovered the treasury of the rich spiritual heritage of the Crimean Tatars at the festive event.

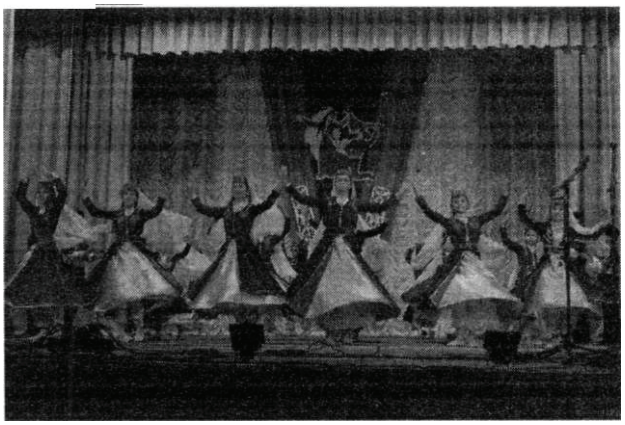
“Kefe Gulleri”
Republican Festival-Contest of Crimean Tatar Culture





On 27-28 October 2018, Feodosia hosted the ”Kefe Gulleri” Republican Festival-Contest of Crimean Tatar Culture. 114 creative teams and soloists from different parts of Crimea (700 participants) took part in the competition program.

The festival was held for the fourth time. In 4 years, it has become extremely interesting and popular and has gained great fame as a large-scale folklore event. The scale and nature of the festival show the rapid development of Crimean Tatar culture and its enrichment with new ideas and bright creative stars of Crimea. “Ichki Nagmeleri” Regional Competition Tour within “Kefe Gulleri” Republican Festival-Contest of Crimean Tatar Culture:



More than 50 performances, about 100 participants – this is how the “Ichki Nagmeleri” Regional Competition Tour took place on 6 October in the framework of the ”Kefe Gulleri” Republican Festival-Contest of Crimean Tatar Culture.

The Festival-Contest of Crimean Tatar Culture is held in Sovetsky urban-type settlement for the 8th year in a row and has already become a traditional event for Crimea. Every year it gathers dozens of soloists and creative teams from all over the Peninsula, who wish to show their talents in choreography, singing, arts and crafts.

Regional Competition Tour “Kyrym Nagmeleri” within Festival-Contest of Crimean Tatar Culture “Kefe Gulleri”







On 29 September 2018, residents and guests of Lenino urban-type settlement immersed themselves into the stunning world of Crimean Tatar culture, an inviting atmosphere of inspiration and creativity. The settlement hosted the “Kyrym Nagmeleri” Regional Competition Tour as part of the “Kefe Gulleri” Crimean Tatar Culture Festival-Contest.

The results of the festival-competition showed that the leaders of the creative teams and soloists make every effort to preserve the identity of the Crimean Tatar people, to convey the cultural heritage to the younger generation and cultivate a caring attitude toward it among the youth. Such events contribute to professional growth, give inspiration and a burst of energy, and motivate contestants to improve their skills year after year.

Regional Competition Tour “Kyrym Nagmeleri” within
Crimean Tatar Culture Festival-Contest “Kefe Gulleri”



The Regional Competition Tour “Kyrym Nagmeleri” was held in Dzhankoy as part of the national festival-contest of Crimean Tatar culture “Kefe Gulleri”.

Festival-competition is designed to preserve, enhance and promote the cultural heritage of the Crimean Tatars, support folk art, moral and spiritual education of the younger generation on the best examples of folk art.

Crimean Tatar Religious Holiday of Eid al-Adha - Feast of the Sacrifice



On 21 August 2018, the Crimean Tatar religious holiday of Eid al-Adha, the Feast of Sacrifice, was celebrated in Simferopol.

Eid al-Adha is one of the main Muslim holidays, marking the end of the Hajj. On this day, believers gather in mosques to pray and perform the ritual of sacrifice.

As part of the holiday, a concert of Crimean Tatar creative groups and an exhibition and fair of arts and crafts were held in the Park named after K. Trenyov. Among the works exhibited there, many items were reflecting the artistic traditions and worldview of the Crimean Tatar people. The youngest participants of Eid al-Adha had fun with entertainers in the “Field of Miracles” children's room. The participants could enjoy traditional Crimean Tatar dishes.

Crimean Tatar men took part in the traditional national wrestling “Kuresh”. The winner was awarded a special prize – a live sheep.

Regional Competition Tour “Kyrym Nagmeleri” took place as part of Crimean Tatar Culture Festival-Contest “Kefe Gulleri” in Simferopol



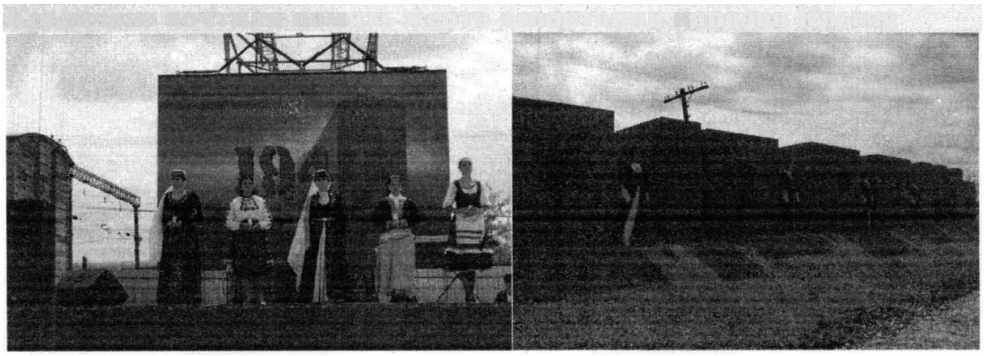




On 11 August 2018, the “Kyrym Nagmeleri” Regional Competition Tour was held in Simferopol as part of the “Kefe Gulleri” Crimean Tatar Culture Festival-Contest.

“Kyrym Nagmeleri”, which means “Crimean motifs”, is one of the important events for the revival, preservation and development of the traditions of the Crimean Tatars. At the festival-competition one could enjoy all the colors and richness of the Crimean Tatar culture.

Crimeans honored the memory of the victims of deportation of the peoples of Crimea





On 18 May 2018, the Republic of Crimea held mourning events dedicated to the Day of Remembrance of the Victims of the Deportation of the peoples of Crimea.

One of the most painful chapters in the history of Crimea is the illegal deportation of hundreds of thousands of residents of the Crimean Peninsula on ethnic grounds.

The main event of the day was the laying of flowers by Crimeans to the teplushka (an exact copy of teplushkas (heated freight cars), which were used to transport people from Crimea in 1944) and a moment of silence to honour the deceased at the Siren railway station in the Bakhchisaray District. The event was followed by a requiem-concert featuring performers of the Crimean Tatar Song and Dance Ensemble "Khaytarma" and the Crimean Tatar Folk Ensemble of the Crimean State Philharmonic "Krym".

A youth event "Light a Fire in Your Heart" took place in the evening in Simferopol.

"Hidirlez"

Crimean Tatar National Holiday





On 5 May 2018, the Crimean Tatar national holiday "Hidirlez" took place in Bakhchisaray.

"Hidirlez" is a Crimean Tatar national holiday that symbolizes fertility, prosperity, and well-being. It reflects the complex ethnic history, the origins of the beliefs, social life and economic activities of the people. "Hidirlez" is an all-Crimean celebration, which brought together about 55 thousand residents from different parts of our beloved Peninsula this year.

The Start of Regional Qualifying Rounds "Kyrym Nagmeleri" within Crimean Tatar Culture Festival-Contest "Kefe Gulleri"



On 14 April 2018, the first regional round of the contest tour "Kyrym Nagmeleri" was held at the Razdolnoe District House of Culture as part of the Crimean Tatar Culture Festival-Contest "Kefe Gulleri".

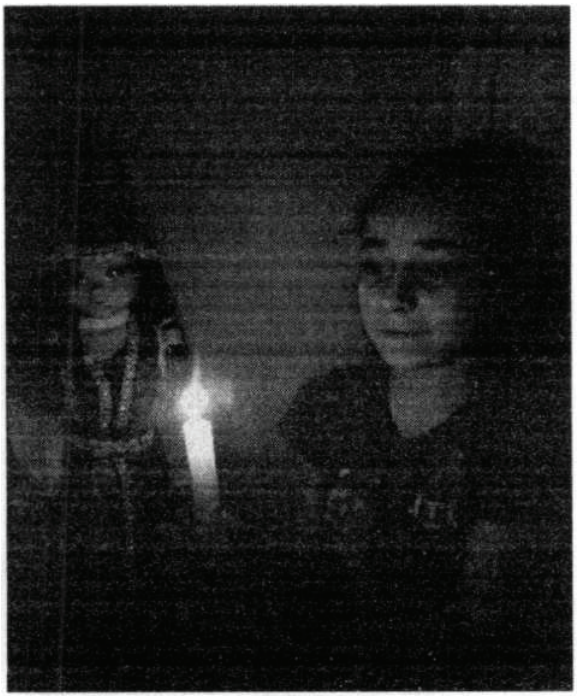
Festival-competition "Kyrym Nagmeleri" aims to preserve, enhance, promote the cultural heritage of the Crimean Tatars, to support folk art, moral and spiritual education of the younger generation through the best examples of folk art.

100th Anniversary of the Birth of Emir Usein Chalbash



On 11 April 2018, an event was held to mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of fighter pilot Emir Usein Chalbash (1918-2005) in Simferopol in the hall of the Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University.

18 May 2020 - Annual Event "Light a Fire in Your Heart"



18 May 2020 - video conference "Memory of the Peoples of Crimea", dedicated to the Day of Remembrance of the Victims of the Deportation of the Crimean Tatars of the Peoples of Crimea.



18 May 2020 – Day of Remembrance of the Victims of the Deportation of the Peoples of Crimea.



Information on Cultural, Leisure and Other Events, Fully or Partially Dedicated to Ukrainian Culture, Held on the Territory of the Republic of Crimea

9 March 2016 – 202nd anniversary of the birth of Ukrainian poet and writer T. Shevchenko.

The purpose of the event was to honor the memory of T. Shevchenko and to promote Ukrainian folk art in Crimea.



28 September 2016 - cultural evening “I. Franko's Legacy and Modern Times (160th Anniversary of the Birth)”

The purpose of the event was to honor the memory of I. Franko and to promote Ukrainian folk art in Crimea.



9 March 2017 - commemorative meeting dedicated to the 203rd anniversary of the birth of T. Shevchenko

The purpose of the event was to honor the memory of T. Shevchenko and to promote Ukrainian folk art in Crimea.



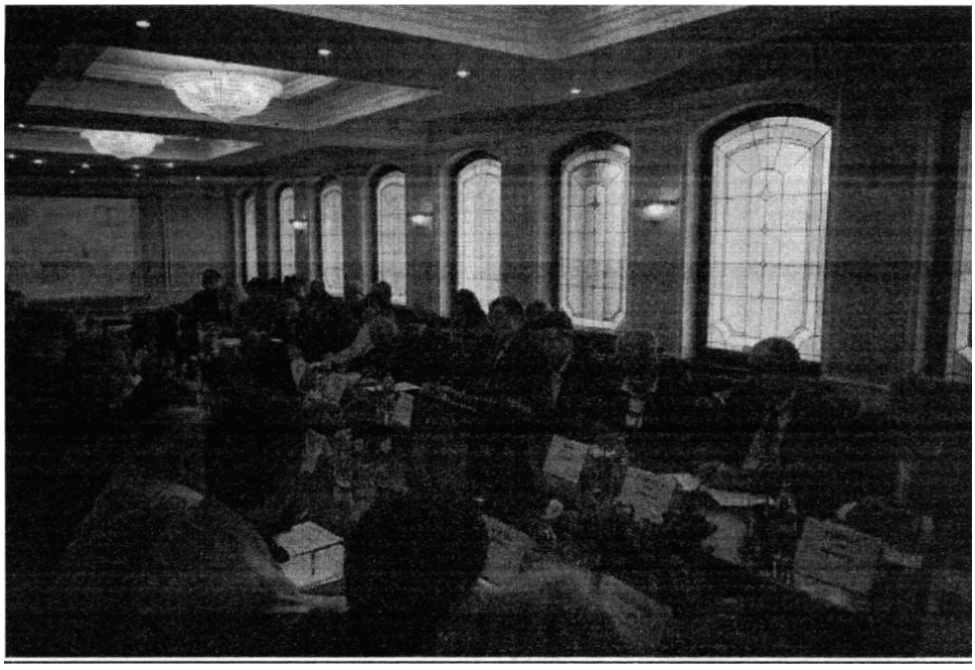
18 August 2018 - Ukrainian Culture Days ("Obzhinki")

The purpose of the event is to preserve and develop Ukrainian culture, folklore and folk art.



2 October 2018 - Roundtable "Developing Ties Between Ukrainians of Crimea and Compatriots Abroad", as part of Ukrainian Culture Days.

The purpose of the event was to develop cooperation between Ukrainians and compatriots living abroad, promoting the preservation of Ukrainian culture and traditions not only in Crimea, but also in other regions and countries.



9 November 2018 – a flower laying ceremony at the Eternal Fire memorial complex, timed to the 75th anniversary of the liberation of Kiev from the Nazi invaders, as part of Ukrainian Culture Days.

The purpose of the event was to pay tribute to the fallen Ukrainians in the Great Patriotic War.



9 March 2019 – commemorative meeting dedicated to the 205rd anniversary of the birth of T. Shevchenko

The purpose of the event was to honor the memory of T. Shevchenko and to promote Ukrainian folk art in Crimea.



31 August 2019 - Republican festival of Ukrainian culture "Obzhinki – 2019", as part of Ukrainian Culture Days

The purpose of the event is to preserve and develop Ukrainian culture, folklore and folk art.





14 October 2019 - Roundtable "Developing Ties Between Ukrainians of Crimea and Compatriots Abroad", as part of the Days of Ukrainian Culture.

The purpose of the event is to develop cooperation between Ukrainians and compatriots living abroad, promoting the preservation of Ukrainian culture and traditions not only in Crimea, but also in other regions and countries.



9 March 2020 - Thematic event dedicated to the memorial day of T. Shevchenko

The purpose of the event was to honor the memory of T. Shevchenko and to promote Ukrainian folk art in Crimea.



Form No. 2. **Events Held in the Republic of Crimea in Pursuance of Decree of the Head of Crimea No. 136-U "On Holding Events Dedicated to the Day of Remembrance of the Victims of the Deportation of the Peoples of Crimea" of 13 May 2015.**

No.	Name of Event	Event Contents	Date of Event	Location	Number of Participants
1	Flower - laying ceremony	Collective laying of flower baskets with the participation of the Head of the Republic of Crimea Sergey Aksyonov;	18 May	Memorial monument at the station alley (Vernadsky Avenue, Simferopol);	30 people
2	Flower - laying ceremony	Flower-laying by representatives of the State Committee for Inter-ethnic Relations of the Republic of Crimea at the memorial sign;	18 May	By the Botanical Garden of the Federal State Autonomous Institution of Higher Professional Education "V.I. Vernadsky Crimean Federal University";	30 people
3	Flower - laying ceremony	Flower-laying by representatives of the government of the Republic of Crimea and the Head of the Republic of Crimea Sergey Aksyonov;	18 May	"Vozrozhdeniye" (Renaissance) Memorial, State Educational Government-Financed Institution of Higher Education of the Republic of Crimea "Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University"	200 people
4	Commemora tive event	Requiem concert, laying a capsule at the construction site of the memorial complex in memory of the victims of the deportation from Crimea	18 May	"Siren" railway station, Bakhchisaray District	1000 people

Appendix to the Letter of

the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea

(prepared by the Ministry of Internal Policy, Information and Communications of the Republic of Crimea;

M.P. Khalilova […]

Information Note to Section 4 of Appendix No. 2

"Other Public and Print Media in the Ukrainian Language"

The Ministry was established in accordance with Decree of the Head of the Republic of Crimea of 16 June 2014 No. 51-U (amended on 5 March 2020) "On Structure of the Executive Bodies of State Authority of the Republic of Crimea" and operates under Regulation on the Ministry of 27 June 2014 No. 154, approved by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea. Given the above, the provision of the requested information on Ukrainian periodicals operating in the territory of the Republic of Crimea before 2014 is not possible due to its lack at the disposal of the Ministry. Also, in accordance with the Regulation on the Ministry, the registration of media outlets and the maintenance of media registers are not within the Ministry's competence.

We would also like to mention that, in accordance with the Regulation on the Federal Service for Supervision of Communications, Information Technologies and Mass Communications, approved by Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of 16 March 2009 No. 228, registration and maintenance of a register of licensed media fall under the authority of the said agency.

To meet the information needs of citizens of different nationalities living in the territory of the Republic of Crimea, the following media outlets are operating: Millet public Crimean Tatar TV channel, Vetan Sedasy (Voice of the Motherland) Crimean Tatar radio station; periodicals: Our Crimea magazine, Meraba newspaper for Crimean Tatars in the Russian language; newspapers in the Crimean Tatar language: Yany dyunia, Kyrym newspapers; Yyldyz, Arzy, Armanchyk magazines, the Greek newspaper Tavrika, the German newspaper Hoffnung, the Jewish newspaper Shalom, the Armenian magazine Golub Masisa, the Bulgarian newspapers Izvor and Bolgarsky Vestnik (Bulgarian Herald), and Krymsky Kazachiy Vestnik (Crimean Cossack Herald) newspaper.

Furthermore, the following programs are broadcast on TV by the Autonomous Nonprofit Organization TRC Krym: "Krymsky ornament" (Crimean Ornament), "Elpida +", and on the radio – "Mnogoliky poluostrov" (Diverse Peninsula), "Dialog kultur" (Dialogue of Cultures).

Diverse Peninsula program is broadcast weekly on Mondays on the Krym radio (timing: 25 min.). Format: informational and analytical program, discussions with interesting representatives of Crimean nationalities, announcements of events, promotion of the traditions of Crimean peoples.

The program aims to cover the most interesting events in the life of national and cultural autonomies of Crimea, promote the traditional values of the Crimean people, and maintain a conducive environment in the area of inter-ethnic relations on the Peninsula.

Crimean Ornament project is aired on the Pervy Krymsky (First Crimean) TV channel. The program brings up the topics of ethnic diversity of Crimea, inter-ethnic and interfaith harmony in the Republic. The project tells about the peoples inhabiting the Republic, their culture and language. The channel also broadcasts the program "Elpida +", which narrates the life of Greeks in Russia. It covers topical issues of the activities of the Federal National and Cultural Autonomy of Greeks of Russia. The programs are broadcast once every two weeks.

Krym Tochka (Crimea Point) radio station broadcasts a weekly program called "Dialog kultur" (Dialogue of Cultures) (duration: 18 minutes), which covers the history and culture of peoples, events held by national and cultural autonomies of Crimea, Days of Culture of Peoples, meetings with representatives of national communities, poets, musicians, scientists, public and political figures, etc.

Appendix to the Letter of
the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea
(prepared by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea;
S.A. Patrushev, S.O. Ostapenko […]

Information Note to Paragraph 3, Subparagraphs
'a', 'b', 'c' and 'd' of Appendix No. 3

Cultural and Leisure Institutions and Libraries

Information on the number and types of cultural, leisure and other events fully and partially dedicated to Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar cultures held in the territory of the Republic of Crimea **from 18 March 2014 to date**:

	2014	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
Exhibitions	97	74	80	85	79	111
Workshops	30	41	39	58	71	60
Discussions and Information Sessions	66	69	90	89	100	132
Thematic events	125	117	99	103	126	148
Campaigns	50	50	48	48	53	57

Information on the number and types of cultural, leisure and other events, fully and partially dedicated to Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar cultures, planned for **the current 2020 and subsequent years** in the territory of the Republic of Crimea:

	2020	**2021**
Exhibitions	130	150
Workshops	124	120
Discussions and Information Sessions	299	320
Thematic events	99	90
Campaigns	50	61

Information on the number and types of cultural, leisure and other events not specifically dedicated to Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar cultures, but indirectly related to the promotion and preservation of Crimean Tatar and Ukrainian cultures, held in the Republic of Crimea **from 18 March 2014 to date**:

	2014	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
Holiday Concert Programs	69	70	70	89	94	103
Festivals	25	24	28	28	31	39
Cities and Towns Days of the Republic of Crimea	28	28	26	28	30	36

Information on the number and types of cultural, leisure and other events not specifically dedicated to Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar cultures, but indirectly related to the promotion and preservation of Crimean Tatar and Ukrainian cultures, planned for **the current 2020 and subsequent years** in the territory of the

Republic of Crimea:

	2020	2021
Holiday Concert Programs	60	60
Festivals of the Peoples of Crimea	19	24
Cities and Towns Days of the Republic of Crimea	45	45

Museums

Information on the number and types of cultural, leisure and other events dedicated to **Ukrainian culture** held in museum institutions under the supervision of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea **from 18 March 2014 to date**:

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Exhibitions	8	2	3	7	2	6
Workshops	-	20	19	22	19	22
Lectures	7	5	5	8	7	2
Mass Cultural Events	9	4	3	4	6	3
Cultural and Educational Events	11	-	-	3	1	3

Information on the number and types of cultural, leisure and other events indirectly related to the promotion of **Ukrainian culture** held in museum institutions under the supervision of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea **from 18 March 2014 to date:**

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Exhibitions	9	21	13	9	11	13
Workshops	-	12	3	2	3	4
Lectures	-	7	12	6	9	9
Mass Cultural Events	29	10	9	12	6	14
Cultural and Educational Events	5	9	5	17	8	2

Information on the number and types of cultural, leisure and other events **dedicated to Ukrainian culture** to be held in museum institutions under the supervision of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea in **2020-2022**:

	2020	2021	2022
Exhibitions	6	9	7
Workshops	27	2	1
Lectures	10	32	29
Mass Cultural Events	19	13	12
Cultural and Educational Events	5	2	1

Information on the number and types of cultural, leisure and other events **indirectly related to the promotion of Ukrainian culture** to be held in museum institutions under the supervision of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea in **2020-2022:**

	2020	2021	2022
Exhibitions	12	3	4
Workshops	4	2	2
Lectures	3	5	3
Mass Cultural Events	8	4	4
Cultural and Educational Events	3	2	1

Information on the number and types of cultural, leisure and other events **dedicated to Crimean Tatar culture**, held in museum institutions under the supervision of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea **from 18 March 2014 to date:**

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Exhibitions	19	26	29	31	29	15
Workshops	25	38	41	39	32	48
Lectures	23	34	27	24	20	21
Mass Cultural Events	3	14	8	12	15	16
Cultural and Educational Events	20	28	46	47	34	30
Thematic Excursions	11,231	12,029	11,254	13,516	13,993	13,921

Information on the number and types of cultural, leisure and other events **indirectly related to the promotion of Crimean Tatar culture** held in museum institutions under the supervision of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea from **18 March 2014 to date:**

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Exhibitions	1	4	2	3	3	4
Workshops	-	1	1	-	1	1
Lectures	-	-	6	3	3	-
Mass Cultural Events	20	11	1	4	-	5
Cultural and Educational Events	2	5	13	9	3	-

Information on the number and types of cultural, leisure and other events **dedicated to Crimean Tatar culture** to be held in museum institutions under the supervision of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea in **2020-2022**:

	2020	2021	2022
Exhibitions	23	20	21
Workshops	50	48	50
Lectures	25	16	21
Mass Cultural Events	5	3	4
Cultural and Educational Events	34	24	25

Information on the number and types of cultural, leisure and other events **indirectly related to the promotion of Crimean Tatar culture** to be held in museum institutions under the supervision of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea in **2020-2022**:

	2020	**2021**	**2022**
Exhibitions	1	3	3
Workshops	3	2	2
Lectures	2	1	3
Mass Cultural Events	2	2	2
Cultural and Educational Events	1	2	3

Annex 499

Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation, Unified federal list of organizations, including foreign and international organizations, recognized terrorist according to the laws of the Russian Federation, 31 August 2020

Translation

FEDERAL SECURITY SERVICE
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

http://www.fsb.ru/fsb/npd/terror.htm

Unified federal list of organisations, including foreign and international organisations, recognised terrorist according to the Law of the Russian Federation
(as of 31 August 2020)

No.	Name of organization	The court that made the decision (passed the sentence), the date of the decision (sentence) and case number (if applicable), effective date
1	***The Supreme Military Majlis ul-Shura of the United Mujahideen Forces of Caucasus***	The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, decision No. GKPI 03-116 of 14.02.03, effective date: 04.03.03
2	***Congress of the Peoples of Ichkeria and Dagestan***	The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, decision No. GKPI 03-116 of 14.02.03, effective date: 04.03.03
3	***Al-Qaeda (The Base)***	The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, decision No. GKPI 03-116 of 14.02.03, effective date: 04.03.03
4	***Asbat al-Ansar***	The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, decision No. GKPI 03-116 of 14.02.03, effective date: 04.03.03
5	***Holy War (Al-Jihad or the Egyptian Islamic Jihad)***	The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, decision No. GKPI 03-116 of 14.02.03, effective date: 04.03.03
6	***The Islamic Group (Al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya)***	The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, decision No. GKPI 03-116 of 14.02.03, effective date: 04.03.03
7	***The Muslim Brothers (Al-Ikhwān al-Muslimūn)***	The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, decision No. GKPI 03-116 of 14.02.03, effective date: 04.03.03
8	***Islamic Liberation Party (Hizb ut-Tahrir)***	The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, decision No. GKPI 03-116 of 14.02.03, effective date: 04.03.03
9	***Lashkar-e-Taiba***	The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, decision No. GKPI 03-116 of 14.02.03, effective date: 04.03.03
10	***The Islamic Group (Jamaat-e-Islami)***	The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, decision No. GKPI 03-116 of 14.02.03, effective date: 04.03.03
11	***The Taliban Movement***	The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, decision No. GKPI 03-116 of 14.02.03, effective date: 04.03.03
12	***The Islamic Party of Turkestan (former – the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan)***	The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, decision No. GKPI 03-116 of 14.02.03, effective date: 04.03.03
13	***The Social Reform Society (Jami'yyat al-Islah al-Ijtima'i)***	The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, decision No. GKPI 03-116 of 14.02.03, effective date: 04.03.03
14	***The Revival of Islamic Heritage Society (Jamiat Ihya at-Turaz al Islami)***	The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, decision No. GKPI 03-116 of 14.02.03, effective date: 04.03.03

15	***Two Holy Mosques (Al-Haramain)***	The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, decision No. GKPI 03-116 of 14.02.03, effective date: 04.03.03
16	***Jund al-Sham (The Force of Great Syria)***	The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, decision No. GKPI 06-531 of 02.06.06, effective date: 16.06.06
17	***Islamic Jihad – Jamaat of Mujahideen***	The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, decision No. GKPI 06-531 of 02.06.06, effective date: 16.06.06
18	***Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb***	The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, decision No. GKPI 08-1956 of 13.11.08, effective date: 27.11.08
19	***Imarat Kavkaz (The Caucasus Emirate)***	The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, decision No. GKPI 09-1715 of 08.02.10, effective date: 24.02.10
20	***Syndicate "Autonomous Combat Terrorist Organisation" (ACTO)***	The Moscow City Court, decision No. 3-67/2013 of 28.06.13, effective date: 27.11.13
21	***The Terrorist Society – a structural subdivision of the "Right Sector" organisation in the Republic of Crimea***	The Moscow City Court, decision of 17.12.14 (unnumbered), effective date: 30.12.14
22	***The Islamic State (also known as The Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, The Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham)***	The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, decision No. AKPI 14-1424S of 29.12.14, effective date: 13.02.15
23	***Jabhat al-Nusra (The Front of Victory)(also known as Jabhat an-Nuṣrah li-Ahl (The Support Front for the People of the Great Syria)***	The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, decision No. AKPI 14-1424S of 29.12.14, effective date: 13.02.15
24	***All-Russian public movement "Minin and Pozharsky Militia"***	The Moscow City Court, decision No. 3-15/2015 of 18.02.15, effective date: 12.08.15
25	***Ajr Allah Subhanu wa Ta'ala SHAM (Blessing from Allah, the Merciful, the Compassionate, SYRIA)***	The Moscow District Military Court, decision No. 2-69/2015 of 28.12.15, effective date: 05.04.16
26	***International religious association Aum Shinrikyo (AumShinrikyo, AUM, Aleph)***	The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, decision No. AKPI 16-915S of 20.09.16, effective date: 25.10.16
27	***Mujahideen of Jama'at al-Tawhid wal-Jihad***	The Moscow Region Court, decision No. 3a-453/17 of 28.04.17, effective date: 02.06.17
28	***Chistopol Jamaat***	The Privolzhsky District Military Court, decision No. 1-2/2017 of 23.03.17, effective date: 31.08.17
29	***Rohnamo ba Sui Davlati Islomi (Guide to the Islamic State)***	The Moscow District Military Court, decision No. 2-1/2018 of 22.02.18, effective date: 24.07.18
30	***Terrorist community "Net"***	The Moscow District Military Court, decision No. 2-132/2018 of 17.01.19, effective date: 14.03.19
31	***Katiba Tawhid wal-Jihad***	The Moscow District Military Court, decision No. 2-63/2019 of 05.06.19, effective date: 05.07.19
32	***"Hayat Tahrir al-Sham" ("Organization for the Liberation of the Levant", "Hayat Tahrir al-Sham", "Heyat Tahrir al-Sham", "Hayat Tahri al-Sham", "Tahrir al-Sham")***	The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, decision No. AKPI 20-275S of 04.06.20, effective date: 20.07.20
33	***Ahlu Sunna Waljama'a (Krasnoyarsk Jamaat)***	The Far-Eastern District Military Court, decision No. 1-21/2019 of 30.09.19, effective date: 05.07.20

Annex 500

Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea official website, Section “State and other languages of the Republic of Crimea”

Translation

Official website of the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea,
Section "State and other languages of the Republic of Crimea" at: https://monm.rk.gov.ru/ru/structure/210

Government of the Republic of Crimea
Government of the Russian Federation
Head of the Republic of Crimea
Official resources

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND YOUTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA
Thursday, 20 May

VISUALLY IMPAIRED VERSION
ONLINE RECEPTION

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Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea > Activities >
State and other languages of the Republic of Crimea

State and other languages of the Republic of Crimea

On the situation with education in the state (Crimean Tatar, Ukrainian) languages and the study of native languages in educational institutions of the Republic of Crimea in the 2020/2021 academic year, *available at:*
https://monm.rk.gov.ru/uploads/txteditor/monm/attachments//d4/1d/8c/d98f00b204e9800998ecf8427e/phpuhSs1y_%D0%9D%D0%B0%20%D1%81%D0%B0%D0%B9%D1%82%20(2).docx

Concept of teaching native languages of the peoples of the Russian Federation, *available at*
https://monm.rk.gov.ru/uploads/txteditor/monm/attachments//d4/1d/8c/d98f00b204e9800998ecf8427e/phpL20mLt_%D0%9A%D0%BE%D0%BD%D1%86%D0%B5%D0%BF%D1%86%D0%B8%D1%8F%20%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%BF%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%B0%D0%B2%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B8%D1%8F%20%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%BD%D1%8B%D1%85%20%D1%8F%D0%B7%D1%8B%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%B2%20%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%BE%D0%B2%20%D0%A0%D0%BE%D1%81%D1%81%D0%B8%D0%B8.pdf :

General educational organizations with the Crimean Tatar language of instruction, are provided with the necessary educational editions, *available at:*
https://monm.rk.gov.ru/file/%D0%9E%D0%B1%20%D1%83%D1%87%D0%B5%D0%B1%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%85.docx

Legal regulation of instruction on native languages and studying native languages, *available at:*
https://monm.rk.gov.ru/file/%D0%9F%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%B2%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%BE%D0%B5%20%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B3%D1%83%D0%BB%D0%B8%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B0%D 0%BD%D0%B8%D0%B5.docx

List of educational materials prepared and published by JSC "Publishing House "Prosveshchenie" under the

order of the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea in 2015-2016, *available at:* https://monm.rk.gov.ru/file/%D0%9F%D0%BE%D0%BB%D0%BD%D1%8B%D0%B9%20%D1%81%D0%BF%D0%B8%D1%81%D0%BE%D0%BA%20%D0%BF%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B2%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%BD%D1%8B%D1%85%20%D1%83%D1%87%D0%B5%D0%B1%D0%B D%D1%8B%D1%85%20%D0%B8%D0%B7%D0%B4%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%B9%20%D0%BD%D0%B0%20%D0%BA%D1%80%D1%8B%D0%BC%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%BE%D1%82 %D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B0%D1%80%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%BC%20%D1%8F%D0%B 7%D1%8B%D0%BA%D0%B5.docx

Sample programs for the Ukrainian language, *available at:* https://monm.rk.gov.ru/file/ProgUkr.zip

Sample programs for the Crimean Tatar language, *available at:* https://monm.rk.gov.ru/file/ProgKrtat.zip

Sample program for studying the Ukrainian language (native) in preschool educational institutions, *available at:* https://monm.rk.gov.ru/file/ukrainskiy_dlya_doshkoljnikov_rodnoy.pdf

Sample program for studying the Ukrainian language (non-native) in preschool educational institutions, *available at:* https://monm.rk.gov.ru/file/ukrainskiy_dlya_doshkoljnikov_nerodnoy.pdf

On Roadmap for selecting the language of instruction in the educational institutions of the Republic of Crimea, *available at:* https://monm.rk.gov.ru/file/scan01275220171228104654.pdf

List of educational materials for the Crimean Tatar language and literature, approved for use (delivered to educational organizations of the Republic of Crimea in January 2018), *available at:* https://monm.rk.gov.ru/file/%D0%9F%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B5%D1%87%D0%B5%D0%BD%D1%8C%20%D0%BF%D0%BE%D1%81%D0%BE%D0%B1%D0%B8%D0%B9%20%D0%BF%D0%BE%20%D0%BA%D1%80%D1%8B%D0%BC%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%BE%D1%82%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B 0%D1%80%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%BC%D1%83%20%D1%8F%D0%B7%D1%8B%D0%BA%D1%83%20%D0%B4%D0%BB%D1%8F%20%D1%81%D0%B0%D0%B9%D1%82%D0%B0.docx
On native language studying, *available at:* https://monm.rk.gov.ru/file/scan01465720180305115542.pdf

Decision of the Board of the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea dated 23 May 2018 No 4/2 “On native languages learning and instructing in native languages in educational institutions of the Republic of Crimea”, *available at:* https://monm.rk.gov.ru/uploads/monm/attachments//d4/1d/8c/d98f00b204e9800998ecf8427e/php9Bcykw_scan01704820180607113243.pdf

List of educational materials for the Crimean Tatar language and literature, the Ukrainian language and literature, admitted for use in educational organizations of the Republic of Crimea (delivered to educational institution of the Republic of Crimea in January 2019), *available at:* https://monm.rk.gov.ru/uploads/monm/attachments//d4/1d/8c/d98f00b204e9800998ecf8427e/phpH0ycBg_posobia.docx

Recommendations on applying Russian legislative norms, particularly in enabling education in native languages and learning languages, *available at:* https://monm.rk.gov.ru/uploads/monm/attachments//d4/1d/8c/d98f00b204e9800998ecf8427e/phprEVmSi_%D0%9E%D0%B1%20%D0%B8%D0%B7%D1%83%D1%87%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%B8%20%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%BD%D1%8B%D1%85%20%D1%8F%D0%B7%D1%8B%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%B2.pdf

Letter of the Ministry of Education, Science and Youth of the Republic of Crimea with regard to enabling education in native languages, *available at:* https://monm.rk.gov.ru/uploads/txteditor/monm/attachments//d4/1d/8c/d98f00b204e9800998ecf8427e/phpeJ9dmI_pismo.pdf

Open search

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Annex 501

Table of some cultural events held in the Republic of Crimea as part of the work to promote, develop and preserve the Crimean Tatar and Ukrainian cultures for 2014-2021

Table of some cultural events held in the Republic of Crimea as part of the work to promote, develop and preserve the Crimean Tatar and Ukrainian cultures

No.	Name of event	Date	Place	Information from public sources, confirming that the event has been held	Notes
1.	The Republican Festival-Contest of the Crimean Tatar music, song and dance	2018	Crimea	Saki: https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=6&v=v2MMcoLNIog&feature=emb_logo Simferopol: https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=1&v=_ow5jhJYkik&feature=emb_logo Feodosia: https://crimea.kz/329423-Zavershilsya-otborochnyiy-tur-I-Respublikanskogo-konkursa-krymskotatarskoiy-muzyki-pesni-i-tanca.html	The contest was arranged to coincide with the 125th anniversary of the birth of the Crimean Tatar stage and cinema actor, choreographer Hayri Emir-Zade.
2.	Crimean Tatar Art Festival-Contest “Derviza”	2019-2021	Crimea	2019: Dzhankoy: https://crimea-news.com/culture/2019/04/01/505752.html; https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KDWDIthU_-Q&feature=youtu.be Simferopol: https://mkult.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/5234 2020: https://www.culture.ru/events/650316/iii-regionalnyi-festival-konkurs-krymskotatarskogo-iskusstva-derviza https://cnt-rk.crm.muzkult.ru/news/59107468 2021: https://crimea-news.com/culture/2021/03/11/768092.html	The contest is aimed at promoting the Crimean Tatar art among the population of the Crimean peninsula by mastering the national repertoire by creative groups and soloists.
3.	Crimean Tatar Culture Festival “Korbekkul Gulleri”	16.06.2015 30.11.2019	Crimea	2015: https://alushta.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/639 2019: https://goo.su/4OM4	Goals and objectives of the festival are to support talented children and young people, to preserve and develop national Crimean Tatar culture and create new traditions and forms of communication.

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4.	Crimean Tatar Culture Festival-Contest "Qirim nagmeleri"	September 2018	Crimea	Dzhankoy: http://ddncrimea.ru/regionalnyj-otborochnyj-tur-festivalya-konkursa-krymskotatarskoj-kultury-kyrym-nagmeleri/ Leninsky Region: https://lenino.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/1946	The festival-contest is aimed at the preservation, multiplication, popularization of the cultural heritage of the Crimean Tatars, support of folk art, moral and spiritual education of the younger generation on the basis of the best examples of folk art.
5.	Crimean Tatar and Turkic Cultures Festival "Gezlev qapusy"	2015-2020	Crimea, Evpatoria	2015: http://e-zdravnitsa.ru/index.php?area=1&p=news&newsid=12620 2019: http://my-evp.ru/xvi-respublikanskij-otkrytyj-festival-krymskotatarskoj-i-tyurkskoj-kultury-gezlev-kapusy/ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CLEDn6d-j1c 2017: https://russia.travel/events/324202/ 2020: https://crimea-news.com/society/2020/08/18/691087.html https://gorod24.online/evpatoriya/news/149544-XVII_respublikanskiy_festival_kryimskotatarskoy_i_tyurkskoy_kultur_gezlevkyapusyi_sostoyalsya.html http://ddncrimea.ru/respublikanskij-festival-krymskotatarskoj-i-tyurkskoj-kultur-gezlev-kapusy/	The festival is held annually to promote and develop the Crimean Tatar and Turkic cultures, the revival of folklore and national values.
6.	Festival of the Ukrainian Culture "Obzhynky"	2017-2020	Crimea	2017: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0pWHqvy4OeY 2018: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=62OKC_eSCT0 2019: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H8JvCCuo06g 2020: https://crimea-news.com/society/2020/08/31/696535.html https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l8-eIq0l2NI	The Ukrainian harvest festival "Obzhynky" has been held in Crimea since 2017, the celebration of "Obzhynky" unites not only Slavs, but also other peoples living in Crimea.
7.	Festival of the Ukrainian Song "Songs of Mother's Heart"	2017	Crimea, Leninskiy Region	https://ok.ru/video/369793632888 http://gorizont-rk.ru/about/gallery/prazdnik_ukrainskoy_pesni_pisni_maminogo_sertsya_.html http://gorizont-rk.ru/news/prazdnik_ukrainskoy_	An annual festival where musical pieces by the Ukrainian composers and folk Ukrainian songs are performed.

				pesni_pisni_maminogo_sertsya_.html	
8.	Folk Art Festival “Chimes of the Slavic Folklore”	2014-2020	Crimea, Nizhnegorskiy Region	2015: https://nijno.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/486 2017: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M45fuWqFQYc 2018: https://www.culture.ru/events/316402/festival-perezvony-slavyanskogo-folklora 2020: https://youtu.be/vEn96V9AAn4	Folk Festival “Chimes of the Slavic Folklore” is one of the most popular in Nizhnegorsky Region, it introduces the audience to the original culture of peoples living in Crimea.
9.	Regional festival of the Crimean Tatar Culture “Guzel Qirim”	2015-2020	Crimea, Pervomayskiy Region	2015: http://www.kultura-pervom.ru/2019/11/rajonnyj-festival-krymsko-tatarskoj-kultury-guzel-kyrym-prekrasnyj-krym/ 2016: http://www.kultura-pervom.ru/2016/11/guzelkrym/ 2017: https://rk.gov.ru/file/pub/pub_370002.pdf?1.0.41 2018: http://www.kultura-pervom.ru/2018/12/rajonnyj-festival-guzel-kyrym-prekrasnyj-krym-proshyol-v-rajonnom-dome-kultury/ https://pervmo.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/2630 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kf5xvZCIiFE 2019: http://www.kultura-pervom.ru/2019/11/rajonnyj-festival-krymsko-tatarskoj-kultury-guzel-kyrym-prekrasnyj-krym/ 2020: https://pervmo.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/4117	The festival is dedicated to the development and promotion of the Crimean Tatar culture, performances are presented in the categories: folk, author and contemporary Crimean Tatar song, folk dance, instrumental folk and contemporary music, artistic reading of folk poetry or authorship (tales, legends, fables, sayings, poems, small theater productions), arts and crafts, fine art, national dishes.
10.	Regional festival of the Crimean Tatar Art “New Sprout”	2015-2020	Crimea, Saki Region	2015: https://mkult.rk.gov.ru/ru/structure/1344 2017: https://cnt-rk.crm.muzkult.ru/news/14682123 2018: https://sakimo.rk.gov.ru/uploads/sakimo/attachments/d4/1d/8c/d98f00b204e9800998ecf8427e/php6osQRi_1.pdf http://sr.er-crimea.com/blagoslovennyiy-kryim-on-domom-stal-dlya-mnozhestva-narodov-festival-kryimskotatarskogo-tvorchestva-sobral-tvorcheskie-kollektivyi-sakskogo-rayona/ 2019: https://sakimo.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/4388 2020: https://ok.ru/video/2295022422738	The festival has been held since 2015, its goal and objective are to promote and popularize Crimean Tatar culture, preserve and develop traditions of the Crimean multinational culture on the basis of cultural exchange and international creative cooperation.

11.	Regional festival of the Crimean Tatar Culture "Ichki nagmeleri"	15.10.2014 03.10.2015 08.10.2016 07.10.2017 06.10.2018 05.10.2019 October 2020	Crimea, Sovetskiy Region	2014: https://mkult.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/498 2015: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sQfngvbRvT0 http://ddncrimea.ru/v-regionalnyj-festival-krymskotatarskoj-kultury-ichki-nagmeleri/ 2016: https://sovmo.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/1082 2017: https://sovmo.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/1632 2018: https://sovmo.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/2130 2019: https://sovmo.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/2613 2020: http://ddncrimea.ru/h-regionalnyj-festival-konkurs-krymskotatarskoj-kultury-ichki-nagmeleri/	Annual festival of the Crimean Tatar culture "Ichki Nagmeleri" is held in order to preserve and develop the Crimean Tatar culture, find talented performers and groups, strengthen friendly ties and exchange experience between the creative groups from different regions of Crimea.
12.	Festival "Ethnic Beauty"	September 2019	Crimea, Krasnoperekopsk	https://krp.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/1921	
13.	Festival of the Crimean Tatar Culture "Islyam – Terek Istidatlary"	2016	Crimea, Kirovskiy Region	2017: http://kirovec.at.ua/news/isljam_terek_istidatlary/2017-05-29-7954	Festival of creative groups presenting the Crimean Tatar culture.
14.	Slavic Culture Festival "Slavic Wreath"	2018-2019	Crimea, Kirovskiy Region	2018: https://www.culture.ru/events/341919/festival-slavyanskoi-kultury-slavyanskii-venok https://kirovskiy.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/2091 2019: https://www.culture.ru/events/498880/ii-festival-konkurs-slavyanskoi-kultury-slavyanskii-venok https://ok.ru/video/1327673969381	The festival has been held in Crimea since 2018 and is intended to remind that the history of the Slavic peoples is closely linked, and that today it is especially important to maintain good relations with brotherly peoples.
15.	Festival of National Cultures "Inflorescence of Crimea's Cultures"	2015-2020	Crimea	2015: https://crimea-news.com/society/2015/11/17/147744.html 2016: http://vkurmane.ru/news/2016-11-04-1238 2017: http://ddncrimea.ru/respublikanskij-festival-sotsvetie-kultur-kryma-4/ 2018: http://kgr.er-crimea.com/sotsvetie-kultur/ https://biyuk-live.org/node/8277 http://ddncrimea.ru/respublikanskij-festival-konkurs-sotsvetie-kultur-kryma/ 2019: http://ddncrimea.ru/otborochnyj-tur-respublikanskogo-festivalya-konkursa-sotsvetie-kultur-kryma-2/ https://goo.su/4OUl 2020: https://crimea-	"Inflorescence of Crimea's Cultures" is held in order to revive and preserve national traditions, rituals and customs of peoples living in Crimea, to promote national creativity, contribute to the harmonization of interethnic relations.

				news.com/society/2020/11/14/726777.html	
16.	Performances of the Ukrainian folk song ensemble “Smerichka”	2014-2020	Crimea	2014: https://xn--80ahtnegiq.xn--p1ai/sudak-otprazdnoval-den-osvobozhdeniya-goroda/ 2019: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L5EnOh3B0dM 2020: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mSy5thHPNsM https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vhgARPBN2iM	Performances of the Ukrainian folk song ensemble “Smerichka”.
17.	Crimean Tatar Writing and Culture Day	08.11.2016 08.11.2017 06.11.2018 12.11.2019 05.11.2020	Crimea, Simferopol, Evpatoria	2016: Simferopol: https://nazaccent.ru/content/22332-dni-krymskotatarskoj-pismennosti-i-kultury-otkrylis.html; 2017: Evpatoria: http://biblioevpatoria.ru/1094-den-krymskotatarskoj-pismennosti-i-kultury-v-evpatorii.html Evpatoria: http://my-evp.ru/den-krymskotatarskoj-pismennosti-i-kultury-v-evpatorii/ 2018:Simferopol: http://gasprinskylibrary.ru/den-kryimskotatarskoy-pismennosti-i-kulturyi/ 2019: Simferopol: https://ok.ru/video/2047045995128; https://www.crimeantatars.club/life/society/den-krymskotatarskoj-pismennosti-i-kultury 2020 Simferopol (online): http://gasprinskylibrary.ru/den-krymskotatarskoj-pismennosti-i-kultury-2/	On the initiative of the Crimean Tatar Library named after Ismail Gasprinsky Crimean Tatar Writing and Culture Day has been celebrated since 2009. In Yevpatoria, Crimean Tatar Writing and Culture Day is celebrated in the Central City Library named after Alexander Pushkin.
18.	Crimean Tatar National Flag Day	2014-2020	Crimea	2014: Kerch: https://kerch.fm/2014/06/26/v-kerchi-otmechayut-den-krymsko-tatarskogo-flaga.html https://crimea.kz/108533-V-Kerchi-otmetili-den-krymskotatarskogo-flaga.html Krasnoperekopsk: http://krp-rk.ru/index.php/mm-news/novosti/6434-20140702-2 2015: Kerch: https://kerch.bezformata.com/listnews/krimskotatars	Festive concerts, sports tournaments and car rallies are held to celebrate the Day of the Crimean Tatar national flag in Crimea.

				kogo-flaga/34547243/ http://www.kerch.com.ru/articleview.aspx?id=48240 2016: http://ddncrimea.ru/den-krymskotatarskogo-flaga/ 2017: https://crimea-news.com/society/2017/06/23/300747.html 2018: Kerch: https://www.crimea.kp.ru/daily/26847/3888996/ https://goo.su/4OSY 2019: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jp9KPdWm-CE 2020: https://crimea-news.com/society/2020/06/26/669895.html	
19.	Day of Remembrance of the Victims of the Deportation of the Peoples of Crimea	2014-2020	Crimea	2014: https://youtu.be/H_-Ux9QPg2o https://www.crimea.kp.ru/online/news/1738030/ https://youtu.be/Y5tiKbCNevE 2015: https://krym.aif.ru/society/details/den_pamyati_zhertv_deportacii_v_krymu https://alushta.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/496 2016: https://www.1tv.ru/n/302380 2017: https://youtu.be/KH5qQtkJw8w 2018: https://www.1tv.ru/n/302380 2019: https://www.crimea.kp.ru/daily/26978.5/4037026/ 2020: https://youtu.be/BYuQfZ-2pbQ	Every year on May 18 the Republic of Crimea celebrates the Day of Remembrance of the Victims of the Deportation of the Peoples of Crimea. On this day mourning events, commemorative events with laying flowers, meetings, gatherings, musical evenings, exhibitions and presentations of books take place all over Crimea. As part of the "Ignite a Fire in Your Heart" event, Crimeans honor the memory of the victims of the deportation with a minute of silence and light candles in the shape of the national Crimean Tatar symbol "Tamga". This event was conceived as a symbol of unity of the Crimeans to remember that such tragedies should never happen again.
20.	Literary readings "The World of Ismail	20.03.2014 24.03.2015;	Crimea, Simferopol	2014: https://kitaphane.tatarstan.ru/index.htm/news/282296	Annual literary readings "The World of Ismail Gasprinsky"

	Gasprinsky”	22.03.2016; 21.03.2017; 21-22.03.2018; 21.03.2019; 25.03.2020		.htm 2015: https://mkult.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/1233 2016: https://www.facebook.com/gasprinskylibrary/posts/1238275079519937/ 2017: https://vk.com/album-58479986_243742877 2018: https://ok.ru/video/68223374415157-0 http://svlib.ru/novosti/sobyitiya/03-2018/mir-ismaila-gasprinskogo 2019: http://gasprinskylibrary.ru/literaturnye-chteniya-mir-ismaila-gasprinskogo/ 2020: https://mkult.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/6211	dedicated to the life and creative legacy of Ismail Gasprinsky, an outstanding enlightener, classic of national literature, social and political figure of the late 18th - early 19th centuries, are held with the support of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea in the Republican Crimean Tatar Library named after Ismail Gasprinsky.
21.	Literary readings “The World of Bekir Choban-zade”	20.06.2014; May or June 2015; May 2016; May 2017; 29.05.2018; 27.05.2019; 26.05.2020	Crimea, Simferopol, Belogorsk	2014: https://vk.com/wall-40195078_486 2015: https://mkult.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/1516 2016: https://mkult.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/2198 2017: https://mkult.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/3227 2018: http://gasprinskylibrary.ru/literaturnyie-chteniya-mir-bekira-choban-zade-k-125-letiyu-so-dnya-rozhdeniya-klassika-kryimskotatarskoy-literaturyi-i-uchenogo-tyurkologa/ 2019: http://gasprinskylibrary.ru/qt/literaturnyj-chas-mir-bekira-choban-zade/ 2020: http://gasprinskylibrary.ru/press-obzor-bekir-choban-zadenin-alemi-mir-bekira-choban-zade/	Annual literary readings “The World of Bekir Choban-zade” are dedicated to the famous Crimean Tatar scholar-Turkologist, teacher, writer, and public figure Bekir Sydkiy Choban-zade.
22.	A republican contest “National Book: Informal”	30.03.2018-15.10.2018	Crimea, Simferopol	http://gasprinskylibrary.ru/natsionalnaya-kniga-neformalno-podvedenie-itogov-respublikanskogo-konkursa-dlya-tsentralizovannyih-bibliotechnyih-sistem-kryima-na-luchshee-meropriyatie-po-prodvizheniyu-natsionalnoy-knigi/	State budgetary institution of culture of the Republic of Crimea “The Republican Crimean Tatar Library named after Ismail Gasprinsky” supported by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea held a republican contest for the Centralized Library Systems of Crimea for the best event to promote the national book.

23.	A republican contest for young readers “10 Words that Changed my World”	31.01.2018-25.05.2018	Crimea, Simferopol	http://gasprinskylibrary.ru/respublikanskiy-konkurs-dlya-molodyih-chitateley-10-slov-izmenivshie-moy-mir/	The event is held in honor of the anniversary of the classic of the Crimean Tatar literature, poet, scholar-Turkologist Bekir Choban-zade.
24.	Regional history readings “Crimean Tatar Theater: Past, Present, Future”	16.10.2019	Crimea, Simferopol	https://www.culture.ru/reviews/23623/istoriko-kraevedcheskie-chteniya-krymskotatarskii-teatr-proshloe-nastoyashee-budushee http://gasprinskylibrary.ru/istoriko-kraevedcheskie-chteniya/	The Republican Crimean Tatar Library named after Ismail Gasprinsky supported by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Crimea held regional history readings “Crimean Tatar Theater: Past, Present, Future” («Къырымтатар театри: кечмиши, бугуни, келеджеги»), timed to coincide with the Year of Theater.
25.	A republican contest of creative works for young readers “The guiding star of Amet-Khan Sultan”	17.02.2020-26.10.2020	Crimea	https://arm-detlib.my1.ru/news/respublikanskij_konkurs_putevodnaja_zvezda_amet_khana_sultana/2020-04-23-210	The contest was dedicated to the Year of Memory and Glory and to the 100th anniversary of the birth of the Crimean Tatar, twice Hero of the Soviet Union Amet-Khan Sultan.
26.	The Day of Slavic Writing and Culture	2014-2020	Crimea	2014: https://crimea-news.com/culture/2014/05/26/31212.html 2015: https://crimea-news.com/society/2015/05/22/91324.html 2016: https://crimea-news.com/culture/2016/05/25/200053.html 2017: https://crimea-news.com/culture/2017/05/24/293480.html 2018: http://franco.crimealib.ru/novosti/den-slavyanskikh-kultur-v-centralno.html 2019: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3dlSRasy64k&feature=youtu.be 2020: http://www.ruscrimea.ru/2020/05/24/v-krymu-	The Day of Slavic Writing and Culture is celebrated in memory of two enlighteners, Cyril and Methodius, who made a great contribution to the development of the Slavic society and its culture. The Day of Slavic Writing and Culture is celebrated by all Slavic peoples, including Ukrainians, Belarusians and Russians.

				den-slavyanskoj-pismennosti-i-kultury-prohodit-v-virtualnom-rezhime.htm	
27.	Events dedicated to the Ukrainian writer, poet, and artist Taras G. Shevchenko	2015-2021	Crimea, Simferopol	2015: https://crimea-news.com/culture/2015/03/12/75332.html 2016: https://crimea-news.com/society/2016/03/10/179283.html 2017-2021: https://libsevchenko.nethouse.ru/page/1081880 2019: https://crimea.ria.ru/society/20190309/1116205905.html 2020: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vH1dO42Ki6k 2021: https://crimea-news.com/society/2021/03/09/767275.html	Every year on Taras G. Shevchenko's birthday, admirers and connoisseurs of his works lay flowers to the monument of Taras G. Shevchenko, hold conferences, literary readings and memorial events.
28.	Events dedicated to the Ukrainian writer and poetess Lesya Ukrainka	2015-2021	Crimea, Yalta	2015: https://www.3654.ru/news/755236/v-muzee-lesi-ukrainki-prosel-ezegodnyj-prazdnik-sim-strun 2016: https://cfuv.ru/news/pamyat-lesi-ukrainki-pochtili-ryadom-meropriyatijj 2017: https://yalta.bezformata.com/listnews/yalte-proshel-prazdnik-sem/55260533/ 2018: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wq7OWh6MfhA https://crimea-news.com/society/2018/03/01/379033.html https://vk.com/yilm_museum?w=wall-41839240_9792019: http://www.yalta-24.ru/vsya-yalta/kultura/19523-v-yalte-otmetili-den-rozhdeniya-lesi-ukrainki http://www.ruscrimea.ru/2019/02/25/v-yalte-otmetili-148-letie-so-dnya-rozhdeniya-lesi-ukrainki.htm 2020: http://yalta-tv.ru/?p=7454https://www.3654.ru/news/2674600/alta-otmetila-149-u-godovsinu-so-dna-rozdenia-lesi-ukrainki 2021: https://mkult.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/7574	The Yalta Historical and Literary Museum annually holds the event "Seven Strings" in memory of the Ukrainian writer Lesya Ukrainka. On memorable dates, representatives of the public, students of schools and teachers gather at the monument to Lesya Ukrainka in Yalta to lay flowers and read her poetry in the Ukrainian language.

29.	Events dedicated to the Ukrainian writer Mikhail Kotsyubinsky	2014-2019	Crimea	2014: http://lib-yalta.ru/news/400/58/k-150-letiya-so-dnya-rozhdeniya-mihaila-kotsyubinskogo/ 2016: http://gasprinskylibrary.ru/events/event/150-let-so-dnya-rozhdeniya-mihaila-mihaylovicha-kotsyubinskogo-1864-1913-ukrainskogo-pisatelya-obshhestvennogo-deyatelya/ 2017: https://simeiza.net/novosti/143-den-rozhdenija-mihaila-kotsjubinskogo-v-simeize 2018: https://pisatelicrimea.ru/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/literaturnyj-krym--11-2018.pdf 2019: https://vk.com/yilm_museum?w=wall-41839240_1245	
30.	Events dedicated to the Ukrainian poet, doctor, and public figure Stepan Rudansky	2014-2019	Crimea	2014: https://vk.com/yilm_museum?w=wall-41839240_274 2018: https://vk.com/yilm_museum?w=wall-41839240_957 2019: https://vk.com/@yilm_museum-v-yalte-otmetili-185-letnii-ubilei-s-v-rudanskogo	
31.	Anniversary of the birth of the Crimean Tatar poet Eshref Shemyi-zade	21.06.2018	Crimea	2018: http://my-evp.ru/evpatorijcy-otmetili-110-letie-so-dnya-rozhdeniya-eshrefa-shemi-zade/ https://youtu.be/IXaaTKbmuqs http://goloskrimanew.ru/pamyat-o-eshrefe-shemi-zade-zhivet-v-serdtse-naroda.html 2019: https://ok.ru/group/56731946057979/topic/69806872139259	Arrangement of the events timed to the 110th anniversary of the birth of the famous Crimean Tatar poet and public figure Eshref Shemyi-zade whose works have made an invaluable contribution to the development of the Crimean Tatar culture.
32.	Memorial Day of the Crimean Tatar public figure Noman Çelebicihan	2014-2021	Crimea	2014: Kerch: http://www.kerch.com.ru/articleview.aspx?id=35254 2015: Feodosia: https://ok.ru/vremenam/topic/63429789313964 2016: Simferopol: http://gasprinskylibrary.ru/events/event/den-pamyati-	Crimea annually holds commemorative events in honor of the outstanding personality of the Crimean Tatar people, public figure, the first Mufti of Crimea, who stood for the unity and equality of all peoples living in Crimea, poet, author of the national anthem of Crimean

				nomana-chelebidzhihana-1885-1918-pervogo-glavyi-kryimskotatarskogo-pravitelstva-muftiya-kryima/ 2018: Simferopol and Evpatoria: https://mkult.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/3969 2020: Evpatoria: https://crimea-news.com/other/2020/02/26/614739.html 2021: Alupka: https://krtmuseum.ru/chas-istorii-den-pamyati-klassika-krymskotatarskoj-literatury-nomana-chelebidzhihana/ Simferopol: https://mkult.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/7590 https://qmdi.org/v-sevastopole-pochtili-pamyat-nomana-chelebidzhihana-foto-2/	Tatars - Noman Çelebicihan.
33.	Vernal Equinox Day "Navrez Bayram"	2014-2021	Crimea	2014: https://crimea-news.com/other/2014/03/24/23576.html 2015: https://www-crimea.com/news/23032015/v-krymu-otmetili Alushta: https://alushta.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/341 Bakhchisarai: https://cnt-rk.crm.muzkult.ru/news/14681107 Belogorsk: https://belogorskiy.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/103 Kerch: https://crimea-news.com/society/2015/03/22/77667.html https://kerch.fm/2015/03/22/v-kerchi-sostoyalsya-prazdnichnyy-koncert-meraba-navrez.html Nizhnegorsk: http://nignegor.ru/blogs/zheljabovskie-vesti/navrez-prazdnik-vesny.html 2016: Kerch: http://www.культура-керчь.рф/наврез-байрам/ Chernomorskiy Region: http://chernomorskoe-rk.ru/v-sele-kirovskoe-otmetili-navrez/ 2017:	Navrez is a holiday celebrated by Turkic-speaking peoples to mark the onset of spring, symbolizing the awakening of nature and the beginning of a new life.

				Bakhchisarai: https://bahch.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/2156 Kerch: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4f5C7YGHXvk https://crimea-news.com/society/2017/06/26/301208.html Sudak: https://ok.ru/video/253558917692 2018: https://crimea.ria.ru/society/20180321/1114073249.html Bakhchisaray: https://www.culture.ru/events/286382/tematicheskoe-meropriyatie-navrez-bairam-prazdnik-vesny Belogorsk: https://clck.ru/Tq6wj Sudak: https://vk.com/wall-67844122_189 2019: Dzhankoy: https://dzhankoyrn.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/3159 https://inlens24.ru/dzhankojskie-kurdy-vstretili-navruz.html Kerch: https://kerch.fm/2019/03/23/v-kerchi-prazdnujut-navrez-bajram.html http://www.kerch.com.ru/ArticleView.aspx?id=81138 Sudak: http://sudak.rk.gov.ru:8880/news/item/2969-v-sudakskom-gorodskom-dome-kultury-otprazdnovali-krymsko-tatarskij-prazdnik-navrez http://sudak.me/news/2520-v-sudake-otprazdnovali-navrez.html 2020: Belogorsk: https://www.culture.ru/events/642564/prazdnik-vesny-navrez 2021: https://crimeapress.info/v-krymu-21-marta-prazdnik-tjurkskih-narodov-navruz-organizatory-zovut-v-gosti/ Nizhnegorskiy Region:	

				http://drofinoedu.my1.ru/news/navrez_bajram/2021-03-20-614	
34.	Eid al-Adha (Kurban-Bayram)	2014-2020	Crimea	2014: Kerch: https://kerch.fm/2014/09/30/kerchan-priglashayut-na-prazdnik-kurban-bayram-.html Krasnoperekopsk: https://krpero.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/35 Kirovskiy Region: https://rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/540 Yalta: https://yalta.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/65 Simferopol: https://goo.su/4Ou0 2015: Belogorsky Region: https://belogorskiy.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/604 Kerch: https://kerch.fm/2015/09/24/v-kerchi-otmetili-prazdnik-kurban-bayram.html https://kerch.fm/2015/09/24/v-kerchi-otmetili-prazdnik-kurban-bayram.html Krasnoperekopsk: https://krpero.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/509 Krasnogvardeysky Region: http://vkurmane.ru/news/2015-09-28-335 Leninskiy Region: https://lenino.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/388 Simferopol: https://goo.su/4Ou1 2016: Bakhchisaray: https://krym.news/news/society/v-bakhchisarayskom-rayone-na-kurban-bayram-gostey-budut-razvlekat-konkursami-i-raspisyvat-khnoy/ Kerch: https://kerch.fm/2016/09/12/v-kerchi-otmechayut-kurban-bayram.html https://ok.ru/video/95870388976 Sudak: https://sudakgs.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/438 Krasnoperekopsk: https://krpero.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/1213 https://ok.ru/group53480010874994/topic/66031123202162	Traditionally, Eid al-Adha, being one of the main Muslim holidays, is celebrated by the Crimean Muslims with great festivities, cultural events which include sports competitions, national songs and dances.

				Krasnogvardeysky Region: https://crimea-news.com/society/2016/09/13/229556.html Leninskiy Region: https://lenino.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/887 Simferopol Region: http://dumrf.ru/common/regnews/11234 https://simfmo.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/1318 https://goo.su/4ou2 2017: Bakhchisarai: https://ok.ru/crimeantatarsclub/topic/67123780842943 Kerch: https://kerch.fm/2017/09/02/kerchanam-razdali-plov-na-prazdnike-kurban-bayram.html https://youtu.be/pJGXqGc-Cko Krasnoperekopsk: https://krp.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/1172 Krasnogvardeyskiy Region: https://crimea-news.com/society/2017/09/05/320040.html Leninskiy Region: https://lenino.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/1406 Simferopol Region: https://goo.su/4oTN https://goo.su/4ou3 Sudak: https://goo.su/4OtF http://sudak.me/news/903-v-sudake-otprazdnovali-kurban-bairam.html 2018: Bakhchisaray: https://qmdi.org/bahchisarayskiy-rayon-otprazdnoval-kurban-bayram-foto/ https://salda.ws/video.php?id=3xnnWFLtLjQ Belogorskiy Region: https://www.culture.ru/events/342206/prazdnichnaya-programma-kurban-bairam Kerch: https://kerch.fm/2018/08/21/v-kerchi-prazdnujut-kurban-bajram.html https://ok.ru/video/783959396769	

				Krasnogvardeysky Region: http://kgr.er-crimea.com/v-naydyonovke-sostoyalsya-prazdnik-kurban-bayram/ Leninskiy Region: https://vk.com/album-151918821_256382108 Simferopol Region: https://simfmo.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/3224 https://goo.su/4OU3 Chernomorskiy Region: http://kaloslimen.org/ru/novosti/kurban-bajram-.html 2019: Bakhchisaray: https://bahchisaray.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/1351 Kerch: https://kerch.fm/2019/08/11/na-naberezhnoj-v-kerchi-otmechajut-kurban-bajram.html Krasnogvardeysky Region: https://krgv.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/3703 Leninskiy Region: https://lenino.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/2506 Chernomorskiy Region: https://chernomkultura.ru/2019/08/12/kurban-bajram-prazdnik-dobra-i-milosti-kirovskij-sdk/ Simferopol: https://goo.su/4Ou4 https://simf.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/4427 2020: https://vesti-k.ru/musulmane-kryma-prazdnuyut-kurban-bajram/?utm_source=yxnews&utm_medium=desktop https://crimea.ria.ru/society/20200730/1118565811/Kak-proydet-Kurban-bayram-vo-vremya-pandemii-v-Krymu--zammuftiya.html	
35.	Derviza Bayram	26.09.2015; 23.09.2017; 24.09.2018;	Crimea	Simferopol Region: 2015: https://simferopol.bezformata.com/listnews/krimsko-tatarskij-festival-derviza/38215935/ 2016: Bakhchisaray Region:	Derviza Bayram is a holiday of land fertility celebrated by the Crimean Tatars and many other Turkic peoples. It is celebrated on 22 September which is the day of the autumnal equinox.

				https://handvorec.ru/novosti/sostoyalsya-festival-zolotye-ruki-mastera/ https://vk.com/video-34112868_456239019 2017: https://crimea.kz/288951-V-Simferopol-skom-raiyone-otmetyat-prazdnik-Derviza.html https://crimea.kz/291229-V-Simferopol-skom-raiyone-otmetili-osenniiy-prazdnik-Derviza.html 2018: https://vk.com/video-101838352_456242600 2019: Belogorskiy Region: https://www.culture.ru/events/502109/prazdnik-derviza Leninskiy Region: https://reporter-crimea.ru/?p=57438 2020: https://crimea-news.com/society/2020/09/21/705175.html	
36.	Hidirlez Bayram	2014-2020	Crimea	2015: Bakhchisaray: https://crimea.ria.ru/society/20150419/334441.html http://simadm.ru/press/photo/149/ Alushta: https://alushta.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/511 Dzhankoy: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mjaVUzhYpuY Krasnoperekopsk: https://krym.er.ru/news/2015/5/5/prazdnik-hydyrlez-v-krasnoperekopskom-rajone/ https://krp.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/171 Nizhnegorskiy Region: http://nignegor.ru/blogs/zheljabovskie-vesti/hydyrlez-2015-v-nizhnegorskom-hydyrlez-bairamy-haiyrly-olsun.html Chernomorskiy Region: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=13bZZsGTGK0 2016: Kolchugino:	Hidirellez Bayram is a national holiday of the Crimean Tatars, celebration of land fertility and the end of land works, prosperity and well-being.

				https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lB7cEPYUXEQ Bakhchisaray: https://crimea.ria.ru/kurort/20160503/1104754292.html https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LTVBZAH0jmM Alushta: https://alushta-adm.ru/post/prazdnik-khydyrlez-v-alushte Dzhankoy: https://crimea-news.com/society/2016/05/04/194593.html Sudak: https://sudakgs.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/389 Sovetskiy Region: https://ok.ru/video/273138454802 Belogorsk: https://belogorskiy.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/1171 Nizhnegorskiy Region: https://nijno.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/1140 Chernomorskiy Region: http://chernomorskoe-rk.ru/v-chernomorskom-rajone-otmetili-xydyrlez-prazdnik-zemledeliya/ 2017: Bakhchisaray: https://simferopol.bezformata.com/listnews/hidirlez-2017/57179880/ https://bahch.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/2230 https://crimeapress.info/v-kryimu-otprazdnovali-hyidyirlez/ https://irina-foto.ru/blog/khydyrlez-2017.html Dzhankoy: https://ok.ru/video/2005708050744 Sudak: https://u.to/wWAqGw Sovetsky Region: https://sovmo.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/1395 Belogorsk: https://www.culture.ru/events/195212/prazdnik-khydyrlez-2017 Krasnogvardeysk:	

				https://krgv.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/1736 Krasnoperekopsk: https://crimea-news.com/society/2016/05/05/194773.html Chernomorskiy Region: https://chero.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/2197 2018: Bakhchisaray: https://bahch.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/2970 Leninsky Region: https://lenino.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/1732 Nizhnegorskiy Region: https://nijno.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/2302 Kerch: https://vk.com/album-118979088_253776011 https://youtu.be/mt7zONhyhq8 Dzhankoy: https://dzhankoy.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/2767 Krasnoperekopsk: http://krp-rk.ru/index.php/mm-news/novosti/17549-20180507-1 https://krpero.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/2257 Sudak: http://libsudak.ru/news/khydyrlez_v_sudake/2018-05-07-2079 Sovetsky Region: https://sovmo.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/1937 Chernomorskiy Region: http://chernomorskoe-rk.ru/chernomorcy-otprazdnovali-xydyrlez/ 2019: Simferopol: https://simfmo.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/3781 Bakhchisarai: https://qmdi.org/muftij-kryma-posetil-prazdnik-hydyrlez-foto/ https://bahchisaray.rk.gov.ru/ru/photo-report/show/16 Leninsky Region: https://lenino.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/2367 Kerch: https://kerch.fm/2019/05/04/kerchane-	

				otpravilis-na-prazdnik-hydyrlez.html Krasnoperekopsk: https://krpero.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/2659 Sudak: https://u.to/SmEqGw Sovetsky Region: https://sovmo.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/2404 2020 (online): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ARuAdLWH3Ws	
37.	Eid al-Fitr (Uraza-Bairam)	2014-2020	Crimea	2014: https://ria.ru/20140728/1017771477.html Kerch: https://kerch.fm/2014/07/31/v-kerchi-otmetili-uraza-bayram.html 2015: https://goo.su/4oSk http://www.kryminfo.net/kak-v-krymu-otprazdnovali-uraza-bayram/ Simferopol: https://ria.ru/20150719/1137397861.html https://ok.ru/video/9000650176 https://vk.com/album165067231_218769187 Dzhankoy: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zmaab9JocJo Krasnoperekopsk Region: https://krpero.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/390 Kerch: https://kerch.fm/2015/07/19/kerchenskie-vlasti-organizovali-na-naberezhnoy-krymskotatarskiy-prazdnik-uraza-bayram.html https://youtu.be/aQRn0_MF72o Sudak: https://sudakgs.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/211 2016: https://goo.su/4oSl Dzhankoy: https://goo.su/4OSg Kerch: https://youtu.be/UPIgwTIfJZ0 https://kerch.fm/2016/07/05/v-kerchi-otmetili-uraza-bayram.html 2017: https://goo.su/4OSl Belogorskiy Region: https://belogorskiy.rk.gov.ru/ru/article/show/1881	Eid al-Fitr marks the end of the holy month of Ramadan, celebrations are traditionally held throughout Crimea.

				Sudak: https://clck.ru/Tq7Uf http://sudak.me/news/625-v-sudake-otprazdnovali-uraza-bairam.html Kirovskiy Region: https://www.culture.ru/events/207779/koncert-uraza-bairam Kerch: https://kerch.fm/2017/06/26/v-kerchi-otmetili-oraza-bayram.html https://vk.com/wall-51377191_16470 2018: Dzhankoy: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vKt3UCBK_wo Kerch: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UUpZbKs-H6g 2019: Kerch: https://kerch.fm/2019/06/04/v-kerchi-otmetili-uraza-bajram.html https://ok.ru/video/1444667920801 Sudak: http://sudak.rk.gov.ru:8880/anons/item/3312-7-iyunya-2019-goda-v-18-00-na-tsentralnoj-naberezhnoj-sostoitsya-kontsert-posvyashchennyj-prazdniku-uraza-bajram Chernomorskiy Region: http://chernomorskoe-rk.ru/zhiteli-chernomorskogo-rajona-otmetili-prazdnik-uraza-bajram/ 2020: https://www.crimea.kp.ru/online/news/3881028/ Krasnogvardeysky Region: https://vk.com/wall-155774061_1255 Kerch: https://kerch.fm/2020/05/25/krymchane-prazdnujut-uraza-bajram.html	
38.	Slavic-Ukrainian holiday “Generous Eve”	2016-2020	Crimea	2020: https://crimea-news.com/society/2020/01/14/594800.html	A Slavic holiday “Generous Eve” is traditionally celebrated with carols, folk festivities, songs and dances.
39.	Slavic feast of Ivan Kupala	2016-2019	Crimea	2016: http://www.krasnoperekopsk.net/2016/07/prazdnik-	Folk festival of the Eastern Slavs, dedicated to the summer solstice

				ivana-kupala-v-novopavlovskom-selskom-poselenii/ 2017: https://www.culture.ru/events/209872/kvest-chudesa-v-den-ivana https://simferopol.bezformata.com/listnews/obichaev-na-prazdnike-ivana-kupali/58917305/ 2018: http://krasnoperekopsk.crimealib.ru/meropriyatiya-v-bibliotekakh-cbs/selskie-biblioteki/kupalskiy-khorovod-v-s-orlovskoe.html 2019: https://vk.com/wall-90273294_7017 https://crimea.ria.ru/photo/20190707/1116969205.html	and the highest bloom of nature celebrated on July 7.
	Concert "Kuz nagmeleri" («Кузъ нагъмелери», "Autumn melodies")	October 2016	Crimea, Dzhankoy	https://inlens24.ru/dzhankojskij-zritel-nasladilsya-melodiyami-oseni.html	Concert programme of Crimean Tatar folk ensembles.
40.	Holiday New Year Concert "Yani yil bizge kele"	2017-2019	Crimea, Kerch	2017: https://goo.su/4otY 2019: https://www.culture.ru/events/583599/yany-iyl-khaiyrly-olsun	The festive concert and entertainment programme is held annually for children of the Crimean Tatar nationality.
41.	Contest "My Multicultural Bakhchisaray Region"	2018	Crimea, Bakhchisaray Region	https://uk-ua.facebook.com/groups/329656674142444/permalink/563765764064866/ https://bahch.rk.gov.ru/uploads/bahch/attachments/d4/1d/8c/d98f00b204e9800998ecf8427e/phpQN87Xu_3.pdf	
42.	Concert of the Crimean Tatar Dance Ensemble "Yeshil-ada"	June 2020	Crimea, Belogorskiy Region	https://goo.su/4OuE	
43.	Concert of the folk Crimean Tatar Zinadinovs' family ensemble "Katyrsha-Saraj"	2018	Crimea, Belogorskiy Region	https://ok.ru/video/569601690119	

Annex 502

Resolution of the City Administration of Yalta No. 343-p regarding the preparation and holding of events dedicated to the 150th anniversary of the birthday of Lesya Ukrainka, 17 February 2021

Translation

(Coat of Arms)

Republic of Crimea
YALTA CITY ADMINISTRATION
RESOLUTION

17 February 2021 **Yalta** **No. 343-p**

On the preparation and holding events dedicated to the 150th anniversary of Lesya Ukrainka's birth in the municipality of the urban district of the Republic of Crimea from 17 February to 27 February 2021.

In accordance with Federal Law dated 10 October 2003 No. 131-FZ "On the general principles of organization of local self-government in the Russian Federation", Law of the Republic of Crimea dated 21 August 2014 No. 54-ZRK "On the basics of local self-government in the Republic of Crimea", Articles of Association of the municipality of the urban district of Yalta of the Republic of Crimea, resolution of the City Administration of Yalta of the Republic of Crimea dated 19 January 2021 No. 36-p "On approval of the Event Plan of the main cultural, entertainment and sports events in the municipality of the urban district of Yalta of the Republic of Crimea for 2021"

I HEREBY RESOLVE

1. To approve the Event Plan dedicated to the 150th anniversary of Lesya Ukrainka's birth (Appendix No. 1).
2. To approve the Organizing Committee composition for the preparation and holding events dedicated to the 150th anniversary of Lesya Ukrainka's birth in municipality of the urban district of Yalta of the Republic of Crimea from 17 February to 27 February 2021 (Appendix No. 2).
3. To approve the Plan for the preparation and holding events dedicated to the 150th anniversary of Lesya Ukrainka's birth in municipality of the urban district of Yalta of the Republic of Crimea from 17 February to 27 February 2021 (Appendix No. 3).
4. The responsible performers specified in Appendix No. 3 to this resolution to ensure the timely implementation of the Plan for the preparation and holding events dedicated to the 150th anniversary of Lesya Ukrainka's birth in the municipality of the urban district of Yalta of the Republic of Crimea from 17 February to 27 February 2021.
5. The responsible performers specified in Appendix No. 3 to this resolution to ensure compliance with decree of the President of the Russian Federation of 2 April 2020 No. 239 "On measures to ensure the sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population in the territory of the Russian Federation in connection with the spread of a new coronavirus infection (COVID-19)", decree of the Head of the Republic of Crimea of 17 March 2020 No. 63-U "On the introduction of a high alert regime on the territory of the Republic of Crimea" (with amendments and additions), order of the City Administration of Yalta of the Republic of Crimea of 14 July 2020 No. 171-r "On additional measures to prevent the spread of the new coronavirus infection".
6. The Directorate for ensuring the activities of the Chief Executive of the City Administration of Yalta to post this resolution on the official page of the municipality of the urban district of Yalta of the Republic of Crimea on the portal of the Government of the Republic of Crimea.
7. This resolution comes into force on the date of its signing.
8. Control over the implementation of this resolution shall be entrusted to the Deputy Head of the City Administration of Yalta, S.V. Novodatskaya.

Head of the City Administration of Yalta (Signed) Ya.P. Pavlenko

I. V. Grishko (Signed)
E. V. Kisyuk (Signed)

Appendix No. 1
to resolution of the City Administration
of Yalta
of 17 February 2017 No. 343-p

Event Plan
dedicated to the 150th anniversary of Lesia Ukrainka's birth

No.	Date, time	Event name	Venue of the event
1.	17 February 2021- 25 February 2021	Conversation “Lesya Ukrainka’s Poetry in Music”	Yalta, 13 Sadovaya St., Municipal Budgetary Institution for Supplementary Education Yalta Children's Music School named after A.A. Spendiarova
2.	22 February 2021- 27 February 2021	Exhibition of students' creative works based on the works of Lesya Ukrainka	Yalta, 1 Bogdanovic St., Municipal Budgetary Institution for Supplementary Education Yalta Children's Art School named after F.A. Vasilyev
3.	24 February 2021	Competition for reciters of works by Lesya Ukrainka (students of grades 5-9)	Yalta, 19 Moskovskaya St., Municipal Budgetary Educational Institution Yalta Secondary School-Lyceum No. 9 (together with Municipal Budget Institution of Culture Yalta Centralized Library System)
4.	25 February 2021 12:00 pm -12:20 pm	Laying flowers in front of the monument to Lesya Ukrainka	Yalta, 8A Yekaterininskaya St., Municipal Budget-Funded Institution of Culture Yalta Historic and Literarute Museum
5.	25 February 2021 12:25 pm	Opening of the exposition “The Forest Song of Lesya Ukrainka”, dedicated to the 110th anniversary of the first publication of the fairy play “The Forest Song”	Yalta, 8A Yekaterininskaya St., Municipal Budget-Funded Institution of Culture Yalta Historic and Literarute Museum
6.	25 February 2021 1:00 pm	Round table “Lesya Ukrainka's life motives”	Yalta, 8A Yekaterininskaya St., Municipal Budget Institution of Culture Yalta Historic and Literarute Museum
7.	20 February 2021 12:00 pm 24 February 2021 3:30 pm	Thematic lesson “Lesya Ukrainka “Crimean echoes” and music”	Yalta, Gaspra, 23 Shkolnaya St.; Alupka, 17 Kalinina St., Municipal Budgetary Institution for Supplementary Education Alupka Children's Art School
8.	25 February 2021	Thematic conversation about Lesya Ukrainka's writing	Yalta, 1 Bogdanovich St., Municipal Budgetary Institution for Supplementary Education Yalta Children's Art School named after F. Vasilyev
9.	25 February 2021	Literary and musical composition dedicated to the 150th anniversary of Lesya Ukrainka's birth	Yalta, 13 Sadovaya St., Municipal Budgetary Institution for Supplementary Education Yalta Children's Music School named after A.A. Spendiarov
10.	25 February 2021	Book exhibition “Bright Flower”: a chronicle of Lesya Ukrainka's life and writing	Yalta, 8/2 Morskaya St., Municipal Budget Institution of Culture Yalta Centralized Library System, a branch of the Central City Library named after A.P. Chekhov

11.	25 February 2021	Virtual review of literature “Lesya Ukrainka: through the centuries”	Yalta, 8 Naydenov St., Municipal Budget Institution of Culture Yalta Centralized Library System, a branch library No. 6 named after A.M. Gorky, http ://1ib-y alta.ru/
12.	25 February 2021	Virtual book exhibition “Scientific research of Lesya Ukrainka's writing: monographs, collections of articles”	Yalta, 8/2 Morskaya St., Yalta Municipal Budget Institution of Culture Centralized Library System, a branch of the Central City Library named after A.P. Chekhov
13.	25 February 2021 10:00 am	Online literary and musical publication "Sea Silence", dedicated to the 150th anniversary of Lesya Ukrainka's birth	Yalta, 8 Rudanskiy St., Yalta Municipal Budget Institution of Culture Centralized Club System, a branch of the Yalta Center of Culture, https://vk.com/yalyaltamovos
14.	25 February 2021 11:00 am	Information hour “Thoughts and dreams of Lesya Ukrainka”	Yalta, Koreiz, 4 Sevastopolskoe Shosse St., branch No. 4 of Municipal Budget Institution of Culture Yalta Centralized Club System, Koreiz Village Club
15.	25 February 2021 11:00 am	Online publication dedicated to the 150th anniversary of Lesia Ukrainka's birth	Yalta, 8 Rudanskiy St., Municipal Budget Institution of Culture Yalta Centralized Club System, branch of the Yalta Center of Culture, https ://vk.com/yaltacentrculture
16.	25 February 2021 12:00 pm	Video presentation “No, I won't stop singing even in tears...”	Yalta, Gurzuf, 12 Artekovskaya St., Municipal Budget Institution of Culture Yalta Centralized Club System, branch No. 5 of the Krasnokamensk Village Club, https://vk.com/publicl9400328 8 and https://www.facebook.com/ groups/232315884798648
17.	25 February 2021 3:00 pm	Literary lounge	Yalta, Gurzuf, 12 Artekovskaya St., Municipal Budget Institution of Culture Yalta Centralized Club System, branch No. 1 of Gurzuf House of Culture
18.	25 February 2021 4:00 pm	Class hour “Lyrics by Lesya Ukrainka”	Yalta, 2A Yuzhnoberezhnoe shosse St., Municipal Budgetary Institution for Supplementary Education Massandrovsk Children's Art School
19.	26 February 2021	Quiz “L. Ukrainka's life and writing in Yalta”	Yalta, 19 Moskovskaya St., Municipal Budgetary Educational Institution Yalta Secondary School-Lyceum No. 9
20.	During the month	Event "Windows of Lesya Ukrainka" (students of Yalta Secondary School-Lyceum No. 9)	Yalta, 19 Moskovskaya St., Municipal Budgetary Educational Institution Yalta Secondary School-Lyceum No. 9

Head
of the Department of Culture
of the Yalta City Administration (Signed) I.V. Grishko
E.V. Kisyuk 20 57 80 (Signed)

Appendix No. 2
To resolution of the City Administration
of Yalta
of 17 February 2017 No. 343-p

The Organizing Committee composition for the preparation and holding events dedicated to the 150th anniversary of Lesya Ukrainka's birth in the municipality of the urban district of Yalta of the Republic of Crimea from 17 February to 27 February 2021

K.V. Shimanovsky	- Head of the municipality of the urban district of Yalta of the Republic of Crimea - the Chairman of the Yalta City Council, the Chairman of the Organizing Committee (as agreed);
S.V. Novodatskaya	- Deputy Head of the City Administration of Yalta, Deputy Chairman of the Organizing Committee.
Organizing Committee members:	
V.A. Buryak	- First Deputy of the Head of the City Administration of Yalta;
E.A. Omesova	- Chief of the City Administration Staff of Yalta of the Republic of Crimea;
V.A. Schwartz	- Head of the Russian Administration of Ministry of Internal Affairs of Yalta;
S.R. Memetov	- Head of the Department for Housing and Communal Services of the City Administration of Yalta;
L.G. Svanidze	- Acting Director of Municipal Budgetary Institution “Zelenstroy”;
I.V. Grishko	- Head of the Department of Culture of the City Administration of Yalta;
M.V. Kesaonova-Nechiporuk	- Deputy Head of the Department - Head of the Information Management Policy Department for Supporting the Activities of the Head of the City Administration;
A.S. Konontsev	- Head of Municipal Budgetary Institution “Dorozhno-explyatatsionny uchastok”.

Head
of the Department of Culture
of the City Administration of Yalta (Signed) I.V. Grishko

E.V. Kisyuk 20 57 80 (Signed)

Appendix No. 3
To resolution of the City Administration of
Yalta of the Republic of Crimea
of 17 February 2017 No. 343-p

Plan for the preparation and holding events dedicated to the 150th anniversary of Lesya Ukrainka's birth in the municipality of the urban district of Yalta of the Republic of Crimea
from 17 February to 27 February 2021

No.	Event	Timing	Responsible
1.	To organize the announcement and widespread media coverage of events dedicated to the celebration of the 150th anniversary of Lesia Ukrainka's birth	From 15 February 2021	M.V. Kesaonova-Nechiporuk - the Deputy Head of the Department - the Head of the Information Management Policy Department for Supporting the Activities of the Head of the City Administration.
2.	Carry out activities for: - Improvement of the site at the monument to Lesya Ukrainka and the territory adjacent to the building of the Museum of Lesya Ukrainka, (Yalta, 8 Yekaterininskaya St.); - Delivery of sound amplifying equipment and props for events dedicated to the celebration of the 150th anniversary of Lesia Ukrainka's birth; - Cleaning and disinfecting treatment of the territory adjacent to the building of the Museum of Lesya Ukrainka was carried out, before and after the events (Yalta, 8 Yekaterininskaya St.); - Repair of Lesya Ukrainka's monument's adjoining line to the said monument's pedestal, located at the address: Yalta, 8 Yekaterininskaya St.; - Planting of ornamental plants on the curtain around the monument to Lesya Ukrainka, located at the address: Yalta, 8 Yekaterininskaya St.; - Cleaning and washing of the monument to Lesya Ukrainka, located at the address: Yalta, 8 Yekaterininskaya St.	Till 24 February 2021	B. A. Buryak - First Deputy Head of the City Administration of Yalta; C. R. Memetov - Head of the Department for Housing and Communal Services of the City Administration of Yalta; L.G. Svanidze - Acting Director of Municipal Budgetary Institution “Zelenstroy”; A.S. Konontsev - Head of Municipal Budgetary Institution “Dorozhno-explyatatsionny uchastok”.
3.	To organize the preparation and holding of events dedicated to the celebration of the 150th anniversary of Lesya Ukrainka's birth in cultural and supplementary education institutions within the scope of the Department of Culture from 17 February to 25 February	From 17 February 2021	I.V. Grishko - Head of the Department of Culture of the City Administration of Yalta; Yu.V. Rudnik - Director of the Yalta Historic and Literature Museum; L.Yu. Kan - Director of Municipal Budget Institution of Culture Yalta Centralized Club System; S.A. Steblevsky - Director of Municipal Budget Institution

			of Culture Yalta Theater of Wind Music.
4.	To assist in the allocation of personnel to ensure safety and social distance during the events dedicated to the celebration of the 150th anniversary of Lesya Ukrainka's birth (Yalta, 8 Yekaterininskaya St.).	25 February 2021 12:00 pm - 2:00 pm	V.A. Buryak - First Deputy Head of the City Administration of Yalta; V.A. Schwartz - Head of the Russian Administration of Ministry of Internal Affairs of Yalta
5.	Assist in - Restricting the parking of vehicles that prevent access to the site at the monument to Lesya Ukrainka (Yalta, 8 Yekaterininskaya St.); - Allocation of personnel to restrict the movement of vehicles during events dedicated to the celebration of the 150th anniversary of Lesya Ukrainka's birth (Yalta, 8 Yekaterininskaya St.).	25 February 2021 11:00 am - 12:20 pm 12:00 pm - 12:20 pm	V.A. Buryak - First Deputy Head of the City Administration of Yalta; V.A. Schwartz - Head of the Russian Administration of Ministry of Internal Affairs of Yalta

Head
of the Department of Culture
of the City Administration of Yalta (Signed) I.V. Grishko

E.V. Kisyuk 20 57 80 (Signed)